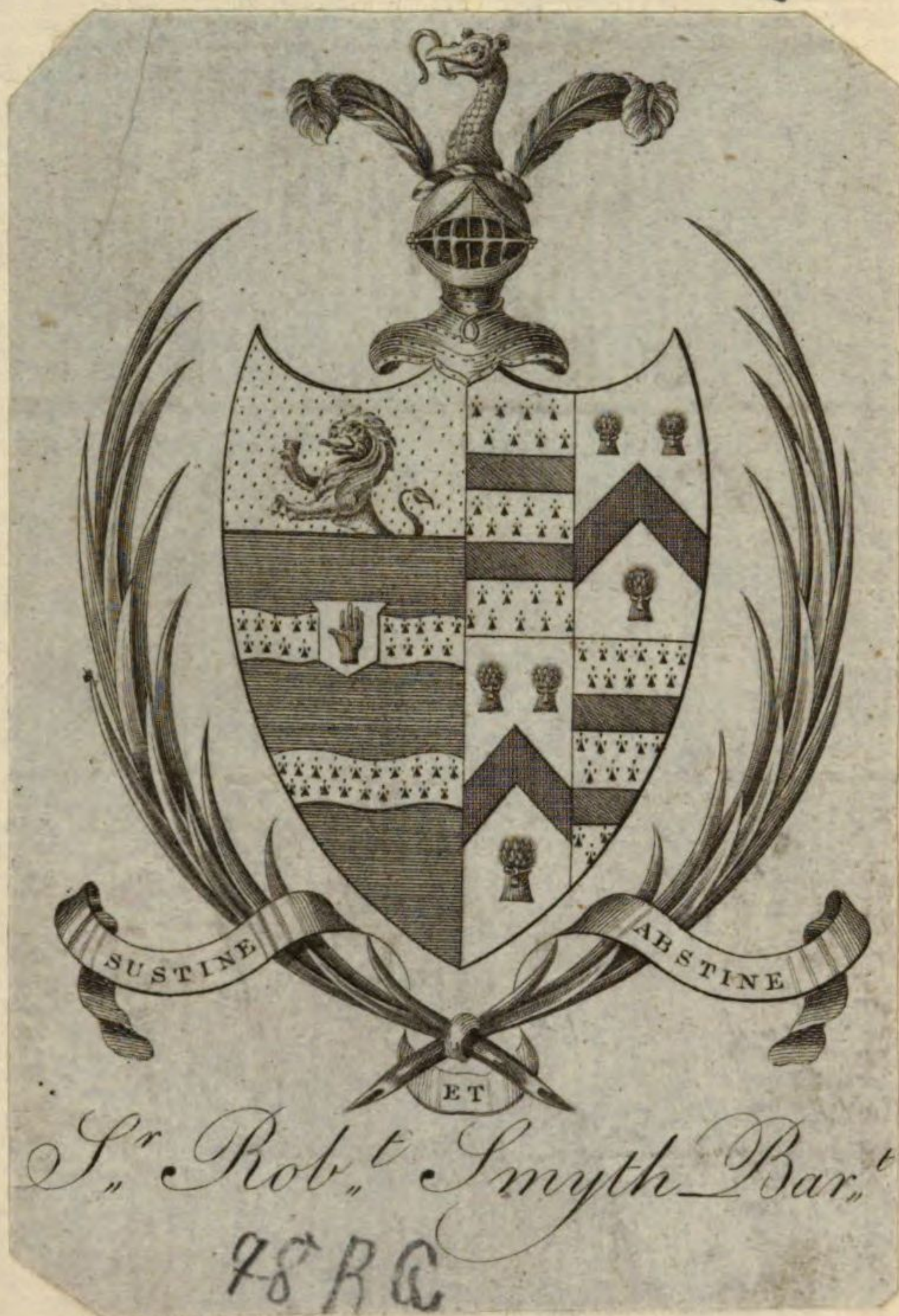


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THE
GRAND TOUR,

Or, A JOURNEY through the
NETHERLANDS, GERMANY,
ITALY *and* FRANCE.

CONTAINING

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| I. A Description of the principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Origin, and antient Monuments. | III. The Produce of the Countries, the Customs and Manners of the People, the different Coins, their Commerce, Manufactures, Learning, and present Government. |
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By Mr. NUGENT.

THE SECOND EDITION,
Corrected, and considerably Improved.

To which is now added,
The EUROPEAN ITINERARY.

VOLUME *the* SECOND. *Nugent*

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Grand Tour
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THE

THE
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GERMANY.

CHAP. I.

General-Description of Germany.

SECT. I.

*Of the name, situation, extent, climate, seas,
rivers, and mountains of Germany.*

GERMANY is a large country of The name of Germany. Europe, divided into several states and principalities, which are united under one head, distinguished by the title of Emperor. It was called by the *Latins*, *Germania*; because, as some say, when the inhabitants of this country passed over into *Gaul*, in order to people that province, they called the *Gauls* their brothers. Others pretend that this name is not of a *Latin* origin, but derived from the old *Celtic* word *Guerre*, which signifies war, and the *Saxon* word *Man*, importing that the inhabitants

were a warlike race of men. By the *French* it is called *Allemagne*, and by the *Italians*, *Allemagna*; a denomination derived from the *Allemanni*, who formed a considerable part of the ancient inhabitants, and were totally defeated by the *Franks* in 499 at the battle of *Tolbiaco* or *Zulpich*. By the *Germans* themselves this country is called *Teutschland*, a name said to have been derived from the *Teutones*, who were its most ancient inhabitants, and so denominated from *Tuisto*, one of their kings, whom fabulous history ranks among the number of their Gods.

Its extent.

The extent of ancient *Germany* was much greater than that of the modern. The ancient included not only the same provinces as the modern, but likewise *Sleswick*, *Jutland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Prussia*, and a great part of *Poland*. The bounds of modern *Germany* (including *Bohemia* and *Silesia*) are the *Baltic Sea*, *Denmark*, and the *German Ocean* towards the north; *Poland* and *Hungary* on the east; the *Gulph of Venice* and the *Alps*, which divide it from *Italy*, towards the south; and *France* and the *Low Countries*, towards the west. It extends itself from 44 to 55 degrees of north latitude, and from 5 to 19 degrees of east longitude, being about 800 *English* miles in length from east to west, and about 600 in breadth from north to south.

Soil.

Germany is generally a level country towards the north and east, consisting great part of it of a barren sand or marsh. On the south it is incumbered with the mountains of the *Alps*; but in the middle there is a great variety of hills, valleys, fruitful fields and meadows, especially along the banks of its great rivers, the *Danube*, *Rhine*, &c. The air in the southern provinces is temperate and healthful, and the soil exceeding fruitful;

Soil and climate.

ful; but towards the north the climate is very cold, and the lands produce neither wine nor oil, and but moderate crops of grain. The seas of Seas. Germany are the *Baltic* and the *German Ocean*, though the latter washes but a small part of the *German* shore.

The principal rivers of this country are, 1. The Principal *Danube*, which rises near a small village in *Sua-* rivers. *bia*, situate in the *Black Forest*, and directing its The *Danube*. course north-east through *Suabia*, visits the city of *Ulm*; then running east through *Bavaria* and *Austria*, passes by *Ratisbon*, *Passau*, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*; then entering *Hungary*, it runs south-east from *Presburg* to *Buda*, and so on to *Belgrade*; after which it divides *Bulgaria* from *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*, and at length discharges itself by several channels into the *Black Sea*, through the province of *Bessarabia*.

2. The *Rhine*, which rises in the country of The *Rhine*. the *Grisons* in *Switzerland*, and running north by *Coire*, continues its course till it forms a lake by *Constance*. From hence it turns west, and visiting *Schaffhausen* and *Basil*, runs directly north, dividing *Suabia* from *Alsatia*; from hence it directs its course through the *Palatinate*, and receiving the *Neckar*, the *Maine*, and the *Moselle*, it visits *Mentz*, *Coblentz*, and *Cologne*, and enters the *Netherlands* at *Schenkenschans*, where it is divided into several channels, the two largest of which are called the *Lech* and the *Waal*, which running west through the *United Provinces*, discharge themselves into the *German* sea.

3. The *Elbe*, which rises in the confines of The *Elbe*. *Silesia* and *Bohemia*, and running south to *Konigsgratz* in *Bohemia*, steers its course afterwards north-west, till it receives the *Mulda* at *Melnick*, below *Prague*; and then continuing its course north, passes through *Saxony*, visiting *Dresden*,
B 2 *Meissen*,

Meissen, and *Wittenberg*, and afterwards *Magdeburg*; then running north-east through *Brandenburg*, it receives the river *Havel*; after which it divides the dutchy of *Lunenburg* from *Mecklenburg*, and then steering between the dutchy of *Bremen* and *Holstein* visits *Hamburg*, and proceeding north-west by the fortrefs of *Gluckstat*, falls not far from thence into the *German Sea*. It is observable that this river is navigable for large ships higher than any river in *Europe*, vessels of 3 or 400 tons coming up as far as *Hamburg*, which is 70 miles distant from the sea.

The *Oder*.

4. The *Oder*, which rises on the confines of *Hungary*, and runs from south to north through the province of *Silesia*; from thence it continues its course north through *Brandenburg*, and then separating the eastern from the western *Pomerania*, divides itself into several channels, and forms the islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, below which it falls into the *Baltic Sea*, visiting in its course the cities of *Ratibor*, *Opelen*, *Breslaw*, *Glogaw*, *Crossen*, *Frankfort*, and *Stettin*.

The *Weser*.

5. The *Weser*, which rises in the mountains of *Thuringia*, runs north between the circles of *Westphalia* and *Lower Saxony*, and passing by *Minden* and *Bremen*, falls into the *German Sea* below *Carlstat*. These are the chief rivers of

Lesser rivers.

Germany: As for the rest which do not discharge themselves into the sea, but into some of the fore-mentioned great rivers, we shall take notice of them when we come to the respective provinces through which they direct their course.

Mountains.

The principal mountains are those of *Bohemia*, the *Risen* mountains in *Silesia*, the mountains of *Misnia* and *Thuringia*, the *Kollenberg* in *Pomerania*, the *Broksberg*, and the *Hartzberg* in *Lower Saxony*; the mountains of *Alsace*, *Lorraine*,

rain, and *Saltzburg*; the mountains of *Tyrol*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and others which contain mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and quick-silver.

The most remarkable woods in *Germany* are Woods. those of *Bohemia*, the *Black Forest*; as also the woods of *Oden*, *Hartz*, *Wester*, *Thuringia*, and *Speffart*, with several others of inferior note.

SECT. II.

Division of Germany.

THE most received division of *Germany* is Division of that which was made by the Emperor *Maximilian* I. into ten circles, three of which lie on Germany. the north, viz. 1. The circle of *Upper Saxony*; 2. The circle of *Lower Saxony*; 3. The circle of *Westphalia*: Three on the south, viz. 4. The circle of *Austria*; 5. The circle of *Bavaria*; 6. The circle of *Swabia*: And three about the middle, viz. 7. The circle of *Franconia*; 8. The circle of the *Upper Rhine*; 9. The circle of the *Lower Rhine*. The tenth circle was that of *Burgundy*, which included the dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the seventeen provinces of the *Netherlands*; but this circle has been long since detached from the empire. To these circles modern geographers add *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, and *Moravia*.

I. The circle of *Upper Saxony* contains, 1. *Pomerania* in the north, subdivided into *Prussian Pomerania*, chief town *Stetin*, and *Swedish Pomerania*, chief town *Stralsund*. 2. *Brandenburg* in the middle, subject to its own elector, and subdivided into *Altmark*, chief town *Stendal*; Middle-

Middlemark, chief towns *Berlin*, *Potzdam*; and *Newmark*, chief towns, *Frankfort* on the *Oder*, and *Custrin*. 3. *Saxony proper* in the south, subject to its own elector, the King of *Poland*, subdivided into the dutchy of *Saxony*, chief town *Wittenburg*; the marquisate of *Lusatia*, chief towns, *Bautzen*, *Gorlitz*; the marquisate of *Misnia*, chief towns, *Dresden*, *Leipsick*, and *Meissen*; the dutchies of *Naumburg*, and *Merseburg*, chief towns, *Naumburg* and *Merseburg*. 4. The landgraviate of *Thuringia*, comprehending the territory of *Erfurt*, chief town of the same name, subject to the elector of *Mentz*; the dutchies of *Meinungen*, *Zeitz*, *Altenburg*, *Weimar*, *Gotha*, *Eisenach*, *Saalfeld*, *Weissenfels*, chief towns of the same name, and all subject to different branches of the house of *Saxony*; the dutchy of *Hall*, subject to *Prussia*, chief town of the same name; the counties of *Schwartzburg*, *Beichlingen*, *Holburg*, *Hohenstein*, and *Mansfield*, subject to their respective counts. 5. The principality of *Anhalt*, chief towns, *Dessau*, *Zerbst*, *Rothen*, *Bernburg*. 6. The county of *Barby*, chief town of the same name. 7. The princely abbey of *Quedlinburg*. 8. The Imperial cities of *Mulhausen*, and *Nordhausen*.

The circle
of Lower
Saxony.

II. The circle of *Lower Saxony* contains, 1. the dutchy of *Holstein* north of the *Elbe*, subdivided into *Holstein proper*, chief town *Kiel*, subject to *Holstein Gottorp*; *Dithmarsen*, chief town *Meldorf*, subject to *Denmark*; *Stormarn*, chief town *Gluckstat*, subject to *Denmark*; *Hamburg*, and *Lubeck*, free Imperial states; and *Wagrien*, chief town *Ploen*. 2. The dutchy of *Lawenburg*, north of the *Elbe*, subject to *Hanover*, chief town *Lawenburg*. 3. The dutchy of *Brunswic proper*, and the dutchy of *Wolfembuttle*, both subject to the duke of *Brunswic Wolfembuttle*, chief towns, *Brunswic*,

Brunswic, Wolfembuttle. 4. The dutchies of *Calenburg, Grubenhagen, Luneburg, Zell, Bremen,* and *Verden*, subject to the elector of *Hanover* King of *Great Britain*; chief towns, *Hanover, Grubenhagen, Luneburg, Zell, Bremen,* and *Verden*. But the city of *Bremen* does not belong to his Majesty, being an Imperial city. 5. The dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, subdivided into the dutchies of *Schwerin*, chief town of that name, and of *Gustrow*, chief town also of that name, both subject to their duke. 6. The bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, subject to its bishop, chief town of the same name. The present bishop is elector of *Cologne*. 7. The dutchy of *Magdeburg*, subject to the King of *Prussia*, chief town of the same name. 8. The principality of *Halberstadt*, subject also to the King of *Prussia*, chief town of the same name.

III. The circle of *Westphalia* contains, 1. the county of *Emden* or *East-Friseland*, subject to the King of *Prussia*, chief town *Emden*. 2. The counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, subject to *Denmark*, chief towns of the same name. 3. The counties of *Hoye* and *Diepholt*, subject to *Hanover*, chief towns of the same name. 4. The bishopricks of *Munster, Osnabrug, and Paderborn*, subject to their respective bishops, at present to the elector of *Cologne*; chief towns of the same name. 5. The county of *Lippe*, subject to its own count, chief towns, *Lippe, Pyrmont*. 6. The dutchy of *Minden*, and county of *Ravensburg*, subject to *Prussia*, chief towns of the same name. 7. The dutchy of *Westphalia*, subject to the elector of *Cologne*, chief town *Arensberg*. 8. The counties of *Tecklenburg, Riesberg, Schawmberg*, subject to their respective counts. 9. The dutchy of *Cleves*, subject to the King of *Prussia*, chief town *Cleves*. 10. The dutchies

The circle
of *West-
phalia*.

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of *Juliers* and *Berg*, subject to the elector *Palatine*, chief towns, *Dusseldorf*, *Juliers*. 11. The county of *Mark*, subject to *Prussia*, chief town *Ham*. 12. The bishopric of *Liege*, subject to its own bishop, chief town *Liege*. 13. The counties of *Steinfurt* and *Bentheim*, subject to their own counts, chief towns of the same name.

The circle
of the *Upper*
Rhine.

IV. The circle of the *Upper Rhine* contains,
1. *Hesse*, divided into *Upper Hesse*, chief towns, *Giessen*, *Homburg*, and *Darmstadt*; and *Lower Hesse*, chief towns, *Cassel*, *Marburg*, and *Fritzlar*.
2. The abbey of *Fuld*, chief town *Fulda*; and the principality of *Hirschfeld*, chief town the same name.
3. The *Wetteraw*, comprehending the counties of *Nassaw*, divided into these branches, *Siegen*, *Dillenburg*, *Dietz*, *Ursingen*, *Idstein*, *Herborn*, *Weilburg*, each county subject to its own count of the house of *Nassaw*; the territory of *Frankfort*, chief town of the same name, an Imperial city; the free cities, *Wetzlar*, *Friedberg*; and *Gelnhausen*; the counties of *Sayen*, *Wied*, *Witgenstein*, *Harfeld*, *Cromberg*, *Waldeck*, subject to its own count; *Solms*, subject to its own count; *Hanau*, subject to *Hesse-Cassel*.
4. The county of *Erpach*, subject to its own count.
5. The bishopric of *Spire*, a free or Imperial city.
6. The duchy of *Deuxponts*, subject to the duke of that name.
7. The county of *Catzenelbogen*, subject to *Hesse-Cassel*.

The circle
of the
Lower
Rhine.

V. The circle of the *Lower Rhine* contains,
1. the palatinate of the *Rhine* on both sides that river, subject to the elector *Palatine*; chief towns, *Heidelberg* on the *Neckar*, *Philipsburg*, *Manheim*, and *Frankendal* on the *Rhine*.
2. The archbishopric and electorate of *Cologne*, chief towns, *Cologne* and *Bonne* on the *Rhine*.
3. The archbishopric and electorate of *Mentz*, chief towns, *Mentz* on the *Rhine*, *Aschaffenburg* on the
the

the *Maine*. 4. The archbishopric and electorare of *Triers*, chief towns, *Triers* on the *Moselle*, *Coblentz* on the conflux of the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*. 5. The bishopric of *Worms*, chief town, *Worms* on the *Rhine*, an Imperial city. 6. The dutchy of *Simmeren*, subject to its own duke, chief town *Simmeren*. 7. The counties of *Falckenstein*, *Leiningen*, *Oberstein*, *Spanheim*, *Reiffenscheid*, and *Rovenau*, subject to their own counts; and the county of *Meurs*, subject to *Prussia*.

VI. The circle of *Franconia* comprehends, The circle of *Franconia*.
 1. the bishoprics of *Wurtzburg*, *Bamberg*, and *Aichstadt*, subject to their respective bishops, chief towns of the same name. 2. The marquisates of *Bareith* and *Anspach*, subject to their respective margraves, chief towns, *Bareith*, *Culmbach*, *Anspach*. 3. The principality of *Henneberg*, subject to several princes, chiefly of the *Saxon* family. 4. The burgraviate of *Nurenberg*, chief town *Nurenberg*, an Imperial city. 5. The counties of *Schwartzenberg*, *Cassel*, *Wertheim*, *Lowenstein*, *Hohenloe*, *Erpach*, *Giech*, *Reineck*, *Dernbach*, *Limburg*, *Schonburn*, subject to their respective counts. 6. The territory of the great master of the *Teutonic* order, at present the elector of *Cologne*; chief town *Mergentheim*. CICCO

VII. The circle of *Austria*, with very little The circle of *Austria*.
 exception, belongs to the Empress-Queen of *Hungary*, and contains, 1. the archdutchy of *Austria*, divided into *Upper Austria*, chief town *Lintz*; and *Lower Austria*, chief town *Vienna*. 2. The dutchy of *Stiria*, with the county of *Cilley*, chief towns, *Gratz* and *Cilley*. 3. The dutchy of *Carniola*, chief towns, *Laubach*, *Trieste*. 4. The dutchy of *Carinthia*, chief towns, *Clagenfurt*, *St. Veit*. 5. The county of *Goritz*, chief town of the same name. 6. The county of *Tyrol*, chief town *Inspruck*. 7. The bishoprics of

of *Brixen* and *Trent*, subject to their bishops, chief towns of the same name.

The circle
of *Bavaria*.

VIII. The circle of *Bavaria* contains, 1. the dutchy of *Bavaria proper*, on the *Danube*, subject to the elector of *Bavaria*; chief towns, *Munich*, *Landshut*, *Ingolstadt*, *Donawert*, *Ratisbon* (an Imperial city). 2. The upper palatinate, subject to the elector of *Bavaria*, chief towns, *Amberg*, *Cham*. 3. The county of *Leuchtenberg*. 4. The bishopric of *Freysingen*, subject to its bishop, chief town of the same name. 5. The bishopric of *Passau*, subject to its own bishop, chief town of the same name. 6. The principality of *Sultzbach*, and the dutchy of *Neuburg*, subject to the elector Palatine, chief towns of the same name. 7. The archbishopric of *Saltzburg*, subject to its own archbishop, chief town of the same name. 8. The Imperial city of *Ratisbon*.

The circle
of *Swabia*.

IX. The circle of *Swabia* comprehends, 1. the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, subject to the duke of *Wurtemberg Stutgard*, chief towns, *Stutgard*, *Tubingen*. 2. The marquisates of *Baden Baden*, and *Baden Durlach*, subject to their respective margraves; chief towns, *Baden* and *Durlach*. 3. The bishoprick of *Augsburg*, subject to its own bishop, chief town of the same name. 4. The bishopric of *Constance*, subject to its own bishop, chief town of the same name. 5. The principalities of *Mindelheim*, *Furstemberg*, *Hohenzollern* and *Oettingen*, subject to their respective princes. 6. The abbeyes of *Kempten*, *Buchaw*, and *Lindaw*. 7. The counties of *Rechberg*, *Papenheim*, *Fugger*, *Sintzendorff*, *Bondorff*, under their respective counts; and the baronies of *Justinggen*, *Waldburg*, and *Konigseck*, under their respective barons. 8. The territories belonging to the house of *Austria*, namely, the *Black Forest*, the marquisate of *Burgaw*, and the territory of *Brisgow* on the *Rhine*;

in the latter are *Friburg* and *Brisac*. 9. The Imperial cities, the chief of which are *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Nordlingen*, *Donawerth*, *Reutlingen*, &c.

Another very natural division of Germany is Ecclesiastical by its diocesses, or ecclesiastical government. ^{division.} The archbishoprics are *Mentz*, *Cologne*, *Triers*, *Saltzburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Bremen*, and heretofore *Besançon* in *Franche Comté*, *Prague* in *Bohemia*, and *Mechlin* in the *Netherlands*. The archbishop of *Mentz* has twelve suffragans, *Worms*, *Wurtzburg*, *Spire*, *Aichstet*, *Strasburg*, which now belongs to *France*, *Werden*, *Coire* in the country of the *Grisons*, *Hildesheim*, *Augsburg*, *Paderborn*, *Constance*, and *Halberstadt*. *Triers* has only three suffragans, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, now subject to *France*. *Cologne* has had five suffragans, *Liege*, *Munster*, *Osnabruck*, *Minden*, and *Utrecht*; but in 1559 the last was erected into a metropolis. The suffragans of *Magdeburg* are *Meissen*, *Mersburg*, *Naumburg*, *Brandenburg*, and *Havelberg*. *Saltzburg* has eleven, *Freysingen*, *Ratisbon*, *Passaw*, *Brixen*, *Goritz*, *Lavemunde*, *Seckaw*, *Chiemsee*, *Vienna*, *Neustat*, and *Laubach*. The archbishop of *Bremen* has three suffragans, *Lubeck*, *Ratzebourg*, and *Swerin*. *Besançon* in *Franche Comté* has but three suffragans, *Lausanne*, *Basil*, and *Belley*, which is in *France*. The suffragans of *Prague* are *Leutmeritz* and *Königsgratz* in *Bohemia*, and *Olmütz* in *Moravia*. The archbishop of *Mechlin* has six suffragans, *Antwerp*, *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Ipres*, *Ruremonde*, and *Bois le Duc*. The latter is under the dominion of the *States General*, and the bishop resides at *Geldorp*. Besides these diocesses, there is also the bishopric of *Bamberg*, which depends immediately on the holy see; *Breslaw* in *Silesia*; *Lebus* and *Camin* in *Pomerania*, suffragans of *Gnesna* in *Poland*; and the bishopric of *Trent*, suffragan of

the patriarch of *Aquileia*. It is also to be observed, that among the diocesses already named, there are two archiepiscopal and thirteen episcopal sees that have been secularized by the treaties of *Passaw*, *Osnabruck*, and *Munster*, in favour of the protestants. These are the archbishoprics of *Magdeburg* and *Bremen*, and the bishoprics of *Halberstat*, *Minden*, *Werden*, *Naumburg*, *Mersburg*, *Meissen*, *Brandenburg*, *Havelberg*, *Ratzeburg*, *Swerin*, *Lebus*, *Camin*, and *Lubeck*. We may add *Osnabruck*, which the catholics and *Lutherans* possess alternately. The *Calvinists* are in possession of *Geneva* and *Lausanne*.

S E C T. III.

Of Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia.

Bohemia.

Its name.

Its extent.

Climate.

THE provinces of *Germany* not included in the circles are the kingdom of *Bohemia*, the duchy of *Silesia*, and the marquisate of *Moravia*. *Bohemia* is said to take its name from the *Bemi*, or *Boiemi*, the ancient inhabitants of that country, who, according to *Tacitus*, were descended from the *Boii*, a *Gallic* nation that retired into the *Hercynian Forest*, which runs through this country, rather than submit to the *Roman* yoke. The provinces of *Silesia* and *Moravia* were formerly incorporated into this kingdom, which gave it a very large extent, but *Silesia* having been lately dismembered from it, and *Moravia* being likewise considered as an independent principality, it is now reduced to narrower limits. The modern *Bohemia* is therefore bounded by *Silesia* and *Moravia* towards the east; by the *Upper Palatinate*, the country of *Culembach*, and *Voitgland* on the west; by *Misnia* and *Lusatia* on the north; and by *Austria* and *Bavaria* towards the south; extending in length about 210 miles, and in breadth about 120. This being an inland

land country, and at a great distance from the sea, the cold is here more severe than in some other parts of the same latitude; and yet the air is not reckoned very healthful, which is said to be owing in part to the great quantity of wood and mountains, which check the winds in their course, and partly to the waters, which are of a very indifferent quality. This kingdom is part of the ancient *Hercynian Forest*, and is reckoned the highest country in *Europe*, because several rivers take their rise in *Bohemia*, and not one comes into it. The principal rivers are the *Elbe*, Rivers. the *Mulda*, and the *Eger*.

The mountains of this country are rocky and woody, but the valleys and plains produce plenty of wheat, barley, and hops, which enables them to make and export a great deal of strong beer: their soil is also proper for flax, which they transport for the most part unwrought, as well as their wool, into other countries. They have great plenty of saffron, and their forests abound with serviceable timber, as likewise their gardens with fruit-trees, herbs, and roots; but their principal wealth arises from their mines of silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron. As they have a great deal of good meadow and pasture-ground, they abound in oxen, sheep, and other cattle, especially in horses of a large size. They have also great numbers of deer and game in their forests; and the many rivers that water the country supply them with fish and wild-fowl. In their linen and woollen manufactures they are arrived at no great perfection, but they make very good glass; and their manufactures of copper, iron, and tin, are far from being contemptible. Some of these they export, as also their wool and strong beer, but their foreign trade for want of encouragement from the government is very inconsiderable.

Bohemia

Ancient
form of go-
vernment.

Bohemia was first divided into several principalities, governed by their respective dukes or leaders, till *Zechus* the brother of *Lechus*, who founded the monarchy of *Poland*, obtained a kind of sovereignty of the whole; though both he and his successors long after continued to have the title of dukes. *Uladislaus* IV. who succeeded his brother in 1061, was by the Emperor *Henry* IV. created King of *Bohemia* at *Mentz*. The kingdom afterwards was for a long time elective, till the princes of the house of *Austria* having been elected to that crown, contrived at length to render it hereditary in their family. Though *Bohemia* is considered as a part of *Germany*, and its kings have a voice in the election of the emperor, yet it is excluded from all those privileges which the other circles and electorates enjoy. Besides, neither the acts of the

Present go-
vernment.

Imperial diet, nor the laws of the empire, have any force here; nor are the inhabitants obliged to raise troops, or pay taxes for the support and defence of the empire as the other circles. This kingdom is certainly one of the best countries in the queen of *Hungary's* possession, and next to *Hungary* brings her in the most money. The states are summoned here every year to the city of *Prague*, and consist of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and towns. The assembly generally consents to the sovereign's demands, which frequently amount to a great sum; and yet the *Bohemians* would not complain of taxes were their sovereign

Their genius
and temper.

to reside among them. Though the *Bohemians* are brave and good soldiers, yet the nobility and gentry are not fond of the service. The reason is, they are used to be absolute masters upon their own estates, where the peasants are their slaves, and to be respected like petty sovereigns by the burghers at *Prague*; wherefore they do not care to reside at
Vienna,

Vienna, where they must be obliged, like other subjects, to pay their court to the sovereign. The peasants are all in a state of vassalage to the nobility, and are a brutish, heavy kind of people, pretty much addicted to pilfering and thieving, and the whole nation is charged with excess and intemperance in eating and drinking. Their language, like that of the *Poles*, is a dialect of the ancient *Slavonian*, and is said to be very sweet and copious. The modern *Bohemians* neglect the cultivating of it, and their nobility especially look upon it as beneath them to speak their native tongue, but chuse rather to use the *High Dutch*.

Bohemia is commonly divided into eighteen circles, the names of which, with their principal towns, are as follows. 1. The circle of *Prague*, chief town *Prague*. 2. The circle of *Rackonitz*, chief town *Rackonitz*. 3. The circle of *Slany*, chief town *Slany*. 4. The circle of *Satz*, chief towns, *Satz*, and *Kadan*. 5. The circle of *Leuthmaritz*, chief towns, *Leuthmeritz*, *Teplitz*, and *Aussig*. 6. The circle of *Bunzel*, chief towns, *Bunzel*, *Friedland*, *Tornau*, *Kelchenberg*, *Nimes*. 7. The circle of *Konigsgratz*, chief towns, *Konigsgratz*, *Jaromitz*, *Chlumnitz*, *Nachod*. 8. The circle of *Beraun*, chief towns, *Beraun* and *Carlstein*. 9. The circle of *Pilsen*, chief town *Pilsen*. 10. The circle of *Egra*, chief town *Egra*. 11. The circle of *Elnbogen*, chief towns, *Elnbogen*, *Schlackenwerd*, *Carlsbad*, and *Joachimsthal*. 12. The circle of *Chrudin*, chief towns, *Chrudin*, *Brandies*, *Landscron*, *Bohemisch-treiba*, *Leutomyssel*, *Richenburg*, *Politzka*, *Lamberg*, *Hereltz*, *Meistetz*, and *Pardubitz*. 13. The circle of *Czaslau*, chief towns, *Czaslau*, *Kuttenberg*, *Colim*, *Ronoff*, *Lichtenberg*, *Habern*, *Lipnitz*, and *Janowitz*. 14. The circle of *Bechin*, chief towns, *Bechin*, *Thabor*, *Sobieslaw*, *Neubaus*, *Pardowitz*, *Rosenberg*,

Language.

Division of
Bohemia.

Rosenberg, Budweis, Rudolphstadt, Lomnetz, and Teyn. 15. The circle of *Kaurzimer*, chief towns, *Kaurzimer, Kosteletz, Brandeiss, Bobemish-brod, S. Procope, Sternberg, Beneschow, and Eyle.* 16. The circle of *Muldaw*, chief towns, *Floskout, Kassau, Schonburg, Robenitz, and Gisslebing.* 17. The circle of *Brachen*, chief towns, *Piseck, Crumlauch, Weldantz, Brachatitz, Husenitz, Wineberg, Hradiowitz, Carlsberg, Rosenthal, Or-litz, and Sedlitz.* 18. The county of *Glatz*, chief towns, *Glatz, Landeck, Neustadtel, Mit-walde, Hameln, Wunschelburg, and Neurode.* This county belongs now to the King of *Prussia*, having been ceded to him by late treaties.

Dutchy of
Silesia.

The dutchy of *Silesia* was formerly considered as a province of the kingdom of *Bohemia*. It is bounded by *Brandenburg* on the north; by *Hungary* and *Moravia* on the south; by *Poland* on the east, and by *Bohemia* and *Lusatia* on the west; extending in length upwards of 200 miles, and 70 in breadth. This is one of the richest and most fruitful provinces of *Germany*, abounding in all necessaries and conveniences of life. It is celebrated for its linen manufacture, and for some rich silver mines. Before the death of the emperor *Charles VI.* it belonged to the house of *Austria*, but after the decease of that prince, the present King of *Prussia* thought proper to revive some old family pretensions to part of this dutchy, and marching an army into *Silesia*, after a long struggle, obliged the Queen to leave him peaceable possessor of the greatest part of the country. It is commonly divided into *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*. The *Upper* lies towards *Moravia* and *Hungary*, and contains, 1. the principality of *Teschen*, chief towns, *Teschen* and *Jabelunka.* 2. The principality of *Troppau*, chief towns, *Troppau, and Jagerndorf.* 3. The

3. The principality of *Ratibor*, chief town *Ratibor*. 4. The principality of *Oppeln*, chief town *Oppeln*. 5. The principality of *Grotkau*, chief towns, *Neifs* and *Grotkau*. 6. The principality of *Munsterberg*, chief towns, *Munsterberg*, *Frankenstein*. 7. The barony of *Plesse*, belonging to the counts of *Promnitz*. *Lower Silesia* contains;

1. The principality of *Breslau*, chief towns, *Breslau* and *Namslau*.
2. The principality of *Schweidnitz*, chief towns, *Schweidnitz*, *Strigau*, *Griffa*.
3. The principality of *Fauer*, chief towns, *Fauer*, *Lewenberg*, *Hirschberg*, *Liebenthat*, *Schmiedeberg*, *Kupferberg*, *Buntzel*, *Greiffenstein*.
4. The principality of *Lignitz*, chief towns, *Lignitz*, *Goldberg*, and *Wolstat*.
5. The principality of *Brieg*, chief towns, *Brieg* and *Olaw*.
6. The principality of *Oels*, chief towns, *Oels*, *Bernstat*, and *Juliusburg*.
7. The principality of *Wolau*, chief towns, *Wolau*, *Leibus*, and *Steinau*.
8. The principality of *Glogau*, chief towns, *Great Glogau*, *Sprottau*, *Carlath*, *Beuthen*, *Grunberg*.
9. The principality of *Sagan*, belonging to prince *Lobkowitz*, chief towns, *Sagan* and *Prybus*.
10. The principality of *Crossen*, chief towns, *Crossen*, *Zullichau*, *Sommerfeld*, and *Schwibussen*.
11. The lordship of *Wartenberg*, belonging to the counts of *Dohna*, chief towns *Bralin* and *Beraun*.
12. The lordship of *Militson*, belonging to the counts of *Maltza*, chief towns, *Zulauff* and *Freyenbayn*.
13. The lordship of *Trachenberg*, belonging to the counts of *Hartzfeld*, chief town, *Prausnitz*.

The rivers of *Silesia* are the *Oder*, and the little rivers *Kladnitz*, *Weida*, *Bartsch*, *Neisse*, *Bober*, *Oppa*, and others, which fall into the *Oder*.

Rivers.

The marquissate of *Moravia* takes its name from the river *Morawa*, vulgarly called *Mahr*, which runs through it. On the north it is bounded

The marquissate of
Moravia.

bounded by *Silesia*; on the south by *Austria*; on the west by *Bohemia*; and on the east by *Hungary*. This province is said to belong properly to the crown of *Bohemia*, and is surrounded on all sides with mountains, except towards *Austria*, where it is an open country. It is generally divided into six circles, namely, those of *Iglau*, *Znaim*, *Brin*, *Olmütz*, *Perrau*, and *Hradisch*, in each of which the chief towns go by the same name as the circles.

SECT. IV.

Of Switzerland.

Description
of *Switzerland*.

Its situation.

Extent.

Climate.

Switzerland, by the Romans called *Helvetia*, is bounded by that part of *Alsace* stiled the *Sundgow*, the *Black Forest*, and other parts of *Suabia*, on the north; by the lake of *Constance*, *Tyrol*, and *Trent*, on the east; by the dutchies of *Savoy*, *Milan*, and the provinces of *Bergamo* and *Brescia* in *Italy*, towards the south; and by the *French* provinces of *Burgundy* and *Franche Comté* towards the west; extending 260 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. This country lies between the latitude of 45 degrees 45 minutes, and 47 degrees 30 minutes; wherefore it would be natural to suppose that the climate is moderately warm: but as it is situate on the *Alps*, the highest mountain in *Europe*, and great part of the year covered with snow, the air is sharper than in much colder latitudes. Though the air is moist (which is owing to the frequent rains arising from the *Alps*) yet it is notwithstanding very healthful, people living here to a very advanced age.

Switzerland

Switzerland is separated from every other country by very high mountains; and in like manner the several cantons or provinces into which it is divided, are separated from one another by a ridge of hills. These hills, though excessive high, and Soil, in the winter time covered with snow, are not naked and barren, but in the summer afford good pasture to the very tops. The rest of the country is rather hilly than mountainous, and in some places a traveller may meet with a plain champain country. Two thirds of the canton of *Bern*, which is the most considerable, is a level fruitful country, abounding with good corn. The cantons of *Zurich*, *Soleure* and *Friburg*, with *Basil* and *Scaffhausen*, are likewise pretty much upon a level, and produce good grain. In plentiful years they lay up their corn in magazines, to supply the necessities of poor people in case of scarcity or famine. What they principally abound in is cattle, with which they carry on a considerable trade with the adjacent countries.

The largest rivers in *Europe* have their source Rivers, in the mountains of *Switzerland*, particularly the *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, and the *Danube*, with innumerable other lesser streams, for there is scarce a valley but is watered by a rivulet. They have Lakes, also several large lakes, particularly those of *Constance* and *Geneva*, which abound in excellent fish. Their mountains are said to contain some veins Mountains, of silver, lead, iron, and copper, but it does not appear that they receive any benefit from them. They have some crape and linen manufactures, but scarce any of silk, wool, or hair. Hence most of their cloathing is imported from abroad, as well as their corn and wine, of which they have not enough to supply their necessities. As Trade, the balance of trade is therefore against them, they endeavour to suppress all luxury, prohibiting the

the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread lace, or jewels.

Character of
the *Swiss*.

The *Swiss* are generally strong-bodied men, tall, and well made. Most of them wear their own hair, and in some places long beards are still in fashion. The women are handsome and well-shaped; the men are inured very early to hardships, and taught the use of arms from their infancy. They are most of them of a martial disposition, and remarkable for their fidelity and courage. They are said to be a heavy generation, but this is far from being the case of those who have had the happiness of a good education. There are not many of them that apply themselves to learning; the poverty of the country, and the narrowness of their fortunes, obliging them to turn their heads to something else.

Division of
Switzerland.

Switzerland is usually divided into three parts. 1. *Switzerland Proper*, or the thirteen cantons. 2. The subjects of *Switzerland*, or the conquered countries. And, 3. The allies of *Switzerland*, such as the *Grisons*, the republic of *Geneva*, &c. The thirteen cantons according to their precedency are, 1. *Zurich*, 2. *Bern*, 3. *Lucerne*, 4. *Ury*, 5. *Switz*, 6. *Underwald*, 7. *Zug*, 8. *Glaris*, 9. *Basil*, 10. *Friburg*, 11. *Soluthurn*, 12. *Scaffhausen*, and 13. *Appenzel*. Of these some are Protestants, and some *Roman Catholics*. The Protestant cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Basil*, and *Scaffhausen*, with above two thirds of the canton of *Glaris*, and more than half of *Appenzel*; the rest are *Roman Catholics*. The Protestants are much the strongest, and their territories more fruitful and extensive; but the *Roman Catholic* cantons are supported by the powers of their own persuasion, which surround them.

Subjects of
Switzerland.

The subjects of *Switzerland* are such countries, towns, and baillages, as belong to them all, or to

to several in common, having been conquered by their united arms. The common bailages are nine, *viz.* The county of *Baden*, the district called the free villages, the counties of *Targovy*, *Sargantz*, and *Rhintal*, and the four *Italian* bailages of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendrisio*, and *Valmadia*, to which we must add the three cities without territory, *viz.* *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*, and *Rappersweil*. The allies of the *Swiss* are, Allies of Switzerland.

1. The *Grisons*, 2. The town and country of *Neufchatel*, 3. The abbot and city of *S. Gaul*, 4. The *Valesians*, 5. The republic of *Geneva*, and 6. The towns of *Malhausen* and *Bienne*. The most considerable of whom are the *Grisons*.

This country was conquered by *Julius Cæsar*, Revolutions of Switzerland. and annexed to that part of his government called *Gallia Celtica*. In this form it continued till the subversion of the *Roman* empire, when it was comprehended in the new kingdom of *Burgundy*. After a long series of revolutions, it fell in the thirteenth century to the House of *Austria*, in whose possession it continued for some time, till the people oppressed by their governors, who endeavoured to establish an arbitrary power in the country, threw off the *Austrian* yoke in 1308, and laid the foundation of the *Swiss* republic. This republic is represented by the General government of the Republic general diet held at *Baden* on the feast of *St. John Baptist* annually, but seldom lasts longer than one month. Here the affairs of their common subjects are debated and regulated, but all other matters are treated of at particular diets of their respective religions, that of the Protestants being held at *Aaraw*, and that of the *Roman Catholics* at *Lucerne*. Properly speaking, the thirteen cantons do not make one commonwealth, but are so many independent states, engaged in strict alliances with one another, for their mutual defence.

fence. For every canton or province has its particular diet or assembly, which enacts laws for the government of the canton, and meets with no opposition from the general diet, unless it be in things relating to their common baillages or their mutual support.

Particular
government
of the can-
tons.

The government in some cantons is aristocratical, in others democratical. The aristocratical cantons are those of *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucerne*, *Basil*, *Friburg*, *Soleure*, and *Scaffhausen*; the democratical cantons are those of *Uri*, *Switz*, *Underwald*, *Zug*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. The legislative power in the county of *Bern* is lodged in the great council, consisting of 299 persons, and the executive power in a senate of 27 elected out of the great council. The government in the other aristocratical cantons is much the same as that of *Bern*; but in the democratical cantons, every town and every parish is a distinct state, and the supreme legislative power is lodged in the diffusive body of the people, every male of 16 years of age, and every servant, as well as his master, having an equal share in the government, and giving his assent to the passing of every law.

Their forces
and military
discipline.

There is no standing army kept up in *Swisserland*; but no province in *Europe* can boast of a better disciplined militia. Every male from 16 to 60 is enrolled, and one third of them regimented, who are recruited from time to time, out of the two thirds remaining. Neither horse nor foot receive any pay while they are at home, but as soon as they take the field their pay is settled. In order to assemble their militia with speed in case of any sudden alarm, they have contrived signals in the most conspicuous places by fire in the night time, and by smoke in the day, upon which the whole body of their militia runs to arms. But what contributes chiefly to render them

them better disciplined than the militia of other nations, is the custom of sending their young fellows to serve three or four years in their troops abroad. Thus the greatest part of their militia have been actually in foreign service, and may be therefore considered all the same as regular troops. In the last war between the Protestant and *Roman Catholic* cantons in 1712, the canton of *Bern* had 40,000 men in the field, and the canton of *Zurich* 20,000, but the other cantons are far from being so powerful.

S E C T V.

Of the government of the empire of Germany.

G E R M A N Y was originally divided into many nations and principalities, who all spoke the same language, and were subject to their several heads or leaders, by whom they were governed with an unlimited authority. *Rome*, from whom we have the first knowledge of this people, attempted to subdue them, under *Julius Cæsar* and *Drusus*, but they defended their frontiers so well, that the *Romans* were satisfied to make the *Danube* and the *Rhine* the boundaries of their empire. Accordingly they built fortresses and planted garrisons on the banks of both these rivers to prevent the incursions of those barbarous nations, as they were pleased to call them. Upon the decline of the *Roman* empire, the *Franks*, *Burgundians*, *Alemans*, and other *German* nations, broke through these boundaries, passed the *Rhine*, and made themselves masters of all *Gaul*, *Rhætia*, and *Noricum*, which they shared amongst them. But the *Franks* prevailing over the rest, established their empire over all modern *Germany*,
France,

France, and Italy, under the conduct of Charles the Great.

Origin of
the German
empire.

This Prince, who was son to *Pepin* king of *France*, laid the foundation of the *German* empire, in the year 800, at which time he was sovereign of *Italy*, a great part of *Spain*, the south of *Germany*, and all *France*. The empire afterwards being divided among the posterity of *Charles the Great*, the title of emperor was limited to the sovereign of *Germany* and *Italy*, the princes of the empire being then his vassals. The imperial crown was hereditary three hundred years after *Gharlemain*, when the pope, to lessen the imperial authority, and advance his own, persuaded the *German* princes to alter the constitution, and render the imperial crown elective. During the struggles between the emperor and the pope for superiority, several sovereign states and principalities were erected in *Italy* and *Germany*, which claimed an independency on either. After the hereditary line was broke, the emperors were at first chosen by the body of the people, which occasioning some confusion, the nobility and great officers of state excluded the common people from their share in the election, and chose the emperor themselves. At length the number of electors was reduced to seven, viz. the archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*; the king of *Bohemia*, the duke of *Saxony*, the prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the marquis of *Brandenburg*; to whom the dukes of *Hanover* and *Bavaria* have been since added. But though the imperial dignity was rendered elective, yet the house of *Austria* found means to continue it in their family near three hundred years.

At what
time, and
how the em-
pire became
elective.

Form of go-
vernment in
Germany.

The empire of *Germany* is now composed of five sorts of powers. 1. Of the emperor, who is the head of the *Germanic* body. 2. Of the electors,

electors, who are nine in number. 3. Of the ecclesiastical princes. 4. Of the secular princes. And, 5. Of the free imperial towns, which are considered as so many republics. If we consider these states separately, we find that the government of the ecclesiastical and secular princes, some of whom are more absolute than others, is monarchical: That of the towns where the nobility preside, is aristocratical: That of the rest, which are subject to the people, is democratical. But if we view the government of the empire in general, we shall find it hard to give it a proper definition. To examine it strictly, we must conclude, that it is a mixt government, being democratical, because the people in the free towns are called to the administration; aristocratical, by reason the princes and electors have the principal authority; and monarchical, because the emperor, clad with the ensigns of royalty, presides over the states of the empire.

The Emperor has all the marks of the ancient emperors of the west, taking the titles of *Semper Augustus, Cæsar*, and *Sacred Majesty*. He is the fountain of honour in *Germany*, and disposes of almost all places civil and military, except those that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, &c. which are rather honorary than lucrative posts. His dignity gives him the first rank among all the christian princes. He has the power of calling and dissolving the diets, of authorising their resolves and putting them in execution. He can erect new lordships, counties, dukedoms, and even change principalities into kingdoms. 'Tis he only that can give away the great fiefs of the empire, the investiture of which he confers on ecclesiastical princes with the scepter, and on secular princes with the sword. To him likewise the electors and all the princes and members of the

Dignity and
power of the
Emperor.

empire take the oath of fidelity and allegiance. But though he has so great an appearance of majesty, yet his authority is very much cramped in several respects. He cannot introduce foreign troops into the empire, nor alienate the lands and revenues of the crown, without consulting the electors. Without their consent, and that of the other princes, he has not the power of making peace or war, or of levying taxes. Neither can he make laws nor suspend them, against the will of the diet, or the assembly of the states. Besides every Emperor is tied down at his coronation to some new articles, which are called terms of capitulation.

The King of
the Romans.

The next person to the Emperor is the King of the *Romans*, who is chosen by the electors during the Emperor's life-time, to have the management of affairs in his imperial majesty's absence, as a kind of vicar-general of the empire. He succeeds to the imperial dignity, without any other election or ceremony. He is treated as royal and august majesty, but the title of *always august*, is reserved for the Emperor. In his arms he has a spread eagle with a single head only, whereas the emperor has two. The first occasion of chusing the King of the *Romans* proceeded from a contrivance of some Emperors to secure the imperial crown to their families. They made use of their authority while they were in possession of the throne, to influence the electors to chuse a son, a brother, or some other near relation to be King of the *Romans*. This was the artifice used by the house of *Austria*, which kept the imperial crown for so long a time in that family.

The electors

The principal members of the empire next to the King of the *Romans*, are the nine electors. The number of the electors till the peace of *Munster* was only seven; but when, and by whom,

whom, the authority of chusing the Emperors was limited to so small a number, is not very easy to determine. After *Charles the Great*, the empire was hereditary till the reign of *Henry IV.* This prince being charged with mal-administration, was excommunicated by pope *Gregory VII.* who declaring *Henry* unfit to reign, ordered him to be deposed. This sentence his rebel subjects soon put in execution, and being absolved by the pope from their allegiance, they elected *Rodolph* duke of *Suabia* for their Emperor. They declared likewise that the right of succession should be abolished, and the power of chusing Emperors lodged in the people. But this manner of electing being attended with a great deal of trouble and confusion, the people were deprived afterwards of their share in chusing their Emperor, and the whole power of electing was usurped by some few of the great officers of the imperial court. 'Tis said that after the death of *Lotharius II.* in 1139, the princes and great men, who had excluded the people already from their privilege of electing, assembled at *Coblentz*, intending to chuse a successor to the imperial throne. But in order to avoid the inconveniency arising from the common confusion on those occasions, they proposed seven of their own members, *viz.* Three archbishops for the clergy, and four laymen, *viz.* A king, a duke, a marquis, and a count or earl, for the nobility, and gave them a commission to preside at the deliberations, to collect the suffrages, and to name the properest person among those that stood candidates for the imperial dignity, and if he happened to be agreeable to the assembly, he was forthwith declared Emperor. Thus it continued till the death of *Frederic II.* when these princes assumed the title of electors, claiming a kind of right from the length of possession.

session. Thus in 1273, they chose *Rodolph I.* without the participation of the other princes and states of the empire; and at length this possession was made a fundamental law by the Golden Bull of *Charles IV.*

Power of the electors.

The nine electors are, three ecclesiastical, *viz.* the archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*; and six secular, namely, The King of *Bohemia*, the duke of *Bavaria*, the duke of *Saxony*, the marquis of *Brandenburg*, the count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the duke of *Brunswic*. Every elector is sovereign in his own dominions. They make laws, establish courts of justice, coin money, levy taxes, conclude alliances with other princes of the empire or foreigners, raise fortifications, and make war or peace under some restrictions. But they cannot alter the value of coin, nor lay new tolls or customs in their respective territories, without the consent of the diet; neither can they enter into such confederacies as tend to the prejudice of the empire, or are contrary to the allegiance they have sworn to the emperor.

Ceremony of the election.

When the empire becomes vacant by the death, demission, or deposition of the emperor (where there is no king of the *Romans* already elected) the elector of *Mentz*, as high chancellor of the empire, and dean of the electoral college, gives notice to the other electors, that they appear at *Frankfort* within the space of a month, to elect a new Emperor, who is generally agreed on before they come to the place of election. The day being appointed rather to publish than make the election, they come to the town-house in the morning, in their ordinary dress, and without any ceremony. Here they put on their electoral habits, the three ecclesiastical electors wearing scarlet robes, with capes lined with ermine; and the secular electors robes of crimson velvet, lined also

also with ermine. At the town-house they take horse, and march to St. *Bartholmew's* church, but without observing any order, only each of them is attended with his respective hereditary marshal, carrying a sword in a scabbard before them; an honour that is not paid to the deputies of the absent electors. When the electors come to the church, they alight at the gate, and go to their respective seats in the choir. Divine service beginning, at the singing the hymn of *Veni Creator*, the protestant electors withdraw till mass is over, after which they return, and take the following oath with the rest at the altar, *viz.* That without regard to any solicitations, promises, or rewards, they will elect such a person for emperor, as they believe is fit to govern the world. The qualifications requisite are, that he be a christian prince, of *German* extraction, and capable of sustaining so great a character. The hymn being sung once again, they repair to the place appointed for the election, being a small vaulted gallery that goes out of the choir. Here the Emperor is chosen by a majority of voices, of which the person elected may be one. Then they come out, and place the Emperor elect upon the altar, if he be present, where the archbishop of *Mentz* recommends to him the interests of the empire, and presents him with the capitulation or conditions on which he is chosen, in order to sign it; after which the election is published, and the new Emperor proclaimed.

As soon as the day and place of the coronation Ceremony is settled, the magistrates of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nuremberg*, upon advice received from the archbishop of *Mentz*, send their deputies with the regalia or coronation ornaments committed to their care. *Nuremberg* sends *Charlemain's* crown, which weighs fourteen pounds, the ring, the
of the coronation.

scepter, the glove, the slippers, and the sword which *Charlemain* is said to have received of an angel. *Aix* sends a case covered with diamonds, in which some of St. *Stephen's* blood is preserved, *Charlemain's* ordinary sword, his belt, and a book of the gospels written in gold. At the coronation the electors, or their ambassadors, attend the Emperor from his palace to the church in their robes, in the following order: The elector *Palatine* with the crown, the elector of *Bavaria* with the globe, and the elector of *Brandenburg* with the scepter, march first abreast; The elector of *Saxony* carries the sword, and the elector of *Hanover* the standard. The other secular elector, viz. the king of *Bohemia*, is chief cup-bearer, and should walk first in procession; but for many generations he has been the person elected, *Bohemia* being in possession of the house of *Austria*. At the church door, the Emperor is received by the three ecclesiastical electors in their robes, who attend him to the altar. The archbishop who officiates anoints his head, and between his shoulders, neck, breast, and right arm. Then he is brought to another altar and crowned, being clothed with the ancient imperial robes, and afterwards conducted to the throne, where the archbishop bids him receive, and keep the pledges designed for him by providence. Then *Te Deum* is sung, and the trumpets and music proclaim the general joy. This ceremony should be performed at *Aix la Chapelle*, but the electors have lately broke through this custom. And in this case the canons of *Aix* generally obtain a declaration from the Emperor and electors, signifying, that the performing this ceremony elsewhere, shall not prejudice the ancient rights and privileges of their city.

When

When a general diet, or an assembly of the states of the empire is to be held, the Emperor issues out his summons to the several princes and other members of the diet, acquainting them with the time and place of their sitting; and they are bound by their allegiance to appear at the day appointed, either in person or by proxy. *Ratisbon* is now become the usual place for the meeting of the diet, though it has been held at *Mentz*, *Augsburg* and other cities; the only restraint is, that it must not be held without the bounds of the empire. The Emperor alone proposes what is to be debated; and has power of adjourning any debate from time to time. The point of precedence is settled among the electors by the golden bull; but as there is no agreement made in this respect, between the other members, this occasions frequently a great many idle disputes. Among the electors, the archbishop of *Mentz* takes the post of honour, sitting in the middle with the other two spiritual electors, *Cologne* and *Treves*, one on each side of him, who take the right hand by turns. Next to them are the dukes of *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Hanover* on the left; and the King of *Bohemia*, the electors *Palatine* and *Brandenburg* on the right. Below these sit the ecclesiastical princes on the left, and after them the deputies of the Imperial towns. At present there are four benches of counts who vote in the diet, viz. those of *Swabia*, *Wetterau*, *Franconia*, and *Westphalia*. The deputies of the towns are divided into two benches, the one called the bench of the *Rhine*, and the other the *Swabian* bench. But for the further satisfaction of the curious, I shall give here a list of the several states of the empire according to their rank of precedence.

General assembly or diet of the empire.

List of the
States of the
empire.

I.

The Emperor, as head of the empire.

II.

The electors, of whom some are spiritual, and others temporal. The spiritual are,

1. The elector and archbishop of *Mentz*, chancellor in *Germany*.
2. The elector and archbishop of *Triers*, chancellor in *Gaul*.
3. The elector and archbishop of *Cologne*, chancellor in *Italy*.

The temporal electors are,

4. The King of *Bohemia*, cup-bearer to the sacred *Roman* empire.
5. The elector of *Bavaria*, grand sewer to the sacred *Roman* empire.
6. The elector of *Saxony*, grand marshal to the sacred *Roman* empire.
7. The elector of *Brandenburg*, grand chamberlain to the sacred *Roman* empire.
8. The elector *Palatine*, arch-steward of the sacred *Roman* empire.
9. The elector of *Hanover*, arch-treasurer of the sacred *Roman* empire.

III.

Twenty-four ecclesiastical princes, whose names and rank are as follow :

1. The archbishop of *Saltzburg*.
2. The archbishop of *Besançon*.
3. The grand master of the *Teutonic* order.
4. The bishop of *Bamberg*.
5. The bishop of *Wurtzburg*.

6. The

6. The bishop of *Worms*.
7. The bishop of *Aichstat*.
8. The bishop of *Spire*.
9. The bishop of *Strasburg*.
10. The bishop of *Constance*.
11. The bishop of *Augsburg*.
12. The bishop of *Hildesheim*.
13. The bishop of *Paderborn*.
14. The bishop of *Freysingen*.
15. The bishop of *Ratisbon*.
16. The bishop of *Passau*.
17. The bishop of *Trent*.
18. The bishop of *Brixen*.
19. The bishop of *Basil*.
20. The bishop of *Liege*.
21. The bishop of *Osnabrug*.
22. The bishop of *Munster*.
23. The bishop of *Lubeck*.
24. The bishop of *Coire*.

To these we must add eleven abbots or prelates, who sit in the same college as princes of the empire.

1. The abbot of *Fulda*.
2. The abbot of *Kempten*.
3. The provost of *Elwangen*.
4. The abbot of *Murbach*.
5. The abbot of *Luderes*.
6. The grand prior of *Malta*.
7. The abbot of *Brechtolsfaden*.
8. The abbot of *Weissenburg*.
9. The abbot of *Prum*.
10. The abbot of *Stablo*.
11. The abbot of *Corbey*.

IV.

Twenty-four principal temporal princes of the empire.

1. The arch-duke of *Austria*.
2. The duke of *Saxony*.
3. The count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.
4. The marquis of *Brandenburg*.
5. The duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*.
6. The duke of *Mecklenburg*.
7. The duke of *Wirtemberg*.
8. The landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*.
9. The marquis of *Baden*.
10. The duke of *Sleswic Holstein*.
11. The prince of *Anhalt*.
12. The duke of *Lorrain*.
13. The duke of *Arenberg*.
14. Prince *Lobkowitz*.
15. The prince of *Hohenzollern*.
16. The prince of *Salm*.
17. The prince of *Dietrichstein*.
18. The prince of *Nassau*.
19. The prince of *Aversberg*.
20. The prince of *East-Friseland*.
21. The prince of *Furstenberg*.
22. The prince of *Schwartzenberg*.
23. The prince of *Oetingen*.
24. The prince of *Schwartzburg*.

V.

Twenty-four prelates, who claim no temporal principality, but are reckoned among the states of the empire, that vote by companies or benches.

1. The abbot of *Reichenau*.
2. The abbot of *Marchthal*.

3. The abbot of *Elchingen*.
4. The abbot of *Salmanſweyler*.
5. The abbot of *Weingarten*.
6. The abbot of *Ochſenhaufen*.
7. The abbot of *Irſee*.
8. The abbot of *Peterſhaufen*.
9. The abbot of *Urſperg*.
10. The abbot of *Rod*.
11. The abbot of *Roggenburg*.
12. The abbot of *Weiffenau*.
13. The abbot of *Suffenried*.
14. The abbot of *Wettenhaufen*.
15. The abbot of *Gengenbach*.
16. The abbot of *Kayſerſheim*.
17. The abbot of *Werden* and *Helmſtat*.
18. The abbot of *S. Ulrich* and *Afra*.
19. The abbot of *Munſter* in *Gregorienthal*.
20. The abbot of *Iſſrey*.
21. The abbot of *Cornelii Munſter*.
22. The abbot of *S. Emeran*.
23. The abbot of *Zwiefalten*.
24. The abbot of *Ottenbauern*.

VI.

Thirteen abbeſſes, who have alſo a right of voting in the benches.

1. The abbeſſes of *Effen*.
2. The abbeſſes of *Buchau* on the *Feder-ſee*.
3. The abbeſſes of *Quedlinburg*.
4. The abbeſſes of *Lindau*.
5. The abbeſſes of *Hervorden*.
6. The abbeſſes of *Lower Munſter*.
7. The abbeſſes of *Upper Munſter*, both in *Ratisbon*.
8. The abbeſſes of *Burſcheid*.
9. The abbeſſes of *Ganderſheim*.
10. The abbeſſes of *Rotmunſter*.

11. The abbess of *Gutenzell*.
12. The abbess of *Hegenbach*.
13. The abbess of *Baindt*.

VII.

Fifty-nine counts and free barons of the empire, seventeen of whom belong to the bench of *Wetteraw*, and are,

1. The count of *Bergen-op-Zoom*.
2. The count of *Kriechingen*.
3. The free baron of *Fleckenstein*.
4. The count of *Hanau*.
5. The count of *Hatzfeld*.
6. The count of *Isenburg*.
7. The count of *Leiningen*.
8. The count of *Mansfeld*.
9. The count of *Nassau*.
10. The count of *Ortenburg*.
11. The count of *Wild and Rhein*.
12. The count of *Reussen*.
13. The count of *Schonburg*.
14. The count of *Solms*.
15. The count of *Stolberg*.
16. The count of *Waldeck*.
17. The count of *Weitgenstein*.

Twelve belonging to the bench of *Westphalia*, and are,

1. The count of *Bentheim and Tecklenburg*.
2. The count of *Bronchorst and Gronsfeld*.
3. The count of *Lippe*.
4. The count of *Manderscheid*.
5. The count of *Marck*.
6. The count of *Metternich*.
7. The count of *Rantzau*.
8. The count of *Aspremont and Reckheim*.

9. The count of *Rietberg*.
10. The count of *Salm* and *Reiferscheid*.
11. The count of *Vehlen*.
12. The count of *Wied* and *Runckel*.

Twenty-one belonging to the bench of *Suabia*.

1. The count of *Friedberg* at *Justing*.
2. Count *Fugger*.
3. Count *Furstenberg*.
4. Count *Grafeneck*.
5. The count of *Hohenems*.
6. The count of *Konigseck*.
7. The count of *Machselrein*.
8. The count of *Montfort*.
9. The count of *Oetingen*.
10. The count of *Rechberg* and *Pappenheim*.
11. The count of *Schlick*.
12. The count of *Sintzendorf*.
13. The count of *Sultz*.
14. Count *Tilly*.
15. Count *Traun*.
16. The count of *Trautsmendorf*.
17. Count *Truchses*.
18. Count of *Weissenwolf*.
19. Count of *Waldstein*.
20. The count of *Wolckenstein* and *Erbstein*.
21. The count of *Wolfstein*.

Eight counts and free barons belonging to the bench of *Franconia*.

1. The count of *Castel*.
2. The count of *Dernbach*.
3. The count of *Erbach*.
4. The count of *Geyer*.
5. The count of *Hohenloe*.
6. The count of *Lowenstein* and *Wertheim*.
7. The

7. The count of *Nostitz* and *Rineck*.
8. The count of *Schonborn*.

VIII.

Fifty Imperial free cities, which are considered as so many little republics, and divided into two benches, called the *Rhine* and *Suabia*. Those belonging to the bench of the *Rhine* are,

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Cologne</i> , | 8. <i>Bremen</i> , |
| 2. <i>Aix la Chapelle</i> , | 9. <i>Mulhausen</i> , |
| 3. <i>Lubeck</i> , | 10. <i>Nordhausen</i> , |
| 4. <i>Worms</i> , | 11. <i>Dortmund</i> , |
| 5. <i>Spire</i> , | 12. <i>Friedberg</i> , |
| 6. <i>Frankfort</i> , | 13. <i>Wetzlar</i> , |
| 7. <i>Goslar</i> , | 14. <i>Gelnhausen</i> . |

The free cities belonging to the bench of *Suabia* are,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ratisbon</i> , | 20. <i>Kempten</i> , |
| 2. <i>Augsburg</i> , | 21. <i>Winsheim</i> , |
| 3. <i>Nurenberg</i> , | 22. <i>Kauffbeuern</i> , |
| 4. <i>Ulm</i> , | 23. <i>Weill</i> , |
| 5. <i>Eslingen</i> , | 24. <i>Wangen</i> , |
| 6. <i>Reutlingen</i> , | 25. <i>Iszny</i> , |
| 7. <i>Nordlingen</i> , | 26. <i>Pfullendorf</i> , |
| 8. <i>Rottenburg</i> on the | 27. <i>Offenburg</i> |
| <i>Tauber</i> , | 28. <i>Leutkirchen</i> , |
| 9. <i>Schwabischall</i> , | 29. <i>Wimpfen</i> , |
| 10. <i>Rothweil</i> , | 30. <i>Weissenburg</i> in |
| 11. <i>Uberlingen</i> , | <i>Nordgau</i> , |
| 12. <i>Heilbron</i> , | 31. <i>Giengen</i> , |
| 13. <i>Schwabisch-Gemund</i> , | 32. <i>Zell</i> , |
| 14. <i>Memmingen</i> , | 33. <i>Buchorn</i> , |
| 15. <i>Biberach</i> , | 34. <i>Aalen</i> , |
| 16. <i>Dunckelsbuhl</i> , | 35. <i>Buchau</i> on the <i>Fe-</i> |
| 17. <i>Lindau</i> , | <i>der-see</i> , |
| 18. <i>Ravensburg</i> , | 36. <i>Bopfingen</i> . |
| 19. <i>Schweinfurt</i> , | |

Of

Of these states the ecclesiastical and secular princes of the empire, and all prelates who have princely dignities annexed to their functions, with the master of the *Teutonic* order, have each of them single votes. But those who claim no temporal principality, as has been above observed, give their voices by companies or benches. Formerly the counts and barons of the empire had but two voices, and were therefore divided into two benches. But in the last century, several other counts and barons obtained the liberty of voting, which increased the benches to the number of four, namely, those of *Suabia*, *Wetteraw*, *Franconia*, and *Westphalia*. More than half of this great assembly consists generally of substitutes that have no voices of their own, but come to vote for their masters. Hence the proceedings of the diet are exceedingly slow; for the persons deputed not having full instructions, are obliged to send to their masters for new instructions, before they will venture to vote. It is generally observed, that if we divide the time of the sitting of a diet into four parts, one is spent in disputes about precedency; a second, and perhaps more, in drinking matches; a third, in disputes about their privileges with the Emperor; and scarce a fourth upon the business proposed to them from the throne, which generally relates to peace and war, the making or reviving of laws, the regulating of the coin, raising taxes, &c.

Manner of
voting in the
diet.

There are two great courts of judicature in Germany, one established by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* at *Worms*, but afterwards removed at different times to *Frankfort*, *Spire*, and *Wetzlar*, in which last city it is now fixed. The assessors appointed as judges of this court, are fifty in number; of whom the supreme judge, and four

Imperial
courts of ju-
dicature.

of

of the principal officers, are appointed by the Emperor. Every elector names one assessor, and the rest are nominated by the several circles or benches in the diet. As those who name the assessors, are some of them *Roman* catholics, and others protestants, this court is composed of both, but the greater number are of the *Roman* communion. From this court there lies no appeal, but the members may be called to an account for unjust proceedings. The other court of justice is called the *Aulic Council*, of which the Emperor himself is the supreme judge, being assisted by certain assessors, some *Roman* catholics and some protestants; but the Emperor's place is usually supplied by a president. As there is no appeal from these two courts to one another, they seem to be pretty much upon a level. The civil law is generally observed in all the courts of the empire, in conjunction with some decrees to which they pay an equal regard; such as, 1. the *Golden Bull*, which is a collection of statutes containing all the fundamental laws relating to the election of an Emperor. 2. The Imperial capitulations which the Emperor swears to at his election. 3. The acts of the general diet, which are like our acts of parliament. 4. The *Pragmatic Sanction*, which principally regards the peace of the empire.

The Empe-
ror's reve-
nue.

The Emperor's revenue is very inconsiderable in proportion to the riches of this great empire. Formerly it was said to amount to sixty tons of gold, or six millions of florins, but at present the Emperor hardly receives eighteen thousand florins, which is not enough to defray the expence of post and couriers. The diminution of the revenues of the empire is said to proceed from the Emperor's having mortgaged or alienated them in favour of those whose suffrages they wanted.

wanted for the election of the successor they designed to the Imperial throne. Hence the states of *Germany* have found their interest in making the election fall on the head of a prince, capable of supporting at his own expence the dignity of Emperor ; which is the principal reason of its having been continued so long in the house of *Austria*. The ordinary revenue of the empire arises from the crown-lands, fines, forfeitures, and confiscations. The Emperor is likewise heir general to all the princes and nobility of the empire, that have no heirs male. There is also a tax called *Roman months*, to which all the princes and states contribute a certain proportion for the supply of the government. This tax was called *Roman months*, because the states being formerly obliged to raise 20,000 foot, and 4000 horse, at their own expence, in order to attend the Emperor when he went to *Rome* ; those who could not raise men, were obliged to give the equivalent in money, which was afterwards regulated by the Emperor *Charles V.* All extraordinary taxes are raised, and forces for the defence of the empire maintained, by the several electors, princes, and states at their own expence ; or by the general consent of the diet of the empire. The princes of *Germany* are said to be able to raise and pay 500000 men, and were they unanimous, would be an overmatch for *France*. But this very seldom happens, for the *French*, when they enter into war with *Germany*, always find means to corrupt some of the princes of the empire, and bring them over to their party ; or they incite the *Turk* or *Swede* to make a diversion in their favour.

The present Emperor is *Francis Stephen*, grand duke of *Tuscany* and duke of *Lorraine*, son of *Leopold* late duke of *Lorraine*, and born December the

The present
Emperor.

the 8th 1708. He succeeded to the dutchy of *Lorrain* on the death of his father *Leopold*, 27th of *March* 1729; but by a treaty concluded in 1736, between the Emperor *Charles VI.* and the said duke on the one part, and *France* and *Spain* on the other, duke *Francis* relinquished his right to *Lorrain*, on condition of having the eventual succession of *Tuscany* secured to him; of which dutchy he took possession, upon the death of *John Gaston de Medicis*, the last duke of *Tuscany*, without issue, *June* 28th, 1737, still retaining the title of duke of *Lorrain* for his life, by the foresaid treaty. He was elected King of the *Romans*, *September* the 13th, and crowned Emperor of *Germany*, *October* the 4th, 1745.

The Empe-
ror's arms.

The Emperor *Charles VI.* bore quarterly for armorial ensigns, 1. For *Hungary*, barwise Argent, and Gules of eight pieces. 2. For *Bohemia*, Argent, a lion Gules, the tail noyed and passed in saltier, crowned, languid, and armed Or. 3. For *Austria*, Gules, a fesse Argent; and for ancient *Burgundy*, party and bend-wise, Argent and Azure, a border Gules. 4. For *Castile*, quarterly, in the last Gules, a castle triple towered, Or, purpled sable; and for *Leon*, in the second and third Argent, a lion purple. 5. For the empire, the shield crested with an Imperial crown, closed and raised in the shape of a mitre, having betwixt the two points a diadem, surmounted with a globe and cross Or. The diadem represents the empire; and of the two points, one denotes *Denmark* and the other *Bohemia*. This shield, which is environed with a collar of the order of the *Golden Fleece*, is placed on the breast of an eagle, displayed Sable, in a field Or, diademed, membred, and beaked Gules, holding a naked sword in the right talon, and a scepter in the left; the two heads signify (as some judge) the

the eastern and western empires. The motto is, *Uno avulso non deficit alter*. But the Emperor's peculiar device is, *Pax & salus Europæ*.

SECT. VI.

Of the persons, manners, customs, language, learning, arts, and religion of the Germans.

THE *Germans* are generally a tall, robust, well made people, of fair complexion, and regular features. Their women in particular are very handsome, excelling those of several other parts of *Europe*; and they use neither paint, nor foreign ornaments, to embellish their persons. Their apparel is exceeding modest but rich, and they are fond of jewels. The apparel of the *Germans* in general, particularly their caps, coats, gloves, and boots, is lined with fur. The women are more obsequious to their husbands than those of other countries, many not sitting at table with them, and none having the upper place; they are well educated and fond of music, but not very talkative.

Persons, and
virtues of the
Germans.

Though the *Germans* are generally of large bodies, yet it has been observed that their spirit is not equal to their bulk. They are generally good natured, free from malice and subtlety. The peasants are laborious, sincere, honest, and hospitable, as are likewise the merchants and tradesmen, who are withal very complaisant. The nobility are persons of great honour, and commonly scholars. All the sons of a nobleman inherit their father's title, which exceedingly increases the number of their nobility; and the more, as the *German* ladies are very prolific. By
this

this means the estates of the princes are so often divided, for the sake of the younger children, that the principalities and sovereign lordships have prodigiously increased. Hence it is, that in the armies of the great princes of the empire there are so many princes and dukes of the same title.

Nobility.

There are two sorts of nobility in *Germany*, the one free and immediate, which depend only on the Emperor and the empire; the other mediate, who acknowledge the Emperor as head of the empire, and are moreover subject to the jurisdiction of another prince. The latter do not enjoy the same privileges as the first nobility, tho' they are very much respected. For there are a great number of these nobles of the second rank, who boast of being of as ancient and as noble families, as those of the immediate nobility, and who prefer a young lady of family, though poor, to a burgher's daughter, let her be never so rich. As to the nobility of the first rank, many of them are descended from those heroes who attended *Charlemagne* in all his wars with the *Saxons*. A great many more, who came from neighbouring countries to settle in *Germany*, were afterwards united to this body of nobility, because they were of a noble blood. And others at length, whose ancestors had merited the title of nobility by their exploits, were in process of time incorporated with this ancient nobility, in virtue of the Emperor's letters patent. But the last nobility cannot be admitted into the chapters of *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Cologne*, and the other bishops and prelates of *Germany*, because it is necessary for that admission to prove thirty-two degrees of nobility by father and mother, which the modern nobility cannot do. The immediate nobility are possessed of fiefs, which they hold only of the Emperor and the empire; these are situated in *Sua-*
bia,

bia, *Franconia*, and along the *Rhine*. They have the same privileges as the other immediate states of the empire, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. This nobility forms a kind of aristocratical republic, for though they are divided into three classes, *viz.* *Suabia*, *Franconia*, and the *Rhine*, yet upon any affairs of consequence, these three join their forces and counsels for the preservation of the whole body.

The *Germans* in general are allowed to have many commendable virtues, particularly honesty and fairness in their dealings. To be *German*-hearted is a phrase with them, which signifies an open-hearted honest man, who scorns flattery and dissimulation. Hospitality is another good quality which particularly distinguishes that nation. This is a virtue derived to them from their ancestors; for *Julius Cæsar* informs us, that in his days their houses were open to all men; that they thought it an injustice to affront a traveller, and looked upon it as a piece of religion to protect those who came under their roof. A single letter of recommendation is sufficient to procure a person an agreeable reception among the *Germans*, which can hardly be said of the inhabitants of any other country. Their civility extends so far, as to introduce a stranger directly into their societies or assemblies. They are remarkable also for their bravery and love of military glory, in which they rival if not surpass most other nations.

These virtues, however, are not without a Their vices. mixture of some vices; but that of intemperance seems to be the most predominant. Nothing is more common among the *Germans* than to form drinking societies, where they contract an intimacy by being drunk together. Their excess in drinking is accompanied with intemperance in eat-

eating; no people indulging their bellies more than the inhabitants of this country. Hence it is, that when they entertain a stranger, they fall into the greatest extravagance and luxury. Their entertainments are perfect banquets, where they are full of their ceremonies, and so prodigal of their liquor and provisions, as to give rather uneasiness than pleasure to their guests. Besides, they have a very ugly custom of obliging strangers to take off a large bowl on their first entrance into their houses, which is called their welcome; though this custom of late begins to be left off by the better sort of people.

Luxury.

The indolence and indifference of the *German* princes, with respect to the improvement of their country, and the property of their subject, are perhaps greater here than in the most absolute governments, which is ascribed to their luxury and their excessive fondness for hunting. The consequence is, the country lies uncultivated, the subject disregarded, and the trade and manufacture in a great measure discontinued. In a few parts of the empire the government is pretty easy; but in general the body of the people, and particularly the peasants, are at the mercy of their lord, and liable to every kind of oppression; which one would hardly expect among a people so generous, free-hearted and hospital as the *Germans*. They are very fond of banquets, especially the *Roman* catholics and their secular clergy, who are the heartiest fellows in the world. The ordinary food in *Germany* is beef, mutton, fowls, &c. as with us. Their drink is beer and wine; they have both upon easy terms, for they have not only *Rhenish* and other wines of their own growth, but likewise the advantage of lying contiguous to *Hungary*, *France*, and *Italy*, where the best wines are produced.

Hunting

Hunting the wild boar or deer, is the sport Diversions.
 most generally followed in *Germany* by people of
 distinction: but this is a diversion that does not
 take up a great deal of riding; for the beast be-
 ing found by the huntsmen some time before,
 is surrounded by a large company, who with
 their guns, lances, spears, and dogs, dispatch the
 creature as soon as they can, without suffering
 him to run for his life. Another diversion in
 winter, is the riding through the streets on the
 snow with sledges, drawn by horses richly ac-
 coutred, and adorned with bells and feathers.
 This diversion is used also by all their northern
 neighbours. They are very fond of chess, cards,
 and dice, and especially of billiards, at which
 they play in most public coffee-houses all days
 and hours, not even *Sundays* excepted.

There is no nation fonder of travelling than They are
fond of tra-
velling.
 the *Germans*; one meets with them in all parts
 of *Europe*, and should we admit that their na-
 tural parts were not equal to those of their neigh-
 bours, the experience they gain abroad makes
 an ample amends for what they are supposed to
 want naturally. But their passion for travelling
 frequently ruins their estates, and impoverishes
 their country; for they are said to carry out more
 with them annually than their estates produce; a
German nobleman not caring to be seen at a
 foreign court without an equipage suitable to his
 quality, and perhaps beyond it.

It is observed that there have been few great Fondness of
their princes
for arms.
 estates raised in *Germany* by the law, and yet
 fewer by the profession of arms, for most of its
 princes are so vain, that they will have little
 standing armies: but having no great revenues to
 defray the expence, the subalterns have scarce
 enough to live on, and the field-officers make no
 figure. Nor is their case much better who are
 in

in the service of the electors of *Bavaria*, *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*, &c. for these princes maintain such large armies, that their officers cannot fare better than those of inferior princes. Hence it is that such a number of *German* officers go into the *French* service, in which they are well received, and better paid, because of the high opinion the *French* have of their valour.

Buildings.

There are no better buildings in *Europe*, out of *Italy*, than those of *Germany*. The town-houses are far more magnificent than those of other countries; and most of the palaces and cathedrals being *Gothic*, they discover a grand though irregular taste. In the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, *Bavaria*, &c. which lie next to *Italy*, many of the towns are built after the *Italian* fashion, with large piazzas adorned with fountains. The houses have flat roofs, and are mostly uniform; many of them with fine fronts, and the outside curiously painted. Those of the nobility are done in fresco, and adorned in the inside with a great deal of good marble. Most of their rich furniture, as well as antique curiosities, and cabinets of rarities, which hardly a prince or nobleman is without, they have at a vast expence from *Italy*; together with their architects, painters, and music; and their gardens, which are magnificent, are laid out in the *Italian* taste. They know not what it is to line or wainscot their rooms. The towns on the *Rhine* are generally of timber, inlaid with brick and plaister, and the market-places neat and spacious. Almost all the towns in *Germany* have old fortifications, which consist only of a wall or rampart faced with brick, a trench full of water, and gates defended by half moons; but few are able to hold out a siege.

The *German* is a noble and copious language, ^{The *German* language.} whose antiquity is easily proved by the many monosyllables it contains, which cannot be supposed to be derived from any other tongue. A certain *Dutch* writer is said to have collected upwards of 2000 monosyllable primitives in the *German*, whereas he could not find more than 163 in the *Latin*, and 265 in the *Greek*. In the *English* tongue a whole speech might be composed of monosyllables, which are all of them originally *German*. The *Germans* have indeed corrupted their language of late, by introducing a great number of *Italian*, *French*, and *Latin* words, to which they have given a *Teutonic* termination. But they have erected not long ago an academy at *Leipsick*, to reform their language, by restoring it to its former purity. There is a great variety of dialects in so large a country, some of them so different, that the natives of one province can scarce understand those of another. In *Bohemia* and *Moravia* they speak *Sclavonian*; but *Latin* and *French* are the most useful for those that travel through *Germany*, most people of any common education being acquainted with one of these two languages. For a *German* that understands only his mother-tongue, is looked upon as a person that has not common breeding: neither is it enough for him to understand *Latin*; the knowledge of the *French* tongue is also requisite, if he designs to pass for one that has had a polite education. Hence it comes, that there is no country in the world where there is such a vast number of masters of languages, especially for the *French*, who pick up a very comfortable living. Numbers of them, particularly in the south part of *Germany*, pique themselves also for understanding *Italian*; and even the *English* tongue of late has begun to be

cultivated, especially in *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*.

Learning.

The *Germans* are frequently represented as a dull heavy people; but those who characterise them in this manner, have seldom any other knowledge of them than what they borrow from the *French*, who hardly allow either wit or sense to any other nation but themselves. Were we to judge of their intellectuals by their improvements in the mechanical arts, we should never charge a people with heaviness and stupidity, to whom we are indebted for many useful and valuable discoveries. They have not indeed the same vivacity as the *French*, but they surpass them in application and judgment. Upon the restoration of learning, they distinguished themselves early in the different branches of literature. The first reformers, as *Luther*, *Melanchthon*, *Camerarius*, &c. were most of them men of eminent erudition, by whose interest and influence several universities of note were erected in this country. This occasioned an emulation in the *Roman* catholic party, so that *Justus Lipsius* relates, there were more universities in *Germany* than in all the rest of *Christendom*. Of these they reckon above thirty in our days, in the support of whose grandeur the *German* princes are very zealous, being proud of nothing more than of the number of scholars in their dominions. We must acknowledge however, that learning is at present in a state of decline in this country, where there is a greater shew of it than reality, and where the study of languages, especially the *Hebrew*, and metaphysical speculations begin to be substituted in the place of polite and useful learning.

The

The universities of Germany are as follow :

<i>Altorf,</i>	<i>Kiel,</i>	Universities.
<i>Breslaw,</i>	<i>Konigsberg,</i>	
<i>Cologne,</i>	<i>Lawingen,</i>	
<i>Dillingen,</i>	<i>Leipsick,</i>	
<i>Elbing,</i>	<i>Marpurg,</i>	
<i>Erfurt,</i>	<i>Meissen,</i>	
<i>Frankfort on the Oder,</i>	<i>Mentz,</i>	
<i>Friburg,</i>	<i>Paderborn,</i>	
<i>Giessen,</i>	<i>Prague,</i>	
<i>Gratz,</i>	<i>Rostock,</i>	
<i>Gripswald,</i>	<i>Siegen,</i>	
<i>Hall in Lower Saxony,</i>	<i>Strasburg,</i>	
<i>Heidelberg,</i>	<i>Triers,</i>	
<i>Helmstat,</i>	<i>Tubingen,</i>	
<i>Jena,</i>	<i>Vienna,</i>	
<i>Ingolstat,</i>	<i>Wittenberg,</i>	

And some others, of which we shall take notice in our course through the country.

The *Germans* are very industrious in their several professions, few other nations surpassing either their scholars or mechanics in respect to application. For this reason an *Italian*, intending to express the assiduity of this nation, said by way of joke, *that the understanding of a German was not in his brain, but on his back.* Hence it is that they have few great poets, or excellent orators, not having the fire and imagination necessary for poetry and pieces of eloquence. With regard to philosophy and polite literature they have acquired some reputation, and they have a great inclination to music. Their extensive reading makes them good humanists, which is the reason of their heaping too great a number of quotations in their writings, and their appearing so fond of *Greek* and *Roman* antiquities. *Scaliger* affirms, that the custom of the *Germans* is to collect

lect common places, and to make extracts from other authors, rather than to produce any thing of their own. Printing is encouraged here to a fault, no man being allowed to be a graduate in their universities, that has not published at least a disputation. Hence they are stocked with such numbers of books, that contain very little worth reading. They are particularly curious in respect of public news, infomuch, that few towns are without a *Gazette* of their own. In time of war, every common fellow is able to give you an account of the motion of the armies, and of the sieges and battles of every campaign. They are generally allowed to be excellent mechanics and chymists, being reckoned the inventors of gunpowder, guns, and printing; though with regard to the latter, which is the only useful invention of the three, the *Dutch* dispute it with the *Germans* *. It is likewise a question whether they were the inventors of clock-work, but they are allowed to have brought this art to great perfection. Among other instances it is related, that the Emperor *Charles V.* had a watch in the jewel of his ring, and King *James I.* of *England*, had another of the same kind, both made in *Germany*. They are also excellent engravers, and very good painters, especially in miniature; but as to clocks and watches, our *English* mechanics are now in the greatest reputation, since the days of *Tompion*, their work being seen in the palaces of the greatest princes of the known world.

Religion.

Every body knows that the reformed religion had its first beginning in this country, in 1517, under the management and direction of *Martin Luther*. The history of this great event is so well known, that there is no occasion for our

* See Vol. I. p. 93.

entering into a particular account of it. *Luther's* reformation was succeeded by that of *Calvin*, and both of them meeting with opposition from the Emperor *Charles V.* who adhered to the old religion, this occasioned a long and bloody civil war; the issue of which was, that the three religions, *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, and *Roman catholic*, were established in the several places where they were already professed, by the authority of the empire. The greatest part however of *Germany* adheres still to the *Roman catholic* communion, which has been greatly gaining ground within this century, by the change which some of the great protestant princes, as the duke of *Neuburg*, the elector of *Saxony*, the duke of *Wurtemberg*, have made of their religion: it has also the advantage of having a great number of prelates, who are most of them temporal princes, and have a spiritual and temporal dominion over their subjects. The provinces where the *Lutheran* religion chiefly prevails, are those of *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Brunswick*, *Lunenbourg*, *Holstein*, *Mecklenburg*, *Wirtemberg*, *Darmstat*, *Durlach*, *Lawenburg*, *East-Friseland*, and several Imperial cities, dispersed in divers parts of the empire. The *Calvinistical* persuasion is embraced in the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*, a great part of the *Palatinate*, besides several other places, especially the free cities, where numbers of them are intermixt with the *Lutherans*. As for the remaining part of *Germany*, it is inhabited chiefly by *Roman catholics*. There is likewise a vast number of *Jews* scattered up and down this country, but especially in the Imperial cities, where they are allowed the free exercise of their religion.

S E C T. VII.

Of the trade of Germany.

Ancient
trade of Ger-
many.

I N the thirteenth century, *Germany* had ingrossed most of the trade in *Europe*, by means of the confederacy of the Hans towns, which had entered into a strict alliance for the advancement of their trade, and mutual defence. These Hanse or Anse towns (for it is written either way) were so called from the *Dutch* word, *Amsee*, which signifies near the sea-shore, as the first Hans towns were, lying along the southern coasts of the *Baltic*, from the gulf of *Finland* to *Lubec*, and from thence to the mouth of the *Rhine*. These cities were about fifty in number, and divided into four circles, distinguished by the names of their principal cities, namely *Lubec*, *Cologne*, *Brunswic*, and *Dantzic*. *Lubec* was the capital of all the Hans towns, which became at length so considerable by their association, as to obtain great privileges from many princes in *Europe*. These merchants not only applied themselves to trade, but interested themselves in the disputes between the northern princes; their fleet, which was superior to that of any other power, giving a great weight to their mediation. Thus they continued to flourish for about 200 years, till the other nations of *Europe* began to apply themselves more to navigation, and to import and export their merchandize in their own bottoms. Upon which this society began to decline, till at length it was quite dissolved; though several of them are still considerable for trade, as *Dantzic*, *Lubec*, and *Hamburg*, as we shall further shew in the description of those places.

The

The commotions of *Germany* in the sixteenth ^{Restoration} and the beginning of the seventeenth century, ^{of trade,} were too violent to permit her to attend to the recovery of her commerce. Torn by intestine divisions, and ravaged by the incursion of foreign armies, the inhabitants had neither time nor opportunity to apply themselves to trade or manufactures. After the public tranquillity was restored by the treaty of *Westphalia*, a great many princes of the empire began to think of reviving the commercial arts, that were almost quite lost; when the *French* lent them a helping hand towards forwarding a work, which otherwise they would have found extremely difficult to bring to perfection. *Lewis XIV.* by the revocation of the edict of *Nantz*, obliged vast numbers of his protestant subjects to take shelter in *Germany*, where they introduced a taste for trade, erected manufactures, and considerably improved and enriched the country. Those that were most at their ease fled to *England* and *Holland*, but the greatest part of them took shelter in the territories of the protestant princes of *Germany*.

The dominions of the elector of *Brandenburg* ^{French pro-} reaped the greatest benefit of any other province ^{testants are} from the reception given to the *French* protestants. ^{serviceable} There was plenty of wool in the states of that ^{in Germany.} prince, and they only wanted people that knew how to work it. This the *French* refugees undertook, and having nothing but their industry to depend upon, they exerted themselves to such a degree in the woollen manufacture, that the city of *Berlin* increased very soon in trade and riches. Fabrics of all kinds of stuffs, cloths, stockings, hats, flannels, and even gold and silver lace, steel and iron, were introduced into *Brandenburg*, and the inhabitants were taught to make those commodities, which they had been

obliged before to purchase of the *French*. It is true, the *Germans* have not as yet attained to any great perfection in their rich silks and brocades, which they continue to buy from *France*; but this is not so much owing to the indifference of their fabrics, as to the passion the *German* ladies have for *French* modes.

Trade in
English ma-
nufactures.

Notwithstanding the improvements made by the *Germans* in their manufactures, yet their cloths and stuffs are vastly inferior in beauty and strength to those manufactured in *England*. Hence there used to be a very great demand for *English* goods of this sort, except in those provinces where they are prohibited, as in the *Prussian* and *Austrian* dominions. It is only the very poorer sort that wore their own country stuffs; but as to those that live any thing tolerably decent, they would not go without *English* stuffs and callimancoes. Thus it was in the last war, when our woollen goods were not sent in such quantities to *Spain*; by which means their price was fallen, so as to sell the readier in the *German* market. But as the price of woollen manufactures rose again upon concluding a peace with *Spain*, the demand for our woollen goods in *Germany* fell of course; which, together with the fresh prohibition of our manufactures in different places, makes the balance of trade with that nation to be against us, as I have been informed, 500,000 *l.* annually.

Foreign
trade.

But to be more particular in regard to the commerce of *Germany* we shall observe, that the trade of the cities on the *Rhine*, and the *Moselle*, consists chiefly in wood, corn, and wine. The artificers of *Nuremberg* and *Augsburg* were said to excel all *Europe* in their manufactures of steel, iron, brass, wood, alabaster, &c. and to sell their goods exceeding cheap: and no place was more famous for clock-work, guns, and locks of all kinds.

kinds. But all this sort of work, most of which comes under the name of hardware, is now better made in *England*. They have also great plantations of flax and hemp, and make a great deal of linen, which the *English*, as well as other nations, take off their hands. They have good iron and copper mines, and some of silver. Their exportations consist chiefly of linen, skins, iron, brass, and toys, which are sent abroad chiefly by the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, and the *Weser*. They export also great quantities of *Rhenish* wine, bacon, beer, and mum. The *French* buy a great number of horses of them to remount their cavalry. They likewise export to *England* large quantities of their mineral waters. In lieu of their exports they receive the produce and manufactures of other nations, particularly from *England* they receive our woollen manufactures, tobacco, sugar, ginger, East India goods, tin, and lead.

Considering the many great rivers passing thro² the middle of *Germany*, as also the large tract of land it has to take in and cultivate, and the many profitable native commodities to improve; the inland commerce of this country might be greatly improved, and a large trade of export to, as well as import from foreign parts might be maintained. By the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, and the *Weser*, it has a communication with the Ocean; by the *Oder* and the city of *Lubeck* it may at least share the *Baltic* trade; by the *Moselle* and the *Maese* it has an opportunity of trafficking to *France*; by the *Danube*, which falls into the *Black Sea*, it might send goods into the heart of *Turky*, and supply both the *European* and *Asiatic* provinces of that empire; and by means of the *Adriatic* gulf, it might have part of the trade to the *Mediterranean* and the *Levant*; for it has commodities to export to all those countries. The wool of *Germany*, though not so fine,

is good and proper for the climate, so that the natives might very well clothe themselves with the product of their own country. Then as to silks, there are mulberry-trees in many parts on the *Rhine*, and elsewhere, for silk worms, and many colonies of French, as we have already observed, who are expert in the silk manufacture. The *Germans* might also exchange their own superfluous commodities for *Turkish* silks, or bring unwrought silk from the *Levant*, and manufacture it at home. But they have been very regardless of their interest in many articles of commerce, of which we have a remarkable instance in those parts that border on the *Baltic*, and on navigable rivers; where they fetch their salt from *France*, *Portugal*, and *Holland*, though there is hardly a part of their large country without good salt-pits.

Its baths,
mines, and
minerals.

In regard to baths and mineral fountains, it is a question whether there are so many in all *Europe* as in *Germany*. They reckon about a thousand springs of acid waters alone, some hot, some cold, and others that are both hot and cold at different times. In the *Rhine*, and other rivers of this country, they say there is gold dust mixed with the sand; and in several others, particles of silver, iron, copper, and tin; but they are not much minded because of the difficulty of distinguishing and separating the sand from the metal. Every circle of *Germany* has mines of vitriol and sulphur like coal-pits; but they are seldom above twenty fathom deep. Their copper mines are seldom above thirty or forty fathom deep, whereas those in *Sweden* are above eighty. The copper they produce, amounts to about 200000l. a year; one half, if not two thirds, of which, is exported unwrought. The tin mines here are supposed to be the best in the world, and those of iron and lead are reckoned inferior only to the *Swedish*.

Their iron is much better than the *English*; and forges are erected near most of their mines for making iron guns, &c. at which the *Germans* are very expert. Magnets are sometimes found in those iron mines, but their attraction is inferior to those of *Sweden* and *Lapland*.

Germany is famous for that sort of earth, seldom found any where else, called *Terra sigillata*. It is a sort of hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, said to be an antidote against all sorts of poisons. There are good quarries of marble in *Bavaria*, *Tyrol*, the bishopric of *Liege*, and other provinces; and for precious stones, as diamonds, agates, chrystals, jaspers of several colours, fine alabaster, several sorts of pearls, *Turkoi*s stones, rubies, &c. this country surpasses most others in *Europe*. Vast collections of them are to be seen in the cabinets of the Emperor, the electors of *Bavaria*, *Brandenburg*, *Hanover*, *Saxony*, and other princes, and of many private gentlemen, as well as those which are applied to the ornament of churches. They are dug for the most part out of the mines, and frequently found in rivers.

Natural
curiosities.

S E C T VIII.

Of the German Coins.

I N a country divided into so many petty sovereignties, there must be a great variety of money. Almost every free town coins small pieces of its own, which are current over the whole empire. And all the princes and states are fond of the privilege of coining money, and of seeing their busts and arms on pieces of silver, the bullion whereof they fetch from those that have mines; and in order to make it go the further,

ther, they mix it with copper; so that the pieces, after being carried but a little while in one's pocket, turn from a white colour to a yellow. The *German* coin in general is neither true sterling, nor due weight, being clipt, it is thought, more than any other coin in *Europe*. The pieces that ought to be round, are of all shapes. The corrupters, particularly the Jews, do not trouble themselves to file it, but snip large bits off of the sides: This, with the variety of money that is current here, is no small disadvantage to trade, and sinks the value of estates very sensibly. As a knowledge therefore of the coins is extremely necessary for a traveller, we shall give here a short account of the several species that are current in the principal cities and provinces of this great country, as well as in some other parts of the north, according to their alphabetical order.

At *Augsburg*, and in most of the hereditary provinces of the house of *Austria*, as also in most of the southern parts of *Germany*, they keep their accounts in florins, creitzers, and fennins; a florin is about two shillings and sixpence *sterling*; sixty creitzers make a florin, and eight fennins make a creitzer. The monies current are, I. The *French* lewidores, and *Spanish* pistoles, which go both for seven florins and a half. II. The *Venetian* sequins, which are worth four florins and one fourth. III. Imperial ducats and others, worth four florins. IV. *Bavarian* ducats, worth three florins and a half. V. *Venetian* crowns, worth two florins eighteen creitzers. VI. Specie rixdollars, worth two florins. VII. Imaginary* rixdollars of exchange, worth one florin and a half. VIII. Imaginary florins, worth sixty creit-

* Imaginary is meant here to express a sum of money, which is not the just value of any real species, as with us a pound, an angel.

zers. IX. Seventeen creitzer pieces. X. Seven creitzer pieces. XI. Creitzers, worth four deniers. XII. Deniers, worth two fennins.

At *Berlin*, and in most of the king of *Prussia's* dominions, the moneys are expressed by crowns or rixdollars, grosses, and fennins. They have two sorts of rixdollars, the old and new; the old rixdollar is worth about three shillings and sixpence *sterling*, and is valued at twenty four grosses; the new rixdollar, which is the dollar most generally current in *Germany*, and is worth about four shillings and sixpence, is valued at thirty grosses, and is twenty-five *per cent.* better than the old rixdollar. The current monies are, I. The old and new rixdollars. II. Two third pieces of the old ones, valued at sixteen grosses. III. One twelfth pieces, at two grosses. IV. One twenty-fourth pieces, at one gros, or twelve fennins. V. One half gros piece, at six fennins.

At *Bremen*, the moneys current are, I. Rixdollars, valued at one double mark and a half, or three single *Bremen* marks, or twenty-four double shillings, or six copsticks or head-pieces, or seventy-two grosses or groots, or 360 swaar. II. Double mark pieces, valued at forty-eight grosses, or four head-pieces, or 240 swaar. III. Single marks at twenty-four grosses, or two head-pieces, or 120 swaar. IV. Double shillings at three grosses, or fifteen swaar. V. Single shillings at one gros and a half, or seven swaar and a half. VI. A copstic or head-piece, at twelve grosses or sixty swaar. VII. A gros or groot, at five swaar. VIII. A swaar, at two penningens or deniers.

At *Breslaw*, and through all *Silesia*, the current moneys are, I. Rixdollars, valued at thirty imperial or *Bohemian* silver grosses, or forty-five white grosses, or ninety grosses. II. Imperial or *Bohemian* grosses, at three creitzers, or four grosses,

grosses, or six dryers, or twelve penningen, or one white gros and a half. III. White grosses, at two creitzers, or three dryers. IV. Creitzers, at four penningen. V. Grosses, at three penningen. VI. Dryers, at two penningen. VII. A two third piece, at twenty imperial grosses. VIII. Imaginary Slifs-dollars, worth twenty-four imperial grosses, or thirty-six white grosses, or seventy-two creitzers.

At *Cologne*, the most remarkable money is the rixdollar, which they divide into seventy-eight albus's, each albus contains two creitzers, and each creitzer four hillers; or otherwise they divide their albus into twelve deniers.

At *Copenhagen* and through all *Denmark*, they keep their accounts in *Danish* crowns, marks, and shillings, reckoning four marks to a crown, and sixteen shillings to a mark. The current moneys are, I. Rixdollars, valued at ninety-six *Danish* shillings, or at six *Danish* marks. II. *Danish* crowns, or common dollars, valued at four *Danish* marks. III. Double crowns, valued at eight *Danish* marks. IV. Half crowns, valued at two *Danish* marks. V. Rix-oorts, valued at one fourth rixdollar of twenty-four *Danish* shillings. VI. The ebrew or Justus-Judex, which formerly went at two marks, and is now valued at twenty-eight *Danish* shillings. VII. The *Danish* Gluckstads and Gottorp dutgen, which goes at six shillings *Danish*. VIII. The foreign dutgen, valued at five shillings, *Danish*. N. B. As to the value of marks and shillings, see the article *Hamburg* hereafter.

At *Dantzic*, some keep their accounts in florins and grosses, but the greatest part in rixdollars and grosses, reckoning ninety grosses to the rixdollar, and eighteen penningen or deniers to the gros. The current moneys are, I. The rixdollar,

lar, valued at three goulds, or five orts, or sixty brummers, or ninety grosses, or 180 polchens, or 270 shillings or solzs. II. The florin or goulden, valued at twenty brummers, or thirty grosses, or sixty polchens, or ninety shillings. III. The brummer or abrafs, valued at one gros and a half, or three polchens, or four shillings and a half, or twenty-seven deniers or penningen. IV. The gros or grossen, valued at two polchen, or three shillings, or eighteen penningen. V. The polchen, valued at one shilling and a half, or nine penningen. VI. The shilling or solz, valued at six penningen or deniers. VII. The imaginary mark, worth twenty grosses. VIII. The cross-dollar, worth three florins sixteen grosses. IX. The specie-dollar, worth three florins eighteen grosses. *N. B.* Ducats go for seven florins ten grosses, more or less, *Polish* money.

At *Frankfort* they keep their accounts either in florins, creitzers, and fennins, or in rixdollars, creitzers, and fennins. The florin is composed of sixty creitzers, and is worth two shillings and sixpence *sterling*; the rixdollar of ninety creitzers, and the creitzer of eight fennins. They likewise reckon sometimes by stivers and deniers, computing the florin at twenty stivers, and the rixdollar at thirty; the stiver at three creitzers or twelve deniers; and the creitzer at four deniers or eight fennins. *Frankfort* being seated almost in the heart of *Germany*, and surrounded by a great many petty states, is pestered more than any other city of the empire with a variety of species, most of those different sorts of money being current in that city. However, their moneys are of three different sorts, *viz.* The good fine money in specie; the current money of *Frankfort*; and the common money of the empire. The real moneys of *Frankfort*, are, I. The *German* ducat of gold, of 180 creitzers common.

common. II. The *Philip* of *Spain*, of 100 creitzers common. III. The rixdollar of ninety creitzers common. IV. The florin of sixty creitzers common. V. The batz of four creitzers common. VI. The creitzer of four deniers, or eight fennins.

At *Hamburg*, some keep their accounts in Rixdollars, stivers, and deniers, and some in marks, stivers, and deniers. The current moneys are, I. The gold ducat, worth seven marks, some stivers, more or less current. II. The silver ducat, worth four marks. III. The cross or *Albertus* dollar, worth three marks Lubs (the term Lubs comes from *Lubec*, where the stivers Lubs are coined) or forty-eight stivers. IV. The rixdollar, worth three marks Lubs, or forty-eight stivers. V. The mark Lubs, worth sixteen stivers Lubs, or one shilling and sixpence *sterling*. VI. The skilling, worth twelve groots, or six stivers Lubs. VII. The stiver, worth two groots current, or twelve deniers Lubs. VIII. The groot, worth six deniers or one sexling. They have likewise a great deal of *Danish* money at *Hamburg*, such as the *Danish* crown, worth two marks or sixteen stivers Lubs; but these crowns are counted between three and four *per cent.* worse than the current money of *Hamburgh*, and more or less than fourteen or fifteen *per cent.* worse than bank money. Those that exchange ducats for bank money, gain between two and three *per cent.*

At *Hanover*, money is pretty near the same as at *Leipsic*. See *Leipsic*.

At *Konigsburg*, money is the same as at *Dantzic*. See *Dantzic*.

At *Leipsic*, and throughout all *Saxony*, accounts are kept in rixdollars, groffes, and fennins, or deniers. A rixdollar, as we have already ob-

served, is worth four shillings and sixpence *sterling*. The current monies are, I. The rixdollar, worth twenty-four groffes. II. Pieces of two thirds of the said rixdollars, or sixteen groffes. III. Pieces of one third, or eight groffes. IV. Pieces of one sixth, or four groffes. V. Pieces of one twelfth, or two groffes. VI. Pieces of one and a half, and others of one gros one third. VII. The gros, worth twelve fennins. VIII. Pieces of nine, eight, six, four, and three fennins, or deniers.

At *Nuremburg*, the money is the same as at *Frankfort*.

At *Petersburg*, and through all *Russia*, they keep their accounts in rubles or robles, half robles, quarter robles, greavinors, copecks, and deniskars. The roble is worth about four shillings and sixpence *sterling*, the same as a rixdollar at *Hamburg*. The current monies are the abovementioned, *viz.* I. The roble or rixdollar, worth 100 copecks, or ten greavinors. II. The half roble, worth fifty copecks, or five greavinors. III. The quarter roble, worth twenty-five copecks, or two and a half greavinors. IV. The copeck, worth four poluskis or deniskars.

At *Riga*, and through all *Livonia*, they keep their accounts in rixdollars, goulds, and groffes. The current monies are, I. The rixdollars, valued at fifteen *Riga* marks, or three goulds *Polish*, or sixty vordings, or ninety groffes. II. The *Polish* gould, valued at five *Riga* marks, or twenty vordings, or thirty groffes. III. The *Riga* mark, valued at six groffes, or eighteen white shillings, or thirty-six black ditto. IV. The gros, valued at three white shillings, or six black ditto. V. The white shilling, worth two black shillings or solzs. VI. The vording, worth one and a half groffes.

At

At *Stockholm*, and through all *Sweden*, they keep their accounts in rixdollars and copper marks. A rixdollar in *Sweden* is about four shillings and sixpence *sterling*. The current monies are, I. Rixdollars, valued at two silver dollars, or sixteen copper dollars, or twenty-four copper marks, or eight white marks. II. The silver dollar, valued at one half rixdollar, or at eight copper dollars, or twelve copper marks, or four white marks, or thirty-two white eers. The double *Caroline*, valued at forty white eers. IV. The single *Caroline*, valued at twenty white eers. V. The half *Caroline*, at ten white eers. VI. The white mark, valued at three copper marks. VII. The copper mark or stiver, at two white eers two thirds. VIII. The white eer, at three copper eers. IX. The schlante, at three copper eers. X. The copper dollar, valued at one half of a white mark, or at one copper mark and a half, or at four white eers, or at twelve copper eers.

At *Vienna*, and through most of the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, the money is the same as at *Augsburg*.

SECT. IX.

Manner of travelling in Germany.

Accommodations in the inns.

Travelling is cheaper in *Germany* than in most parts of *Europe*. The accommodations in general are very indifferent upon the road, as well in respect to provision as lodging; very few public houses (except in some provinces, as *Saxony* and *Austria*) being provided with regular entertainment for passengers. Clean straw is the best bedding one can get in a great many places,

places, especially in *Westphalia*, where people of all ranks, men, women, and children, lie promiscuously together. In their houses one seldom sees a fire, except in the kitchen; but their rooms are heated by a stove or oven, to what degree they desire. There is one thing very particular to them, that they do not cover themselves with bed-clothes, but lay one feather-bed over, and another under. This is comfortable enough in winter, but how they can bear their feather-beds over them in summer, as is generally practised, I cannot conceive. I remember to have heard in *Germany*, a story in relation to this subject, that has somewhat in it very entertaining. When the *French* protestants were obliged, in the last century, to quit their country, the *Swiss*, in particular, received those who took shelter among them with the greatest hospitality. Some poor *Frenchmen* being conducted to their bedchamber, one of them espying a feather-bed over, and another under, imagined that there was a design to make them lie one upon another for want of room. Upon which he addressed himself to the servant, and desired him to choose one of his lightest companions to put over him, alledging that he was not accustomed to lie in this manner.

There is no country in *Europe*, where the post is under better regulation than in *Germany*. The common way of travelling is in machines, which they call post-waggon, and very well deserve that denomination. These are little better than common carts, with seats made for the passengers, without any covering, except in *Hesse Cassel*, and a few other places. They go but a slow pace, not much above three miles an hour, and what is still more inconvenient to passengers, they jog on day and night, winter and summer, rain
or

Regulation
of the post.

or snow, till they arrive at the place appointed. In winter when the cold is very severe, the postilion stops pretty often, when he can get to a public house, where it is customary for passengers to light and warm themselves in the stove, and call for a glass of brandy, or a pot of coffee, for there is seldom any thing else, in a great many parts, to be had for love or money. But this is a way of travelling recommendable to those only, who cannot be at the expence of a more commodious manner. As for such as are able to afford the expence, they should buy a chaise or chariot for themselves, and hire post-horses, which is travelling, as they call it, by the extraordinary post. This is infinitely the better way, for then a person is at liberty to stop at what station he pleases, and as long as he pleases, a thing he cannot do with the post-waggon, which must advance regularly, and can stop only in the same manner as our stage-coaches.

Provisions.

Travellers should take care to carry some provisions with them from town to town, for they very seldom find any thing tolerable upon the road, especially wine. The roads in general are very indifferent, which makes it downright misery to travel in bad weather. This is not for want of people's contributing to the repairing of the highways (a duty from which the post-carriages are exempt) but for not having proper commissioners to see them repaired. Hence the post-waggons themselves are a whole day, very often, without advancing above eighteen miles. Notwithstanding the post-waggon travels night and day, and sometimes through large forests, when they are loaded with money and things of great value, and the passengers and postilion are frequently asleep, yet one scarce ever hears of robberies, and much less of murders. There
are

Roads.

are no post-waggon in the hereditary provinces of the house of *Austria*; but travellers are obliged either to hire chaises of the post-office or of other people, or to buy chaises of their own. The price of post horses in *Austria* and *Bohemia* is half a dollar a horse, or forty-five creitzers, for every stage, which is two *German* miles, or about eight *English*, besides twenty creitzers to the postilion. In *Franconia*, *Sua-bia*, and most places towards the *Rhine*, it is a florin a horse, that is, sixty creitzers, and twenty creitzers likewise to the postilion. The price of travelling in the ordinary post-waggon is very moderate, being about four groffes every *German* mile, that is somewhat less than two-pence every *English* mile; besides two groffes at each stage to the postilion. In travelling through the *Austrian* dominions, it is advisable to have a chaise to one's self, in order to save the trouble of tying and untying the baggage; because when a person hires a chaise of the post-office, he must change it at every stage, which is vastly inconvenient.

CHAP. II.

Journey from Amsterdam to Hamburg.

THIS journey is performed several ways, which we shall give here in the following order.

I. *Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.*

<i>Amsterdam.</i>		
<i>English miles from one place to another.</i>	36. <i>The Lemmer</i>	36
	6. <i>SLOTEN</i>	42
	9. <i>SNEEK</i>	51
	12. <i>LEWARDEN</i>	63
	12. <i>DOCKUM</i>	75
	9. <i>Strobusch</i>	84
	12. <i>GRONINGEN</i>	96
	20. <i>Winschoten</i>	116
	9. <i>Newschans</i>	125
	10. <i>LEER</i>	135
	10. <i>Grotsander</i>	145
	8. <i>Blexhuse</i>	153
	12. <i>OLDENBURG</i>	165
	15. <i>DELMENHORST</i>	180
	5. <i>BREMEN</i>	185
	12. <i>Ottersberg</i>	197
	12. <i>Closter Seven</i>	209
	16. <i>Buxtehude</i>	225
	6. <i>Krantz</i>	231
	2. <i>Blanckenese</i>	233
	8. <i>HAMBURG</i>	241
<i>English miles from Amsterdam.</i>		

II. *Route*

II. *Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.*

English miles from one place to another	<i>Amsterdam.</i>		English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	NAERDEN	13
	12.	AMERSFORT	25
	30.	ZWOLL	55
	16.	Wyck	71
	12.	Peylen	83
	12.	Sudlar	95
	12.	Schemte	107
	10.	Neuschanz	117
	10.	LEER	127
	10.	Grotsander	137
	8.	Blexhuse	145
	And the rest as above.		

III. *Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.*

English miles from one place to another.	<i>Amsterdam.</i>		English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	NAERDEN	13
	12.	AMERSFORT	25
	24.	DEVENTER	49
	24.	OLDENZELL	63
	8.	BENTHEIM	71
	8.	Rhenen	79
	8.	Iperburen	87
	12.	OSNABRUG	99
	24.	MINDEN	123
	20.	Nienburg	143
	8.	Reten	151
	12.	Fisselhoven	163
	24.	HARBURG	187
	4.	HAMBURG	191

IV. *Route*

IV. *Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.*

English miles from one place to another.	AMSTERDAM.		English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	NAERDEN	13
	12.	AMERSFORT	25
	30.	ZWOLL	55
	16.	Hardenberg	71
	12.	Newhus	83
	12.	Lingen	95
	8.	Vasselohn	103
	8.	Leningen	111
	8.	KLOPPENBURG	119
	12.	Wilshausen	131
	8.	DELMENHORST	139
	5.	BREMEN	144
And the rest as in the first route.			

Remarkable places in the first route.

I. AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam.

Amsterdam is the capital city of the province of *Holland* and the *United Netherlands*, in east longitude $4^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 20'$; situated on the river *Amstel*, and an arm of the sea called the *T*, a little to the eastward of the *Zuyder Sea*, 200 miles and upwards east of *London*, 230 north-east of *Paris*, and upwards of 600 miles west of *Vienna*. Of this great and beautiful city we have given a full description in the first volume, p. 67. to which we refer the reader.

Different
roads to
Hamburg.

There are several ways from *Amsterdam* to *Groningen* in the road to *Hamburg*; the first by *Harlingen* with the passage-vessel, and from thence
to

to *Franeker* and *Lewarden*: the second with the passage-vessel to *Worcum*, which sets out from *Amsterdam* every night at the shutting of the *Boom*: the third is by *Amersfort* and *Swoll* to *Groningen*, with the post-waggon: the fourth, and pleasantest as well as cheapest in summer-time, is with the sailing-boat from *Amsterdam* to the *Lemmer*, and thence with the draw-boat to *Lewarden* and *Groningen*, as mentioned in the first route of this chapter. The sailing-boat from *Amsterdam* to the *Lemmer* sets out every night at the shutting of the *Boom*, in the same manner as to *Harlingen*, and *Worcum*; and with a fair wind the next morning early you arrive at the *Lemmer*. The passage is only seventeen stivers. The *Lemmer* itself has nothing remarkable in it, The *Lemmer*. being only an open port of the province of *Friesland*, and resorted to chiefly as a thoroughfare to *Lewarden* and *Groningen*. Those who do not choose to go to *Lewarden*, but to proceed directly for *Groningen*, may take the ordinary post-waggon, which sets out from the *Lemmer* to *Groningen* on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, and arrives there in summer in one day, in winter in a day and a half; the freight is two gilders seventeen stivers, besides something extraordinary for baggage according to its weight. But this is a very indifferent road, and the waggon itself a disagreeable machine. It is therefore more advisable to go with the draw-boat to *Lewarden*, as being much the pleasantest way.

II. SLOTEN.

Every morning after the *Lemmer* boat is arrived from *Amsterdam*, a draw-boat sets out from the *Lemmer* to *Sneek*, and goes through *Sloten*; freight ten stivers.

Sloten.

Sloten is a town of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude $5^{\circ} 30'$, latitude 53° . It stands upon a navigable canal, which comes from a neighbouring lake, called the *Slooten Mer*, and falls into the sea about three miles below the town, by which it has a trade with *Holland* and other parts: this canal is shut up at night by a boom. They have here a handsome town-house, one church, three gates, one of which is large and stately, and the streets are very neat. It is nine miles north-east of *Stavern*, and twenty-one south of *Lewarden*. This part of *Friseland* is called *Seven Wolden*, and is a barren soil, poorly inhabited, and all full of morasses. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to the making of turf.

III. SNEEK.

Sneek.

Sneek is a town of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude $4^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 15'$, situated twelve miles south of *Lewarden*, and six from *Bolswart*, in a very marshy country, which obliges the inhabitants to defend themselves by dykes on both sides against the inundations. It is an ancient, neat, and well-fortified town, adorned with a handsome church, and a public grammar-school, which for the salaries of the masters, and the number of scholars, is the best in the province next to that of *Lewarden*. The inhabitants trade in fish and other commodities, and are well furnished with fresh-water fish by the neighbouring lakes both for consumption and sale. The adjacent country has good pastures, but lying low, is unfit for corn; however it has a good trade with the neighbouring towns by means of the canals.

IV. LE-

IV. LEWARDEN.

From *Sneek* to *Lewarden* a draw-boat sets out *Lewarden*, in the morning at four, nine, and twelve; and in the afternoon at four; but in *May*, *June*, and *July*, in the morning at three. From *Lewarden* to *Sneek* it sets out in the morning at four and nine; in the afternoon at one and four; freight either way eight stivers.

Lewarden is a city of the *United Provinces*, and capital of the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude $5^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 20'$, situated sixty-six miles north-east of *Amsterdam*, and seven from the *German Ocean* to the south. This is the largest, richest, best built, and most populous city in the province, though not so ancient as some others. It is the seat of the provincial states and the foreign council, and was also the ordinary residence of the stadtholder, the prince of *Orange*, before the revolution in 1747. The figure of the city is an oblong square, surrounded with strong ramparts and a broad deep ditch. The streets are clean, the houses handsome, the bridges well paved, and the gardens pleasant. The churches, the governor's palace, that where the states meet, and the houses of the noblemen, are handsome structures. The town stands in a fruitful soil, and by its navigable canals, the largest of which runs to the ocean, the inhabitants carry on a good trade with *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Emden*, and *Holland*. One of their canals in the westward is commanded by strong sluices. They have two hospitals, one for the sick, and the other for poor strangers.

V. DOCKUM.

From *Lewarden* to *Dockum*, and from *Dockum* *Dockum*, to *Lewarden*, a draw-boat goes every day in
 E 2 the

the morning at nine and twelve, and in the afternoon at four: freight either way, eight stivers.

Dockum is a city of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude 6° , latitude $53^{\circ} 25'$, situated ten miles north-east of *Lewarden*. It stands on the river *Aa*, which coming from *Lewarden*, falls about four miles below *Dockum* into a gulf of the *German Ocean*, where it makes a pretty good harbour for vessels of small burthen, which come from the *Baltic*, and sail through this river up to *Lewarden*. The town is tolerably well built, and was formerly a place of some strength, but its fortifications are now upon the decline. The town-house is a handsome structure, the stone bridge near it so broad, that it serves for a market, and the arches so large and high, that vessels pass under them. There are here two other bridges, one of which is drawn up with chains, to let vessels pass by with their masts up. The river, where it comes in and goes out of the town, is commanded by good blockhouses, and a strong boom in the middle, left open by day for the passage of ships, but let down by night. On each side of the channel there is a fair street, with a bank to keep in the river, neatly paved with flint, and faced with stone. They have but one parish church, and their chief trade is in cheese. The neighbouring country abounds with corn and pasture, good villages, and gentlemen's seats.

Strobosfs.

From *Dockum* to *Groningen* a draw-boat goes in the morning at five and nine, and in the afternoon at one, and passes through *Strobosfs*. From *Groningen* to *Dockum* it sets out at four and eight in the morning, and in the afternoon at one; but from the first of *September* to the first of *April*, in the morning at eight or nine, and in the

the afternoon at one: freight either way, eighteen stivers.

Strobos is a borough, remarkable only for separating *Friseland* from the province of *Groningen*, where a toll is paid for passing from one province to another. Along the canal from hence to *Groningen* there is a vast number of bridges and sluices, and the country around is very pleasant and fruitful.

VI. GRONINGEN.

Groningen is the capital of the province of *Groningen*, *Groningen* in the *United Netherlands*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 20'$, situated thirty miles east of *Lewarden*, and twenty-five south-west of *Emden*. This was formerly one of the *Hans* towns, and is still a place of considerable trade, being situated on the confluence of the two rivers *Aa* and *Hunnes*, which divide the town, and empty themselves at some distance from thence into the sea. Besides, it is watered with several tions with the river *Ems*, the ocean, and the neighbouring countries. Over the river *Aa* there is a bridge of bricks within the town. The city is large and populous, adorned with very good public and private buildings. It is of a round figure, encompassed with high earthen ramparts, and deep wet ditches. The outworks are very strong, having been contrived by the great *Cornelius*. The town-gates are seven in number, six of which are to the end of six handsome streets. The chief church is that of *St. Martin*, which stands at one end of the great market, and had formerly an organ, made by *Rodolphus Agricola*. It is a fair structure, with a very high steeple. There are here three market-places; the largest of which, called the *Ox-market*, is an hundred

and eighty paces long, and near as many broad : it is furrounded with handsome buildings, among which are the town-house, the exchange, and the public weigh-house. In these market-places end seventeen streets, six of which are in a straight line to so many gates of the city. The streets in the old town are so neatly paved, that you may walk them in the darkest night without any light. There are twenty-seven spacious streets in all, and a large number of hospitals and alms-houses, that are maintained in excellent order. In 1607 an university was founded here, and *Ubbo Emmius*, who wrote the history of *Friseland*, his country, was the first rector of it. There is a settlement for forty students, who pay no more than forty-five crowns *per annum*, the rest of their charge being borne by the States. The university library is well stocked with books. Here they have an inscription, said to be well attested, that a soldier lived there sixteen days, after he had received a wound in the right ventricle in the heart. The prince's palace is on
 bers are the pictures of all the princes of *Orange* and counts of *Nassau*; and near the palace is a fine garden. They have here also a public school for the languages, at the entrance of which is this motto :

Fac ea, quæ moriens facta fuisse voles.

The magistracy is composed of four burgomasters and twelve *scheepen* or senators. Near this city there is a jurisdiction, which extends over several villages; it is called *Old Ampten*, where the magistrates of *Groningen*, the chief officer, and his secretary, preside. This city is noted for the birth of the famous *Rodolphus Agricola*. A great part of the ground within the walls of *Groningen* is

is not built upon, but laid out in gardens and orchards belonging to the principal citizens, which, together with the canals, render it a pleasant place in summer.

From *Groningen* to *Winschoten* a draw-boat goes from the first of *April* to the last of *August*, at five, eight, and twelve in the morning, and at four in the afternoon: in *September*, at six, nine, and twelve in the morning, and at three in the afternoon: from the first of *October* to the last of *February*, at seven and twelve in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. From *Winschoten* to *Groningen* it sets out, from the first of *April* to the thirtieth of *September*, at two, six, and ten in the morning, and at two in the afternoon: from the first of *October* to the last of *February*, at six and ten in the morning, and at one in the afternoon: freight either way, eleven stivers.

Winschoten is a small town of the United Ne- *Winschoten.*
therlands, in the province of *Groningen*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 15'$, situated about twenty miles east of *Groningen*, and twelve south of *Dam*. This is a pretty good fortress, lying between the *Dollart Bay* and an impassable morass, which commands one of the passes out of *East-Friseland* into the *United Provinces*.

Every day a draw-boat goes from *Winschoten* to *Newschans*, and from *Newschans* to *Winschoten*, at nine in the morning, and two in the afternoon: freight either way, six stivers.

Newschans is a *Dutch* word, signifying a new *Newschans.*
fortification, being only a fort thrown up just on the very frontier part of the province of *Groningen*, and commanding the passage into *East-Friseland*. The fortress is very regular, and contains only one street, consisting chiefly of mean houses. There is a good inn without side the town, from whence the post-waggon (for here

we have done with draw-boats) sets out for *Leer* in *East-Friseland*, in the way to *Oldenburg* and *Bremen*. The days on which the ordinary post-waggon set out, are *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, at eight in the morning; but an extra-post-waggon may be had at any time. The freight of the ordinary post-waggon to *Leer*, is one gilder, ten stivers.

Accommo-
dations in
Westphalia.

As we quit here the territories of the States General, and enter into *Germany* by the county of *East-Friseland*, which belongs to the circle of *Westphalia*, it will not be amiss to give our traveller some instructions concerning the accommodations he is to expect in traversing this province. *Westphalia* in general is a good country, abounding in all necessaries of life; and yet there is no part of *Germany* where the peasants live in a more miserable manner. Their bread is of the very coarsest kind, ill baked, and as black as a coal, for they never sift their flour. The people of the country call it *Pompernickel*, which is only a corruption of a *French* name given it by a gentleman of that nation, who passed through this country. It is reported, that when this coarse bread was brought to table, he looked at it and said, *Qu'il etoit bon pour Nickel*, *That it was good for Nickel*, which was the name of his horse. Those however, who are used to it, are strong and robust; and what is very extraordinary, they begin now to use it at princes and noblemen's tables, serving it up in small slices with fresh-butter. If our traveller fares ill in the towns with respect to bread, he is still worse off in the public inns along the road, and in small places, where he must expect to be entertained with this miserable *Pompernickel*, with bacon half raw, and wretched beer. In regard to bed, he must tumble pell-mell in a large kind of barn, where the land-

lord and landlady, men and maid-servants, and passengers of both sexes, cows, sheep, and horses, pig all together on the ground; and happy he that's accommodated with comfortable clean straw. Besides, another inconveniency must be expected, which is, that of being half suffocated by the smoke; which has no out-let but the door, there being no chimneys to their houses. This is contrived on purpose to dry their bacon, of which they have a vast quantity, being the principal commodity of the country. In cities or large towns one is somewhat better entertained; though there is little occasion to commend their very best accommodations.

The road from *Newschans* to *Leer* is very indifferent in winter, being a deep thick clay, and kept in bad order. Half way to *Leer*, the waggon stops at the little town of *Wender* in *East-Friseland*, which deals considerably in horses, of which they have an excellent breed.

Leer is a handsome market-town, of the county *Leer*. of *East-Friseland*, situated on the river *Ems*, which is here navigable for large barges, and brings a considerable trade to the place. The houses are not large, nor high, but neat, and built pretty much in the *Dutch* manner. The streets are wide and regular, and the situation of the town along-side the river, renders it very pleasant. The inhabitants seem to be attentive to business, and have a good deal of the air of their neighbours, the *Dutch*, in their manner of living. There is pretty good accommodation here at the post-house, the sign of the *Prince of Orange*, from whence the ordinary post-waggon for *Bremen* sets out on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, about two in the afternoon. The freight from *Leer* to *Bremen* is five gilders, three stivers. As the *German* post-waggon travels day and night, those

those who intend to make use of this machine, should prepare themselves for a good deal of fatigue, and provide themselves with provisions at *Leer*, for they will get nothing upon the road, till they come the next day to *Oldenburg*.

Grotsander.

The road from *Leer* to *Grotsander*, and from thence as far as *Oldenburg*, is through a sandy barren country, which affords a very disagreeable prospect. *Grotsander* is only a hamlet, consisting of a few huts and the post-house. Here the *Prussian* postilion changes horses, and is relieved by the *Danish* postilion, who sets out with the post-waggon in about an hour after for *Oldenburg*, which belongs, with the whole county, to the King of *Denmark*.

Blexhuse.

The next stage is *Blexhuse*, which is also a hamlet: it has no post-house, but only a miserable dirty inn, where the postilion arrives towards midnight, and refreshes himself and his horses for about three hours, during which time the passengers are allowed to take a little sleep; and the next morning early they arrive at *Oldenburg*.

VII. OLDENBURG.

Oldenburg.

Oldenburg is the capital city of the county of that name, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 32'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 35'$, situated twenty-five miles west of *Bremen*, on the river *Hund*, which falls into the *Wefer* a little below where there is a custom-house, and ships pay toll to the King of *Denmark*. This is a good looking old town, which was formerly well fortified, but the works are now fallen to decay. The houses are old fashioned, and most of them built with wood, which gives it a very antique aspect. The country round about is marshy and barren, which renders the inhabitants industrious, and makes them apply themselves

selves to trade. Here the counts of *Oldenburg* formerly kept their residence, from whom the house of *Denmark* is descended. The principal things worth a traveller's notice are, the count's palace or castle, which is a handsome old building, the town-house, the pleasure-garden, and the King's stables. There was formerly a very good library here, with several other curiosities, but they have been all transported to *Copenhagen*. They have a governor appointed by the King of *Denmark*, who is sovereign of this and the adjacent county of *Delmenhorst*. The inhabitants of the county of *Oldenburg* are for the most part poor, living in mean cottages of clay and turf. The country is generally barren, and full of large heaths and marshes, which breed only a small sort of cattle; but its horses are reckoned the best in *Germany*.

VIII. DELMENHORST.

Delmenhorst is a small town of *Germany* in the *Delmenhorst* circle of *Westphalia*; in east longitude $8^{\circ} 12'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 25'$. It is situate on the river *Delm*, eight miles west of the city of *Bremen*. The place itself is very inconsiderable, consisting of little more than one long street, with poor looking houses; and is only remarkable for being the capital of a county, which gives a title to his *Danish* Majesty. There was formerly a good castle here, where the counts held their residence, but it is now fallen intirely to decay.

IX. BREMEN.

Bremen is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, situated in a great plain on the river *Weser*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 25'$, seventy miles north-west of *Zell*, and as many south-west of *Hamburg*.

Fortifica-
tions.

burg. This was formerly one of the Hans towns, and is thought to be the ancient *Fabiranum*. It is still a large and flourishing city, divided into two parts, the old and new, by the river *Wefer*, over which there is a bridge about 168 paces long. It is strong by nature as well as art, the whole country round it being easily laid under water, by cutting the banks of the *Wefer*, which is said to overflow annually like the *Nile*, and enriches the sandy soil about it. There is a garrison here of 600 men, besides the guard kept day and night at the town-house by 200 citizens. On the ramparts, which are planted with rows of trees, there is a road for coaches, as well as foot-passengers, and a most agreeable prospect of the river and adjacent country. The new town on the south side of the *Wefer*, in which stands the university and the arsenal, consists chiefly of gardens and little pleasure-houses, belonging to the principal inhabitants of the old city. The streets here are larger and much more regular than in the old town, most of them being planted with rows of limes and wild chesnuts. The streets of the old town on the north side of the river, in which are the cathedral and the stadt-house, centre in the great market-place, where there are some handsome houses.

Buildings.

In the middle of the market-place stands an old gigantic effigy, one of those erected in many of the *German* cities, by order of *Charles the Great*, by the name of *Statua Rolandina*, on which is an ancient inscription, denoting it to be a testimonial of the liberty granted by that prince to this city. On the opposite side of the market-place is a public-house, which at the same time serves as a sort of common-hall for the several colleges or assemblies of the burghers and of the council of trade. This old town is said
to

to have been walled 745 years ago. On the largest of its wooden bridges there is an engine that raises water, and conveys it to every part of the city; at the head of it there is a fort well guarded. They have a grand arsenal in this city, well stored with every implement of war. There is a lesser armory for the burghers, being a spacious hall, where their council of trade meets. At the entrance of it you see the figure of a warrior in compleat armour, which, by some mechanism under the steps, as soon as you tread on them, lifts up the beaver of his helmet to salute you. The town-house is a large *Gothic* structure, built in 1405, and adorned on the outside with several statues of the emperors and electors, besides those of *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Cicero*, and other ancients; and a map of the old and new towns. The council-chamber is adorned with the pictures of twelve *German* emperors, down to *Leopold*. The courts of justice, and the other apartments, are extremely plain; and the lower part, or hall, is filled with different sorts of shops, like ours at *Westminster*. At one end of this building, but separated by a street, there is a public building, with a piazza and shops under it, which serves for an exchange.

The cathedral is an ancient, large, and stately fabric, the only church that the citizens allow to the *Lutherans*, who are said to be very numerous. In the vault there are eight bodies in coffins, which in part remain uncorrupted. They were opened accidentally about forty years ago, and found in that manner. The skin seems to be hard, and the flesh underneath is dried to powder, which is imputed to the air of this vault. The other churches in this city, about eight in number, are large, but have few or no ornaments. Here are several hospitals, particularly
one

one for superannuated or disabled mariners; and another for the sick and decrepit. It is a plain but commodious structure, with a very handsome chapel. Adjoining to it is a house of correction for vagabonds and criminals, where lunatics are also kept, and such as happen to kill a person inadvertently; the plea of chance medley not being admitted in this country.

Religion.

Government

Though the dutchy of *Bremen* belongs to his present Majesty King *George* as elector of *Hanover*, yet the town of *Bremen* is no way dependent on him, being a free Imperial city, governed, with a small territory round it, by its own magistrates. The citizens are generally *Calvinists*, but the *Swedes*, who were in possession of this dutchy in the last century, made them reserve the cathedral church for the *Lutheran* worship. The town is governed by four burgo-masters, and twenty-four ratshern or senators, who are divided into four classes, one burgo-master and six ratshern being appointed to govern each quarter of the city. They are chosen out of the chief citizens, so that the government is a kind of aristocracy. The senate decide all causes ecclesiastical, civil, and criminal. This city coins a little piece of money of its own, called a *groot*, which is worth about a halfpenny. 163 of their yards make 100 *English*. The custom, which afterwards became general in the other *Hans* towns, of swearing new comers by bread and salt, and making them free, on paying a fine of good liquor to the company, is said to have begun here. They have also a custom in this, as well as in most cities of *Germany*, of carrying strangers to the wine-cellar in the town-house, where they present them with several glasses of different *Rhenish* wines, some of which are said to be fifty, others seventy, and others a hundred years old. A stranger

stranger should be upon his guard coming into *Hospitality*, these cellars, for the *Germans* think they have never performed the duties of hospitality, till they have overpowered their guests with liquor.

They had formerly a good university at *Bre- University*, *men*, but at present it is very much upon the decline. They have a great number of gardens and pleasure-houses round about the town; and their territory extends about eight or ten miles, abounding with good pastures, and well stocked with cattle, which, with their maritime trade, renders their city rich and populous. Their har- *Trade*, bour is not fit to receive large vessels, being clogged with great banks of sand thrown up by the floods; which renders the navigation to *Bremen* dangerous. For this reason they have a custom-house at *Fege sack*, about six miles below the town, where ships are unloaded, and the goods are brought up in flat-bottomed vessels. Their trade to *England* is very considerable, especially in all sorts of *Westphalia* linens, and in return they receive a large quantity of our woollen goods. They send ships not only to *England*, but likewise to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*. They have also a great inland trade, particularly to the fairs and marts of *Germany*; to which, among other goods, they send large quantities of callicoes and sugar, printed and refined here, though not to that perfection as at *Hamburg*. The beer of this city is very much esteemed in *Germany*, and therefore exported in large quantities. Its other commodities are minerals, timber, corn, cattle, and leather; in dressing of which, and cloth, they are very expert. Its duties upon importation and exportation are very low, which is a great encouragement to its trade, and gives it

it some advantage over the *Dutch* in the countries situated between this city and *Holland*. It generally sends twenty or thirty ships a year to the whale-fishery in *Greenland*; and their harponiers being the most expert in all the country, are frequently hired both by the *Dutch* and *English*. They have likewise a considerable trade in exporting fish caught at sea and in the *Wefer*; and it is said, that even within the walls of the town many thousands of salmon and lampreys are caught, which they pickle and export abroad. In short, it may be reckoned the next port to *Hamburg*, in all *Germany*, for commerce; and as it enjoyed a perfect neutrality above these fifty years, during the wars between the northern and other powers of *Europe*, it cannot but be a most flourishing city. Its arms are, in a field Gules, a key Argent, to signify that they can open and shut the passage of the *Wefer*. The chief inns at *Bremen*, are the *Swan*, the *King of Prussia*, and the *Roman Emperor*.

The post-waggon from *Bremen* to *Hamburg* sets out on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, about eleven in the morning; the passage each person two rixdollars. The road from hence is very bad, and sandy.

Ottersberg:

Ottersberg is a small town in the dutchy of *Bremen*, subject to the King of *Great-Britain* as elector of *Hanover*. There is a pretty good inn in this place, where the waggon changes horses. There is an old castle here, formerly the archbishop of *Bremen*'s residence, which was well fortified by the *Swedes*, when they were masters of this dutchy. Its situation in a morass that surrounds it, and near the little river *Wemme* which runs by it, renders it strong by nature, and yet the present government has thought fit to demolish the fortifications.

The next stage is *Closter-Seven*, formerly a *Closter-Seven* monastery, now a little village of the dutchy of *Bremen*, with a post-house, where the postilion changes horses. They have very pleasant gardens here, and a handsome church.

From *Closter-Seven* you proceed to *Buxtehude*, *Buxtehude*, a small town in the dutchy of *Bremen*, situate on the river *Essa*, near the *Elbe*, in one of the most pleasant and fruitful countries in *Germany*, which supplies *Hamburg* with great part of its provisions. The town is pretty large, with broad streets, surrounded with a ditch, and defended with old towers, now in a ruinous condition. Its river, which comes out of *Lunenburg*, and is navigable for boats up to the town, falls into the *Elbe* at *Crantz*, about four miles off, where the *Elbe* is about a mile over. The town, which first had its rise from a nunnery of ladies of a family of that name, was of such note formerly, as to be admitted into the Hanseatic league; and it still retains the privileges of a city, with burgomasters and senators. During the civil wars of *Germany* it was several times taken from, and retaken by the *Swedes*; but the whole country being conquered by the *Danes* in the beginning of the present century, was purchased by his late Majesty, elector of *Hanover*. Here the postilion changes horses. Near *Buxtehude* there is an ancient monument, called *Willenswein*, consisting of a stone eight feet long, three broad and thick, lying about three feet above the ground, on three stones, with several barrows near it.

Leaving *Buxtehude*, the next place you come *Crantzze*, to, is *Crantzze*, a village in the dutchy of *Bremen*, where you take water to cross the *Elbe*, leaving the post-waggon and horses behind you; another waggon and horses from *Hamburg* being ready to receive you at the other side of the *Elbe*.

Elbe. The river here affords a charming prospect, being inclosed with agreeable hills, and a rich delightful country.

Blankenese. On the other side of the *Elbe* you come to a hamlet called *Blankenese*, in the dutchy of *Holstein*, where the *Hamburg* post-waggon waits for passengers that are coming from *Bremen*. The banks of the *Elbe* are very steep at this place, for which reason passengers generally choose to walk up the hill, in order to give the horses ease. The top of the hill affords one of the most charming prospects that human eyes can behold, viz. The city of *Hamburg*, with that of *Altena*, the great river *Elbe*, and the fruitful plains of the dutchies of *Holstein* and *Bremen*. Within four miles of *Hamburg* the post-waggon stops at an inn, called *Dockenboofet*, very much resorted to by gentlemen from *Hamburg*, on account of its delightful situation.

X. HAMBURG.

Hamburg. *Hamburg* is a great city, and port-town of Germany, in the circle of *Lower-Saxony*, and dutchy of *Holstein*; in east longitude $9^{\circ} 40'$,
Its situation. latitude 54° , situated on the river *Elbe*, seventy miles south-east of the *German Ocean*, forty miles south-west of *Lubec*, and seventy north-east of *Bremen*. This is one of the most considerable of the Hans towns, and is built partly on islands and partly on the continent, on the north side
Name. of the river *Elbe*. There are various conjectures in relation to the derivation of its name; but the most probable is, that it was so denominated from a forest in the neighbourhood, which the old Saxons called *Ham*, where *Charles the Great* built a castle that went by the name of *Ham-Burg*, or *Ham-Castle*. Pursuant to this opinion, *Andreas Angelus*, in his Chronicle of *Holstein*, says,
Ham-

Hamburgum sylvæ cui natura nomen ab Hamo.

The several islands in the rivers *Elbe* and *Alster*, on which this city is built, have a communication with each other by bridges, the tide flowing through the canals which separate the islands; and the town lies so low, that the houses are very liable to be damaged by inundations. This ^{Fortifications.} situation gives a natural strength to the place, which the inhabitants have improved by art. The city is almost of a circular form, and about six miles in compass. The walls and fortifications that lie open to view, are covered with grass, and planted with rows of trees, so high, that none of the houses are to be seen without that side of the walls which is next to *Altena*. It has six gates, and three entrances by water, viz. two from the *Elbe*, and one from the *Alster*. It is divided into the old and new town by a canal, and surrounded by a fine high wall, and twenty-three bulwarks, besides other outworks in the modern way, and a very deep ditch. There is also a noble line, with other works, from the largest ~~basin of the river to the sea, about~~ half a mile above the town; and on the other side of that basin, about half way between that and the *Elbe*, below the town, there is a very fine fortification, called the *Star-Sconce*.

The two channels, called the *North* and *South-Elbe*, into which that river is divided two or three miles above this city, having, with some smaller ones, formed divers beautiful islands towards *Harburg* that belong to the elector of *Hanover*, reunite in one channel, about six miles below the city. Towards the east it is washed by the little river *Bille*, and towards the north by another little river called the *Alster*, which forms a very large basin just without the town, and

and another though not so large as that, yet at least 1000 feet square, within the town-walls; after which it drives the public mills, and passing by several sluices and canals through the city, falls into the *Elbe*. They reckon eighty-four bridges in this city, thirty-eight water-mills, six wind-mills, six sluices, and six large market-places, well supplied with all manner of provisions. The buildings are generally of brick, and very high; the streets wide, but not straight, or regular. The houses here are said to be about 30000. The great trade this city carries on thro' all parts of *Germany* renders it vastly populous, the common people resorting hither from all the adjacent provinces for the sake of employment. They have great plenty of provisions, which are either brought down their rivers from the inland parts of *Germany*, or imported from abroad; and their markets are particularly well stored with fish of all kinds, and garden-stuff. Their gardens, which lie contiguous to the town-walls, not only afford plenty of fruit, herbs, and roots, but being regularly planted ~~way into the country~~, furnish the citizens with an agreeable opportunity of diverting themselves in the summer-season; most of the merchants having their country-seats in the middle of those gardens.

Government

Hamburg is a free Imperial city, whose magistrates have the legislative and executive power lodged in their hands. The government is vested in the senate and three colleges of burghers, being a mixture of aristocracy and democracy: of the latter, because all their taxes are granted by the burghers; of the former, because they have a senate chosen out of the principal persons of the republic, who alone have a power of assembling and dissolving the convention of the burghers.

This

This senate consists of four burgomasters, three of whom are lawyers, and one a merchant, two presiding alternately for a year; twenty-four senators, *viz.* eleven lawyers, and thirteen merchants; four syndics, who are all lawyers, and give their opinions as our judges do in the House of Lords, but have no vote; and four secretaries, the chief of whom is called Prothonotary: and all these are, upon every vacancy, chosen out of their bodies. Here is also a court of admiralty, consisting of a burgomaster, four senators, six merchants, and two masters of ships, assisted by a secretary, and a water-bailiff. They follow the civil law, and in criminal causes the Statutes of the Emperor *Charles IV.* with which they mix their own Statutes. The chief of the three colleges is that of the *Ober-Alten* or principal elders, which consists of three members, chosen out of each of the five wards of the city; it has great power, like that of the tribunes at *Rome*, can demand of the senate to call a convention of the burghers, and even impeach a senator. When the three colleges, consisting in the whole of 180 members, are assembled, and the senate at the same time, the town-gates are shut, and a strong guard is drawn up before the senate-house. Each ward debates and votes by itself, and when the question is put by the senate, the majority of the five determines it. Their ecclesiastical government, of which the senate is the head, is managed by a consistory, or convocation of the pastors, archdeacons and deacons, in all twenty-nine, of the five principal and seven smaller churches or chapels.

The independency of *Hamburg* has been frequently disputed by the Kings of *Denmark* as dukes of *Holstein*, but without any great appearance of justice: for it seems the inhabitants purchased

Disputes
with *Den-*
mark,

chased their freedom of *Albert* count of *Holstein*, in 1226, for 1500 marks of silver, and had it confirmed to them by the succeeding counts, as well as by *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, after the dutchy of *Holstein* had devolved to that crown. However, the successors of *Christian* revived their claim upon several occasions to the sovereignty of this city, which has obliged the inhabitants to pay very large sums for the confirmation of their liberties, notwithstanding they were declared a free Imperial city by the diet held at *Augsburg*, in 1510, under the Emperor *Maximilian*. The continual alarms from the crown of *Denmark*, and other neighbouring states, reduce the magistrates to the necessity of loading the people with heavy taxes and impositions, in order to maintain 6 or 7000 men in pay, who are necessary likewise upon another account, *viz.* the intestine broils that frequently happen in the town, where the burgomasters are often in danger of their lives from the mutinous mob. The symbol or motto under their arms is *Da pacem domine in diebus nostris*, and their standards have these letters, S. P. Q. H.

Religion.

The established religion at *Hamburg* is the *Lutheran*, to which they are more particularly bigotted than the inhabitants of any other part of *Germany*, not allowing the religious exercise of other persuasions of what denomination soever, except in the chapels of foreign ministers, to which the natives of the place are not permitted to resort. They have several good churches here, all adorned after the *Lutheran* way, that is, with images and other embellishments, in the same manner as the *Roman* catholics. This town was formerly an archbishopric, which was secularized by the treaty of *Westphalia*: the residentaries of the old dome still compose a chapter, who have cognizance

Churches.

cognizance of ecclesiastical causes, from whom there lies no appeal, but to the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*. The principal churches are those of *S. Peter*, *S. Nicholas*, *S. Jacob*, *S. Catharine*, and *S. Michael*. The inferior churches are the *Old Dome*, *S. John*, *S. Mary Magdalen*, and the *Holy Ghost*. These churches are ancient, large, and handsome structures, but open thoroughfares all day long, and in some there are booksellers shops. Here are six lofty steeples, some of them covered with copper, which make a grand appearance, though the frames are only of timber. The great spire of *S. Peter's* is the largest in the city; that of *S. Nicholas's* is supported by large gilt globes; *S. Michael's* steeple is 400 feet high; *S. Catharine's* has a stately front, with several statues in niches; and the steeple is formed of sundry lanterns, diminishing gradually to the last, which supports a very tall spire. Round the middle of its steeple is a crown richly gilt. The pulpit is of white marble, curiously carved and adorned with figures. Its organ has 6000 pipes, and is reckoned one of the best in *Europe*. The church called the *Thum* or *Dome*, was the cathedral while the town remained an archbishopric, and is said to have been built about 830. The spire, and tower that supports it, are near 360 feet high. This cathedral, with the chapter, and a large number of houses belonging to it, are under the immediate protection of his *Britannic Majesty*, as bishop of *Bremen*, and independent of the city jurisdiction. In the churches they keep the registers of the poor of the respective parishes, who have money weekly distributed amongst them, and a yearly allowance of cloaths and fuel.

And indeed *Hamburg* is justly famous for its Hospitals, great care of the poor, there being more hospitals here,

here, in proportion to its bigness, than in any other protestant city in *Europe*. They have one in particular for orphans, the yearly revenue of which is said to amount to betwixt 60 and 70000 *l*. Sometimes they have above 300 infants abroad at nurse, who, when able to dress themselves, are taken into the house. The boys that are qualified, are sent to, and maintained at the university; the rest are put out to trades; and the girls, after they have learnt to read, spin, knit, &c. are sent to service. The building is decent, but not very costly, and borders upon one of the canals. There is also a large sumptuous hospital for receiving poor travellers that fall sick, and another for the relief of maimed, ancient, and decayed seamen; where care is also taken of the widows and children of those who lose their lives in the service of the public. There are many lesser hospitals besides these, for poor widowers, widows, orphans, &c. and great numbers of free schools, besides two workhouses, or houses of correction, where they manufacture rugs or coarse kerseys, with which the delinquents are cloathed, and where they also spin. In one of them, those who have not performed their task, are hoisted up in a basket over the table in the common-hall, while the rest are at dinner, that they may be tantalized with the sight and smell of what they are not permitted to taste. They have societies in this city, for making good any losses or damage by fire. And they have a *Schola illustris*, or kind of university here, well endowed, and furnished with six able professors, of whom were lately the learned *Fabricius*, and *M. Hubner* the geographer.

Public
buildings.

The senate-house or town-hall is an ancient structure, more commodious than beautiful; it is adorned with the statues of emperors and the
nine

nine worthies, and a building has been lately added for their new bank. The exchange is a mean structure, and so old, as one would be apt to imagine it is in danger of falling. It is opposite the senate-house: one part of the square is planted with large trees, and the other covered with a hall, where the elders or council of commerce meet: at the other end of it is the public crane. In the street before the town-house the lawyers have a sort of exchange, as the public ministers have at an eminent toyshop in the same neighbourhood. The Emperor and several princes of *Germany* have their own posthouses here. They have an opera or play-house, chiefly for the entertainment of the residents and other foreign gentry. The other buildings most worthy of curiosity are the arsenal, the dock, the two public libraries of *S. John*, and the *Dome* church, which are well furnished, especially the first, with printed books and manuscripts. Those that have a mind to have a full prospect of the city, must mount to the top of *S. Nicholas's* steeple; but to have only a fine view of the *Elbe*, it is enough to behold it from the hill by the new mills.

The inhabitants of *Hamburg* are affable and Customs. polite, especially to strangers, a behaviour much owing to their custom of travelling. Their great wealth has infected them with luxury, which is conspicuous in their weddings, funerals, and christenings, but in nothing more than in their public entertainments. Coaches are so numerous here, that there is hardly a merchant or considerable shopkeeper without one; though there is no such great necessity for them, because of the crookedness and narrowness of the streets. They have a vast number of graduates in law, though hardly a tenth part of them can be employed in the senate or at the bar: the poorer sort of them

Diversions.

are constant walkers at funeral processions, for which they are paid. Every artificer who can surpass his brother artists is made free of his company. There are few or no beggars here, which is ascribed not only to the care of the magistrates in sending them to the house of correction, but likewise in great measure to the manufacture of knit stockings, which is sufficient to employ all their poor. The ladies are generally attended to church, not by a footman, but by a servant-maid with a prayer-book, hanging by a silver chain, on one arm, and if it be cold weather, with a brass stove on the other. There is a famous walk in this city, that runs by the great basin of the *Alster* from the play-house to the heart of the city: it is called the *Maidens Walk*, is 1000 feet long, and above 20 broad, railed in, and bordered on each side by a row of large high trees. On one side is the water, with several stairs; and on the other a row of noble houses. There are several cloysters remaining in this city, which are now secularized; one in particular, the tenure of whose foundation is continued to this day, by offering a glass of wine to every malefactor that is carried by it for execution. Both strangers and natives, of the best fashion, carouze at an odd kind of tavern here, kept in a public cellar, where there is a prodigious stock of old hock, which brings in a considerable revenue to the state, being under the direction of a deputy appointed by the magistrates. The city is frequented by great numbers of the *German* nobility, and even by some princes, invited thither by the public spectacles and other diversions. The walks about town are very pleasant, and much resorted to by the inhabitants, especially on *Sundays*, after service is over; when they all flock to the gardens about *Al-*

tena

tena and other adjacent parts. But it is a great check to the people's diversion to have the gates always shut by sun-set, which forces a great many to break up from company much sooner than they would otherwise choose. The *Hamburgers* are great lovers of music, insomuch that they are said to have seventy-five masters of several sorts of music in one church, besides those of the organ-gallery. Their organs are very large; the great pipes in the organs of *S. Catharine's* and *S. James's* churches, being three feet and three quarters in circumference, and thirty-two feet long; and in each organ there are two pipes five feet and eight inches round.

The situation of *Hamburg* renders it a very Trade. convenient place for trade, lying so advantageously at some distance from the mouth of the *Elbe*, that ships of good burden can come up to the merchants doors to deliver and take in their lading. Those indeed of the largest size are forced to come to an anchor at *New Mills*, four miles below the town, and unlade their merchandize into smaller vessels. The tide flows sixteen miles higher up the river than *Hamburg*; which is about 90 miles from the ocean, and thought to be a longer course than the tide takes in any other *European* river. Thus it has such a port and river, as perhaps nothing in *Europe* excels. Besides the *Elbe*, which enters the *German Ocean* here, they have a channel opened to the river *Trave*, for the sake of a communication with *Lubeck* and the *Baltic Sea*, without being at the trouble and hazard of sailing round the coast of *Jutland* and by the *Sound*. And indeed its trade exceeds that of any city in the world which has no kingdom or commonwealth annexed to it; and the exportations and importations of this single city are superior to those of many great

kingdoms. The *Elbe*, and the many other great navigable rivers that fall into it, after a course through some of the largest, richest, and most trading parts of *Germany*, furnish it with all the product and manufactures of *Austria*, *Bohemia*, *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*. By the *Havel* and *Spree* it has a trade with the electorate of *Brandenburg*; and by a canal from the *Spree* to the *Oder*, its commerce is extended into *Silesia*, *Moravia*, and *Poland*, almost to *Hungary*: so that it has more manufactures and other goods for exportation, than most of the cities in the world. The chief merchandize which it exports (principally to *England*) is linen of several countries, and several sorts, particularly *Silesia* diapers, and the lawns of *Misnia* and *Lusatia*; *Germany* linen, called so in general, from the countries of *Osna-brug*, *Lunenburg*, &c.; *Hamburg* dowlas, and other strong linen from *Lower Saxony*; coarse linen, barras, crocus, and many other sorts from *Lower Germany*; linen yarn in great quantities from the same countries, and especially from *Silesia* and *Lusatia*; tin plates and wire of iron, brass, and steel, chiefly from *Upper Saxony*; clap-boards, pipe and hoghead staves, wainscot boards, oak plank, and timber, with kid-skins in great quantities, from *Brandenburg*; corn from many of the provinces, but chiefly from *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*. Of the numerous articles which they import from abroad, the chief are the woollen manufactures of *England*. The value of those which are sent to *Hamburg* from *Yorkshire* only, and generally shipped at *Hull*, is said to be about 100,000 *l.*; the single article of *English* stockings sent hither, comes to above 20000 *l. per annum*; and in short, all the *English* goods vended here, amount to several hundred thousand pounds a year. Above 200

English

English ships alone come into this harbour in a year, though mostly from *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*: the *Hamburg* merchants pay them double the freight of their own ships, because the *English* being free from the *Barbary* pirates by their *Mediterranean* passes, they save more than that in the insurance. The *Hamburgers* drive a very good trade also to *Russia* and *Livonia*; and for the goods which they send to the northern part of the empire and *Poland*, they have a great return, not only in linen-yarn and fine flax, but in honey, wax, aniseed, linseed, drugs, &c. all which come by the navigation of the *Oder* into the *Spree*, and so into the *Elbe*; and consequently the *Danes* cannot interrupt this trade, or obtain any part of it. In short, *Hamburg* may properly be stiled the magazine of *Germany* and of the *Baltic* and *Northern Seas*; and the general magazine of all the wines, and spirituous liquors of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*.

Besides their foreign trade, they have not long ago erected several manufactures, which they carry on with great industry and success; particularly, 1. the weaving of damasks, brocades, velvets, and other rich silks. 2. In making gold and silver lace. 3. In sugar-baking, here being as good loaf-sugar as is made in *London*, with only this difference, that as the *Hamburgers* have no colonies, they are obliged to buy their muscovado sugars chiefly from *Great-Britain*. 4. Callico printing, which employs great multitudes of hands; and of late they have also begun to print linens. This city has also a very good share in the whale-fishery of *Greenland*; and the fins and whalebone which they produce from it, may be deemed as a manufacture, which is wholly managed, both abroad and at home, by their own people. They commonly send out sixty or seventy

ships every year in this trade, and have generally had good success, so that they export a great quantity of oil and whale-fins; though by reason of their vast trade up the *Elbe* into *Germany*, they also buy from the *Dutch* much more than their own ships can supply them with. But their principal manufacture, if we may give it that name, is their beer, in brewing of which great numbers of people are employed; being transported into all the neighbouring provinces, and valued almost equally with wine. The peasants of *Holstein* are said to have such an opinion of its virtues, as to apprehend it impossible to live without it.

The bank.

The bank of *Hamburg*, one of the best and surest in *Europe*, is under the direction and management of four of the most eminent persons of the city, who are all appointed by the whole body of the republic. In case any of the officers, directors, or managers, should by connivance, or otherwise, suffer any diminution to be made on the treasury of the bank, the said body of the republic stand engaged for making good the deficiencies. However, to prevent all frauds, the officers are obliged to state and clear all accounts twice a week. They keep their accounts in marks, stivers, and deniers lub.

Jews.

English
factory.

There is a prodigious number of *Jews* in this city, to whom they allow very great privileges, as to all strangers whatever, but especially to the *English* factory. The merchants belonging to this company are allowed a large building, where they have a very handsome chapel, and where the minister and some of the other officers of the company live, to whom they yearly make presents of wine, beer, sheep, salmon, and sturgeon, at their proper seasons. They have also a pretty spot of ground for a bowling-green, where they meet

meet and divert themselves two or three times a week. They are exempted from the jurisdiction of the city-courts, and all civil and criminal matters relating only to their people are determined by the *English* resident. They had a particular grant from the city, by a treaty in *Queen Anne's* reign, of the same privilege to import herrings, as was allowed to the *Dutch*, of which we hope the new society of the *British* herring-fishery will reap the benefit.

The territories of the town consist of a small part of the district of *Stormar*, which has several considerable villages, and noblemen's fine seats. They have likewise many little islands in the *Elbe*, which were formerly subject to neighbouring princes. They have also the strong castle of *Kitzenbottle*, betwixt the mouths of the *Elbe* and *Weser*. In time of war they fit out ships of force to convoy their merchantmen, which are very numerous, some say 5000 sail great and small; and the city may be said to be strong both by land and sea, for it is supposed to be able to arm 12 or 14000 the reception of strangers at *Hamburg*, the principal of which are, the *Great Keyzerhoff*, by the town-house; the *White Elephant* in the great market; the *King of Sweden* in the *Speers orte*; the *Prince of Prussia* behind *St. Peter's*; and the *Black Eagle* in *St. John's Street*. There are likewise a great number of very good coffee-houses, especially about the *Change*; the only inconveniency is the danger of being smothered with the fumes of tobacco, for the *Hamburgers*, as well as the *Dutch*, are eternal smokers.

Within half a mile of *Hamburg* stands the city *Altena*, of *Altena*, which is a modern town built by the *Danes* to rival *Hamburg* in her trade. This

name was given to it by the King of *Denmark*, merely to banter the deputies of *Hamburg*, for having frequently, in their remonstrance to the King against the building of this town, made use of the words, *Dat is al te na*, which signifies in their language, *it is too near* (viz. *Hamburg*). The King took notice of the three last monosyllables, and said he must go on with the building, but to oblige them, he would call it by the name they had given it. It is situated like *Hamburg* on the river *Elbe*, in the dutchy of *Holstein*, and has the same advantage of having ships of burthen that come up to the merchants doors. This town was burnt down by the *Swedes* during their last war with *Denmark*, but has been rebuilt since to a very great advantage. The streets are wide and well paved, the houses built of brick, very regular and uniform. It is now made the mart of the sale of the merchandize, brought from the *Indies* by the *Danish East-India* company. They have likewise a very good trade in the commission way, great numbers of their merchants being ~~forwarding~~ goods to the inland parts of *Germany*. The crown of *Denmark* has declared it a free port, which, together with the liberty of public worship (a liberty denied by the bigotted *Lutherans* of *Hamburg*) draws a great number of strangers, insomuch that it is thought that *Hamburg* will some time or other feel the ill consequence of this dangerous rival.

By-places in this route.

Emden.

1. **E**MBDEN, the capital city of *East-Friseland*, situate near the mouth of the river *Ems*, on the *Dollart Bay*, in east longitude 45° , latitude $53^{\circ} 40'$, 25 miles east of *Groningen*, and

60 west of *Bremen*. It is a large and populous city, which formerly belonged to the counts of *East-Friseland*; but in the year 1595 they revolted from their prince, and putting themselves under the protection of the *Dutch*, set up for a free and independent state. Upon the decease of the last prince, the King of *Prussia* took possession of this city, and of the whole county; though his right is disputed with him by his present Majesty King *George*. The town is fortified towards the land by a double ditch, regular bulwarks, and bastions; and on the south, by a strong wall and the river. The island *Nessa*, which lies in the *Dollart Bay*, overagainst this city, makes the harbour as large and convenient as most on the *German* coast. They have also artificial canals, by which they can bring large vessels into the heart of the town; and by opening their sluices, they can lay the neighbouring country under water. The houses are high and well built, and the town-hall is a magnificent structure. The *English* had a mart here for cloth, till upon some disgust it was removed to *Hamburg*. The present King of *Prussia* has erected an *East-India* company here, which, with the other encouragements he has given to their trade, is likely to render *Embden* a most flourishing city. In the preceding volume, p. 160, we gave the route to this city from *Groningen*, which is by *Appingadam* and *Delfzyl*, and so over the *Dollart-Bay*. From *Embden* there is a post-wagon that sets out twice a week for *Leer*.

2. *Aurich* is another town in *East-Friseland*, *Aurich*, ten miles north-east of *Embden*; it gives name to the territory called *Auricherland*, which is marshy and full of woods. The town is defended by a strong castle, the usual residence of the princes of *East-Friseland*. Here also is

held the supreme court of judicature for the county, consisting of a president, who is a nobleman; a stadtholder or chancellor, who is a doctor of laws; and nine assessors, three of whom are noblemen, and the other six civilians. In a vacancy of the sessions, the president follows the count's courts, and determines all controversies within the verge of the palace. In this neighbourhood seven great fairs of cattle are annually kept.

Verden,

3. *Verden*, formerly a bishop's see, but secularized by the treaty of *Westphalia*, and made part of the new dutchy of *Bremen*. It is a pretty large town, divided into the old and new, formerly a strong and populous place, but now upon the decline. Its situation is about thirty miles to the eastward of *Bremen*, upon the river *Aller*, which falls into the *Weser*, by which goods are brought to it from *Bremen*. It was purchased of the *Danes* by his late Majesty King *George*; so that the Sovereign of *Great-Britain* is become master of the *Aller*, as well as of the *Weser* and the *Elbe*; all three rivers of such importance to the nation, that, according to the Custom-house books in 1713, the value of 688,737 *l.* was carried through them in that one year, to different parts of *Germany*, in the articles only of our cloth, gloves, leather, tobacco, and sugar.

Stade,

4. *Stade*, a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony* and dutchy of *Bremen*, situate on the river *Zwinge*, by the west side of the river *Elbe*, twenty-seven miles west of *Hamburg*. In the time of the *Romans* this town is said to have taken the name of *Statio*, because part of their fleet was stationed here to guard the *Elbe*. It was anciently one of the *Hans* towns, being conveniently situated for trade, at the conjunction of the two rivers *Zwinge* and *Elbe*, which form a good harbour, admitting of larger ships than
that

that of *Hamburg*. This town is subject, with the rest of the dutchy of *Bremen*, to the King of *Great-Britain*, as elector of *Hanover*. The inhabitants are very courteous to strangers, and have good orchards and gardens without the walls. They have a strong fort at the mouth of the *Zwinga*, called *Brunshusen*, where his Majesty, as elector of *Hanover*, has a considerable toll; all ships, except the *Hamburgers*, that come up the *Elbe*, being obliged to stop here and give an account of their lading. An *English* man of war, of 24 guns, rides at anchor on the *Elbe*, at the entrance into the *Zwinga*, to oblige them to bring to; which is of great service also to the *English* trade and navigation in those parts. Their market-place, town-house, and churches, are well built, and worth a traveller's notice.

Remarkable places in the second route.

I. AMERSFORT.

AMERSFORT is a town in the province *Amersj* of *Utrecht*, in the *United Netherlands*, pleasantly situated on the river *Ems*, twenty-five miles south-east of *Amsterdam*, fourteen north-east of *Utrecht*, and seven south of the *Zuyder-Sea*. It took its name from a ford on the river *Eem*. Its situation is in a fruitful country, abounding in corn and pasture grounds, husbandry being the principal employment of the inhabitants. The town is large and populous, and surrounded by a wall, but the fortifications are inconsiderable. The private buildings are regular and handsome, and their churches and hospitals no mean structures. They have a pretty good trade in tobacco, of which they have a plantation in the neighbourhood.

Soesdyke.

To the southward of *Amersfort* stands *Soesdyke*, a pleasant palace, adorned with fine gardens, curious fountains, delightful walks, shaded with lofty trees, pleasant parks filled with deer, a large aviary, and exceeding fine stables. It was the hunting-seat of the late King *William*.

II. SWOLL.

Swoll.

Swoll, or *Zwoll*, is a town of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Overyssel*, in east longitude 6° , latitude $52^{\circ} 37'$, situate between the two rivers *Yffel* and *Vecht*, eighteen miles north of *Deventer*. Another little river called the *Aa* runs through the town, by which the tide brings up vessels from the *Zuyder-Sea*, and renders it a place of tolerable trade. The fortifications which surround it, are well planted with trees, the streets regular, and the buildings not contemptible. It has three large suburbs with three gates towards the land, which are extremely well built. From hence one may go with the post-waggon to *Groningen*, and from thence to *Leer*, as above in the first route, or proceed with the same carriage to *Newschans*.

The four next places in this route are villages in the province of *Overyssel*. *Newschans* is the last post station in the territories of the States General, where the post-waggon sets out for *Leer*, and from thence to *Bremen*. The remaining places in this route, from *Newschans* to *Hamburg*, have been described in the preceding route, beginning from p. 79.

Remark-

Remarkable places in the third route.

I. NAERDEN.

THOSE that choose this way to *Hamburg*, which is the safest in winter, must take the draw-boat from *Amsterdam* to *Naerden*, which goes every day, from the first of *April* to the last of *September*, at six, eight, and ten in the morning; and at two, four, and six in the afternoon: from the first of *October* to the last of *March*, at seven, nine, and eleven in the morning, and at one, three, and five in the afternoon. From *Naerden* to *Amsterdam* the boat goes in summer at five, seven, and nine in the morning; and at two, four, and six in the afternoon. In the winter, when the canals are frozen, a post-waggon sets out every day from *Amsterdam* to *Naerden*. From *Naerden* the post-waggon sets out for *Hamburg* on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, exactly at three o'clock, and travelling day and night, arrives at *Hamburg* in five days and four nights. The freight to each passenger is about twenty-four guilders.

Naerden is a small town in the province of *Naerden*, *Holland*, in east longitude 5° , latitude $52^{\circ} 27'$, situate in a morass at the south end of the *Zuyder-Sea*, thirteen miles east of *Amsterdam*, and fifteen north of *Utrecht*. It is the capital of a small district called *Goythland*; and has been often sacked, burnt, destroyed and drowned by that little sea on whose shore it stands. In 1572 it sided with the prince of *Orange*; upon which it was besieged and taken by *Frederic* son of the duke of *Alva*. In 1672 it was taken by the *French*, and retaken the next year by the prince of

of *Orange*. Since that time the States of *Holland* have been at great expence to fortify it, in order to make it a barrier of their province; so that it is now looked upon as one of the strongest towns in the *Netherlands*, and a great security to *Amsterdam*. The adjacent country being high and sandy, the air is better than in most parts of *Holland*.

The next town is *Amersfort*, of which we have given a description in the preceding route, p. 107.

II. DEVENTER.

Deventer.

Deventer is a city of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Overyssel*, situate on the east shore of the river *Iffel*, five miles north of *Zutphen*, and thirty to the eastward of *Amersfort*. It is a large and populous city, strongly fortified, and situated in a pleasant country. Formerly it was one of the *Hans towns*, and an Imperial city, and is still a place of pretty good trade. There are four churches here, six gates, and an ancient *stadt-house*. The buildings are neat and handsome, being inhabited by a numerous gentry. There is an academy here, where they have professors of philosophy, divinity, and *Hebrew*. Over the river there is a bridge, the two ends of which rest upon wooden piles, and the middle is supported with boats. Along the river-side there is a fine key, adorned with rows of trees. Some of the city-gates are of curious workmanship, especially that called the *Brink Poort*. The most remarkable structure here is the tower of *Norenborg*.

Oldenzell.

From *Deventer* you proceed to *Oldenzell*, a town of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Overyssel*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 30'$, situated twenty-seven miles north-east of *Deventer*. It is a pretty town, but
of

of small circumference: its *Latin* name is *Salia vetus*, or *Older Salia*, which is borrowed of the ancient *Salii*, of whom it is supposed to have been the capital. It is now the capital of a small marshy country, called *Twente*, in *Overyssel*.

Leaving *Oldenzell*, you soon quit the territories of the States General, and enter *Germany* by the circle of *Westphalia*, where the first town you come to is *Bentheim*, the capital of the county *Bentheim*, of that name, in the circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in east longitude 7° , latitude $52^{\circ} 25'$, situated twenty-five miles north of *Munster*, and seventy south of *Embsen*, subject, with the adjacent territory, to the count of *Bentheim*. The town is pleasantly situated on the top of a rock, and has a large castle, in which the counts keep their residence. They have a very famous quarry and a spring of mineral water in the midst of their wood. It is a place of no trade, being seated in the middle of a wood, and far from a river. The county of *Bentheim* is for the most part woody; except on the river *Aa*, where are pleasant fruitful vallies.

III. OSNABRUG.

Osnabrug is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Osnaburg*, *Westphalia*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 31'$, capital of the bishopric of *Osnabrug*, seventy-five miles distant from *Hanover*. This city is pleasantly situated on the river *Ose*, which divides it into two parts, called the old and new town, and over which there is a bridge, from whence it takes its name. It stands in a fine plain, and is adorned with several good buildings. It is encompassed with walls and ditches, but commanded by a mountain within cannon shot, upon which there is an abbey. The bishop's palace, called *Petersburg*, is well fortified, and separated from the town

town by a bridge. It is a hexagon with a court in the middle, and at each corner a turret. In the town-house are still preserved the pictures of the plenipotentiaries that assisted at the conferences there for the famous treaty of *Westphalia*. In the treasure of the cathedral are still to be seen some ornaments given by *Charlemagne*, as also his crown, which is only of silver gilt, and his comb and baton, six feet in length, both of ivory; together with other curiosities. *Charlemagne* is said to have erected here a school for *Latin* and *Greek*, which the Jesuits in 1625 converted into an academy. They have the best bread and beer that is to be met with in all *Westphalia*, and have a pretty good trade in bacon and linen; as also by brewing a palatable thick sort of beer called *buse*. This city is noted for a treaty betwixt the Emperor and the King of *Sweden* in 1648, wherein the affairs of the protestants were regulated, which was a branch of the treaty of *Westphalia*. The town, with the rest of the principality, is subject to its bishop, who is a count of the empire, and by the treaty of *Westphalia*, must be alternately a protestant and papist. The popish bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of *Cologne*, but the protestant bishop is indeed a temporal prince, and always of the house of *Brunswic*, in consideration of the principality of *Halberstat*, which was taken from this house, and conferred upon the elector of *Brandenburg*. The late bishop was *Ernest-Augustus* duke of *York*, uncle to his Majesty King *George II.*; the present bishop is the elector of *Cologne*. The cathedral is in the hands of the *Roman* catholics, with the church and monastery of the *Dominicans* in the old city, and the collegiate church of *S. John* in the new. The protestants are masters of the great parochial church of *S. Mary* in the old city; and both religions

gions have a voice in the election of the magistrates. Of twenty-five canons belonging to the cathedral, eighteen are *Roman* catholics, and the revenues of four more are enjoyed by the Jesuits for the support of their college; so that there are but three protestant canons, who have no voice in the election of the *Roman* catholic bishop, when it is his turn to succeed. The bishop's palace is fortified like a castle; here it was that the late King *George* was born, on the 28th of *May* 1660, his father *Ernest-Augustus* being then bishop and prince of the place; and here also he died, in the night of the 10th of *June* 1727, and, as some say, in the very room he was born. The revenue of this bishopric is said to amount to between 20 and 30000*l.* a year. The bishopric is situate in the centre of the circle, the north part of it is marshy, but at the south extremity of it are mountains. The inhabitants have manufactures of linen, and a good breed of cattle; but are remarkable for hogs, of which they make the best *Westphalia* bacon. Not far from this city one may see the ruins of an old church and castle called *Beelem*, which some say was built by King *Witekind* upon his conversion; and about two miles from hence lies the monastery of *Rulle*, on the bank of a lake so deep, that they say it could never yet be fathomed.

IV. MINDEN.

Minden is the capital of the dutchy of that *Minden*, name, in the circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in east longitude $8^{\circ}40'$, latitude $52^{\circ}25'$. It is situate on the west bank of the *Wefer*, thirty miles east of *Osnabrug*, and forty west of *Hanover*. It is surrounded with walls, but commanded by a neighbouring hill. The town is large, but indifferently built, and was a bishop's see at the reformation

formation. By the treaty of *Munster* it was afterwards secularised, and the revenues of the bishopric assigned to the elector of *Brandenburg*, who still enjoys it under the title of dukedom. The cathedral is stately but dark, and is said to have been formerly King *Witekind's* palace, which upon his conversion he turned into a church. This cathedral is in possession of the *Roman* catholics, as are likewise the churches of *S. John* and *S. Simeon*, with a large monastery adjoining to the latter. The inhabitants are famous for brewing a particular sort of pale beer, much esteemed in other parts of *Germany*, somewhat like oat ale.

Bielefeldt.

In the road from *Minden* to *Munster*, about twenty miles south-east of *Osnabrug*, and in the county of *Ravensberg*, subject to the King of *Prussia*, lies the town of *Bielefeldt*, at the bottom of a great hill, and defended by the strong fort of *Sparenberg*. This place is remarkable for a linen manufactory, reckoned one of the best in *Germany*.

Nienburg.

But continuing your intended journey, from *Minden* you proceed to *Nienburg*, a small but fortified town in the county of *Hoye* and circle of *Westphalia*, situate on the east side of the *Weser*, ten miles east of *Hoye*. It is subject, together with the greatest part of the county, to his *Britannic* Majesty, as elector of *Hanover*. Formerly it was the residence of the counts of *Hoye*, many of whose monuments are to be seen in the parish-church, which is reckoned a handsome piece of architecture. On the west side there is a strong castle, which commands the *Weser* and a good part of the town. The neighbouring territory abounds with all sorts of grain, fruits, pasture, and cattle. *Hoye*, the chief town of this county, is small, but well fortified, with one of the strongest castles in *Westphalia*.

V. HAR-

V. HARBURG.

Harburg is a sea-port town in *Germany*, in the *Harburg*. circle of *Lower Saxony* and dutchy of *Lunenbourg*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 57'$. It is situated on the river *Lotze*, near its influx into the *Elbe*, opposite to *Hamburg*, thirty miles north-west of *Lunenbourg*. The town is pretty well fortified, being the strongest frontier of the country on this side; but its main strength are the sluices, by which they can lay the country under water. It has great privileges, is populous, and has a handsome church, with several squares, and good houses. It stands as advantageously for foreign trade as *Hamburg*, having the like conveniency of importing and exporting their goods by the *Elbe*, and of distributing their commodities all over the empire, by the means of that river. And yet their trade is not very considerable, and what little they have, is chiefly in commissions to forward goods into the inland parts of *Germany*. However, the harbour has been much improved since it fell into the hands of a power * able to protect it from the insults that *Hamburg* is exposed to from its neighbours. The islands betwixt this and *Hamburg* are very agreeable, being surrounded with dikes, and by that means recovered out of the *Elbe*, and made firm. They look very like the meadows in *Holland*.

* His Majesty of *Great-Britain*, as elector of *Hanover*.

Remarkable places in the fourth route.

Hardenberg. **T**HE places in this route from *Amsterdam* as far as *Hardenberg* have been already described in this chapter. *Hardenberg* is a small town of the *United Netherlands*, about four miles distant from *Coverden*, and sixteen from *Zwol*, situated on the river *Vecht*. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1355, by the bishop *John* of *Arkel*, and thirty years after was embellished with a handsome castle, built by the bishop *F.* of *Wevehichoven*.

Lingen. Not far from *Hardenberg* you enter *Germany*, and come to *Lingen*, a small town in the circle of *Westphalia*, in east longitude 7° , latitude $52^{\circ} 46'$. It is the capital of the county of *Lingen*, situate on the river *Ems*, about forty miles north of *Munster*. The *Ems* here is very broad, and bears large vessels that fall into the sea near *Emden*. The town is neatly built, and inhabited chiefly by *Calvinists*. The bishop of *Munster* is sovereign of the country round it. The town itself formerly belonged to the princes of *Orange*, who acquired it by marriage, but is now subject to the King of *Prussia*, who took possession of it upon the death of King *William*, as heir to that family. It has some old fortifications, and a castle where the counts of *Lingen* formerly resided. King *William* erected an academy here, where there is a good library, together with a printing-house.

From *Lingen*, in your way to *Delmenhorst*, you pass through *Vasselohn*, *Leningen*, *Kloppenburg*, and *Wilshausen*, all of them small towns in the bishopric of *Munster* and circle of *Westphalia*,
but

but containing nothing worthy of description. *Delmenhorst*, with the remaining places to *Hamburg*, has ben described already in this chapter.

N. B. The best money a traveller can take with him in this journey is ducats and lewidores; the expence by the way of *East Friseland* comes to nine or ten dollars; by the way of *Naerden* and *Osnabrug*, from fourteen to fifteen dollars.

C H A P. III.

Journey from Hamburg to Copenhagen, and from thence to Gottenburg in Sweden.

FROM *Hamburg* a post-waggon sets out regularly on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, at eleven in the morning for *Copenhagen*. The fare to each passenger, in winter, is fifteen dollars, in summer, thirteen. There is also a post-waggon from *Copenhagen* to *Gottenburg*; the fare is five dollars. The properest money for this journey is ducats, rixdollars, and marks. The *Hamburg* money is current through the whole dutchy of *Holstein*.

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG.	
	8. <i>Pinneberg</i>	8
	8. <i>Elmsborn</i>	16
	12. ITZEHOE.	28
	12. <i>Hohenwestede</i>	40
	12. RENDSBURG	52
	12. SLESWIC	64
	16. FLENSBURG	80
	14. <i>Tollstedt</i>	94
	14. HADERSLEBEN	108
	8. <i>Affens Febre</i>	116
	Here you must cross over the <i>Little Belt</i> to	
	12. <i>Affens</i>	128
	16. ODENSEE	144
	16. NYBURG	160
	Here you go over the <i>Great Belt</i> to	
	16. CORSOIR	176
	8. <i>Slagelse</i>	184
	16. RINGSTED	200
	16. ROTSCHILD	216
	16. COPENHAGEN	232
	20. ELSINORE	252
	Here you cross the <i>Sound</i> to	
	4. ELSIMBURG	256
	12. <i>Engelholm</i>	268
	12. <i>Laholm</i>	280
	12. <i>Halmstad</i>	292
	8. <i>Falckenberg</i>	300
	8. <i>Warburg</i>	308
	10. <i>Ragelien</i>	318
	6. <i>Rungerbach</i>	324
	6. GOTTENBURG	330

English miles from Hamburg.

Remarkable

Remarkable places in this journey.

THE road from *Hamburg* to *Itzehoe*, and from thence as far as *Rendsburg*, is thro' a charming country lined with villages and farm-houses, in a fruitful soil, with fine cattle grazing on it. The peasants houses are very neat, and surrounded with orchards, and they seem to live very happily.

Leaving *Hamburg* you come to *Pinneberg*, a *Pinneberg*, small but agreeable village in *Danish Holstein*, and province of *Stormar*, where the count of the *Golden Lion* has built a very pleasant seat. From thence you proceed to *Elmsborn*, another *Elmsborn*, village of *Danish Holstein*, belonging to the count of *Rantzow*. The next stage you come to is

I. ITZEHOE.

Itzehoe is a small but handsome town of *Danish Holstein*, situated on the little river *Stoer*. It stands at the foot of a mountain, which is defended by an old castle, and has some trade by its river, which falls about seven miles below it into the *Elbe*. The new town is very well built, and is intirely surrounded by the *Stoer*, which abounds with fish, and is navigable. It is governed by two burgomasters, as the other towns in *Holstein* generally are, and has two churches, one in the old and the other in the new town, with tombstones and monuments of divers of the nobility. Without the town there is a *Lutheran* monastery of ladies. At a neighbouring village, called *Nordlo*, there is a curious pyramid, with *Latin* and *German* inscriptions, erected by *Henry* count of *Rantzow* in 1578. Between this place and *Rendsburg*, you pass through the village of *Hohenwetstede*.

II. RENDS-

Hohenwetstede.

II. RENDSBURG.

Rendsburg.

Rendsburg, by others called *Rheinholdsburg*, is a town of *Danish Holstein*, situated on the river *Eyder*. The town, though small, is well built, and reckoned one of the strongest in the country. It is divided by a bridge into the old and new towns; but the streets are narrow. The river *Eyder* surrounding it, forms two small lakes, one above, the other below it, which abound with fish. This river serves for a ditch to the town, and is so wide, as to render it inaccessible; and besides, it has good ramparts, with other fortifications, in the modern way, lately much improved. This same river fills a small basin in the town, called the *Port*, which carries vessels of fifty tons, and after many windings falls into the sea below *Tonningen*. There is a particular church here for the service of the garison. On one of the gates, close to which the *Eyder* flows, the following inscription is engraved on stone:

Eydera terminus sacri R. Imperii.

The principal trade of the inhabitants is brewing of beer, though they sell a great quantity of wood, and get money by passengers to and from *Denmark*. The neighbourhood abounds with corn and cattle. Betwixt this town and *Flensburg* there are marshes and heaths that are not easily passable.

III. SLESWIC.

Sleswic.

Sleswic is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 45'$, situated on the little river *Sley*, which falls into the *Baltic* six miles lower, and gives name to this city. The town is strong, well built, and populous, but it has

has no fortifications, being only surrounded by a wall, which parts it from the suburbs. There is a very handsome castle or palace here, which has a good library and a cabinet worthy the curiosity of a stranger. Behind the castle there is a beautiful garden with curious water-works. The great church is one of the best buildings in the whole country, and is remarkable for the great number of monuments it contains. The town is built in the form of a half moon, and is divided into four parts, called *Fredericksberg*, *Lolfus*, *Sleswic*, and *Holm*; in the last of which there is a *Lutheran* convent of ladies. The soil in this neighbourhood, especially towards the south and east, is not very fruitful; but the town is sufficiently supplied with all necessaries of life, and the *Sley* affords abundance of fish. The beer they brew here is not very palatable; but they import some from abroad, as well as wine, which is here pretty cheap. Within a few miles of *Sleswic* to the south, are yet to be seen in many places, the ruins of the famous wall and trench, which was built in ancient times by the *Danish* kings against the incursions of the *Saxons*. The dutchy of *Sleswic*, by some called *South-Jutland*, was divided till very lately between the King of *Denmark* and the duke of *Holstein Gottorp*: but now the whole dutchy of *Sleswic* is possessed by *Denmark*, the King having conquered it during the minority of the duke of *Holstein*, in the beginning of the present century; and the possession of it has been secured to him by the guarantee of *Great-Britain* and *France*.

IV. FLENSBURG.

Flensburg is a port-town of the dutchy of *Sleswic*, *Flensburg*. in east longitude $9^{\circ}45'$, latitude 55° , situated on a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, sixteen miles north of

Sleswic, and subject to the King of *Denmark*. The town is in general well built, but small; and has a good harbour, where the greatest ships may ride safe, and come up to their houses, so that the inhabitants carry on a tolerable trade. On the land side it is surrounded with mountains, that shelter it from the winds, and supply it with water. The church of *S. John* is a handsome building. There is a mountain adjoining to one part of the suburbs, on which there is a castle. The country about *Flensburg* is called the district of *Angelen* or *Engeland*, which was the country of the *English Saxons* that conquered the south part of *Britain*. Those who like to divert themselves for a day or two, may go and see the castles of *Glucksburg*, *Londerburg*, and *Nordburg*.

V. HADERSLEBEN.

Hadersleben:

Hadersleben is a sea-port town of *Sleswic* or *South Jutland*, in east longitude 10° , latitude $55^{\circ} 15'$, situated near the sea called the *Little Belt*, thirty-two miles south-east of *Riepen*, and subject to the King of *Denmark*. The town is small, but tolerably well built; the streets are broad, and the houses uniform. It is watered on the west by the lake of *Hadersledam*, and on the east by the canal or gulf called *Haderslebfoerd*, which is so shallow near the town, that vessels of burden are obliged to anchor at the distance of two miles from it. That gulf into which the lake runs is very narrow, and about nine miles lower falls into the *Baltic*. On an island between the lake and the abovementioned gulf there is a castle; on the west of which is the new city, which is better built than the old one. The adjacent country abounds with corn-fields, and excellent pastures, which, together with the fishing in the lake and gulf, renders this a pretty flourishing place. Leav-

Leaving *Hadersleben*, you proceed to *Affens* *Affens Febere* *Febere*, a village where you take the ferry-boat, as it is called, to cross over a small arm of the *Baltic*, called the *Little Belt*, into the isle of *Funen*, one of the chief islands of *Denmark*. The *Belt* is not much broader here than the *Thames* at *Gravesend*. *Affens* is a small port-town on the other side of the *Little Belt*, in the isle of *Funen*, where the ferry-boat lands the passengers in their way to *Copenhagen*. From *Affens* you proceed to

VI. ODENSEE.

Odensee is the capital of the island of *Funen*, *Odensee*, one of the largest of the *Danish* islands in the *Baltic Sea*; in east longitude $10^{\circ} 25'$, latitude $55^{\circ} 30'$. In *Latin* it is called *Othonia*, from *Otho I.* for whose honour it was built by *Harold King* of *Denmark* in 948. It stands almost in the middle of the island, about eighty miles from *Copenhagen*. It is a large handsome town, adorned with good buildings, and regular streets; has five churches, and a very good college for the instruction of youth. In the church dedicated to *St. Francis*, there are several handsome monuments, and among the rest, the tomb of King *Christian II.* with that of his father *John*, and other kings of *Denmark*. This city was formerly a bishop's see, and had the honour of being the residence of their kings, and the place where the general assembly of the states was held. Their beer is reckoned the best in *Denmark*; and their linen not inferior to any in *Holland*. The island of *Funen*, on which this city stands, is the fruitfulest part of the King of *Denmark's* dominions. It consists of small but very fruitful hills, some of them covered with woods. It is better peopled than *Zealand*. They export much corn, and great herds of black cattle; and have a good breed of horses,

with plenty of hogs. Its extent is thirty-six miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south.

Nyburg.

From *Odense* you come to *Nyburg*, a town in *Denmark*, in east longitude 10° , latitude $55^{\circ} 30'$, situated at the east end of the isle of *Funen*. The place is small, but strongly fortified. It stands in a very fine country, and has a good harbour, which occasions some trade. It was formerly the residence of the *Danish* kings, and is famous for a victory gained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* in 1659. Here the post-house is mostly frequented, for the goodness of its entertainment. There is another ferry or smack here, that carries passengers over the *Great Belt* (which is also an arm of the *Baltic Sea*) into *Zealand*, the principal of the *Danish* islands. The *Great Belt* is here about thirty miles over.

Corsoir.

After crossing the *Great Belt*, you land at *Corsoir*, a small fortified town, in the island of *Zealand*, on the other side of the *Great Belt*. It stands on a neck of land, where the sea forms a gulf, the entrance of which is above a musket-shot over; but the basin is very deep, and capable of receiving ships of great burden. At the entrance of the port there is a square fort with nine demi-bastions, and some iron guns. The foot of the rampart is palisadoed, and surrounded with a ditch full of water. There is also a castle, but the gates of it are ruinous.

Between *Corsoir* and *Ringsted* you meet with the village of *Slagelse*.

Ringsted.

Ringsted is a small town in the island of *Zealand*, where the kings of *Denmark* were formerly buried. They had a very good library in this place till the year 1658, when it was destroyed by the *Swedes*. The town decays daily for want of trade. The houses are low, by reason the place is built on a high ground, and the violent

lent winds in winter are very troublesome and dangerous. They have good entertainment here at the house called the *Wine Cellar*.

VII. ROTSCILD.

Rotschild is a town of *Denmark* in the isle of *Rotschild*. *Zealand*, formerly a bishop's see, and the capital of *Denmark*, and famous for the peace concluded here in 1658, between *Sweden* and *Denmark*. It takes its name from a bishop of this place called *William* of *Rotschild*, who was in great favour with King *Sueno*. This is the burying place of the Kings of *Denmark*, whose monuments are worth seeing. The great church is a handsome building, where the said monuments are preserved; among the rest, those of Queen *Margaret* in black marble, and of *Harold VI.* King of *Denmark*, *England*, and *Norway*, who built this church. In the choir, one may see fastened to a pillar a whet-stone two yards long, which was sent by *Albert* King of *Sweden* to Queen *Margaret* in 1388. He is said to have done this out of derision to that princess, desiring her to whet her needles and scissars on the stone, since a woman is supposed to be fitter for her needle than for war. But Queen *Margaret* soon undeceived him, for in a pitched battle she gained a complete victory, and made him prisoner, in which situation he continued seven years, when he was released at length upon very hard terms. There is a convent here of *Lutheran* nuns, who are all of good families. They have no distinct habit, are under no vows, but may leave the cloister and marry, if they please. The situation of this town, though it lies near the gulf, brings it but little trade; for no ships, nor even large boats, can come up to it, because of the sands which choak up the gulf.

VIII. COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen.

Copenhagen is the capital of the kingdom of *Denmark*, in east longitude 13° , latitude $55^{\circ} 30'$, situate on the eastern shore of the island of *Zea-land*, upon a fine bay of the *Baltic Sea*, near the strait called the *Sound*, about 300 miles south-west of *Stockholm*, 500 north-west of *Vienna*, and 500 north-east of *London*. It is a large handsome city, about five miles in circumference, situated in a marshy ground, naturally strong, and fortified after the modern way. The public buildings are not very magnificent, but the streets are clean and neat. Its *Latin* name is *Hafnia*, and its former *Danish* name was *Kiopsmans-Hafen*, or the merchants haven, having been originally, by reason of its good harbour, a place of refuge against pyrates to the merchants that traded to the *Baltic* or *East Sea*. The town stands on a flat, encompassed with a delightful country, much resembling *England*. The harbour is reckoned one of the best in *Europe*, surrounded by forts and platforms, and the entrance so narrow, that no more than one vessel can come in at a time, but within-side it holds upwards of 500 vessels. There are no tides here, but always a sufficient depth of water, so that this port may in all respects be reckoned one of the best in the world. The King's men of war lie here conveniently, being orderly ranged betwixt booms, after the manner of *Amsterdam*, and near the admiralty-house, which is a large pile of building, well furnished with stores and magazines, secured by a citadel, that commands not only the city, but likewise the whole haven. The harbour is sheltered by the island of *Amack*, which lying east of the city, on the other side of the haven, breaks the waves, and stops the high

high surges of the sea. This island is separated from *Zealand* by a canal, but joined to it again by several bridges, which afford an easy communication, without obstructing the passage of the ships that sail in and out. In this island are the arsenal, the mint, the exchange, and the castle, surrounded with large and deep ditches. This city was besieged by the *Swedes* in the last century, in 1659, who brought their artillery over the ice; but it was so well defended by the inhabitants, that the *Swedes* were obliged to raise the siege. The monuments hereof are still to be seen in the gilt cannon bullets, that remain as yet in the walls of some houses, and in the steeple of the great church.

This city was formerly the see of an archbishop, but the *Danes* have reduced their archbishops and bishops to super-intendants, and stripped them of their lands and revenues as well as power. The principal churches are those of *Our Lady*, where the kings of *Denmark* are crowned, the *Holy Ghost*, *S. Nicholas*, and *S. Peter*, which are ornamented after the *Lutheran* way, and have several things worth seeing. There is an university here, erected in 1479, and an academy established for martial exercises and engineering, besides others for the modern languages and the mathematics. The King of *Denmark* keeps his usual residence in this city, where he has a royal palace of modern architecture, inferior to few in *Europe*. The court is very splendid, and much frequented by the nobility and gentry. There are commonly about 8000 men in garison at *Copenhagen*, who are a handsome body of men, well cloathed, and their horse in particular are bravely mounted. The trade of this city, and of *Denmark* in general, is considerably increased of late years, which is owing to the encourage-

ment given by the King of *Denmark* to strangers, of all religions, to live in his dominions, and allowing *French* and *Dutch Calvinists* to have places of public worship. This has induced many trading families to come and settle at *Copenhagen*, and the measures taken for promoting trade by prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures, and by reforming the *East* and *West-India* companies, have made a great addition to the wealth of the *Danes*.

This city sustained a considerable loss by a terrible fire, in the year 1728, which consumed sixty-seven streets, six churches, and 1679 houses. But by the King's wise and prudent management it has been since rebuilt, so as to rise more beautiful out of its ashes. The royal palace particularly has been made most stately, the King having exhausted immense treasures in the building of it. It is named *Fredericksberg*, and is built on the *New Amack*. The principal things worthy of a traveller's curiosity, besides those already mentioned, are, 1. The arsenal, an excellent building, with the following inscription on the door: *Tempore pacis, de bello cogitasse neminem prudentem unquam pœnituit, coacti belli justa causa*. 2. The observatorium, built by *Christian VI.* in such a manner that a coach and horses may ascend to the top; here they keep the public library, and *Tycho Brahe's* mathematical instruments, especially his famous celestial globes, which are three yards thick in diameter. 3. The King's cabinet, full of several great rarities. 4. The King's stables. 5. The famous statue of *Christian V.* in the *King's Square*.

There are several fine palaces belonging to the kings of *Denmark* in the neighbourhood of *Copenhagen*, as *Fredericksburg*, *Fagersburg*, *Fagerpreis*, *Hirschholm*, *Sparpsennig*, &c. the principal
of

of which is *Fredericksburg*, which may be justly called the *Versailles* of *Denmark*. It is built near a small town of that name, twenty miles from *Copenhagen*.

The island of *Amack*, on the other side the harbour of *Copenhagen*, is almost of an oval form, and about six miles in length. The inhabitants supply *Copenhagen* with milk, butter, and cheese, of which they sell above the value of a thousand rixdollars a week. Here is also plenty of wheat, barley, and oats, and abundance of hares. The chief houses of entertainment at *Copenhagen* are the *Orange Tree*, the *King of England*, and the *Golden Crown*.

The present King of *Denmark* is *Frederick V.* born the 31st of *March* 1723. He was married *November* 1743 to the princess *Louisa*, youngest daughter of his present Majesty *George II.* King of *Great-Britain*, by whom he has had issue,
 1. Princess *Sophia-Magdalen*, born *July* 3, 1746.
 2. Princess *Wilhelmina-Carolina*, born *July* 10, 1747.
 3. Prince *Christian*, born *January* 29, 1748-9, and since dead.
 4. Princess *Louisa*, born *January* 30, 1749-50. His Majesty married his second Queen, *Juliana-Maria*, daughter of the duke of *Brunswic Wolfembuttle*, *July* 8, 1752. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, *August* 9, 1746. His Majesty is absolute in his dominions. The chief order of knight-hood is that of the elephant, instituted by *Frederick the Second*. His arms are quarterly; 1. Or, three lions passant vert, crowned of the first, for the kingdom of *Denmark*; and secondly, Gules, a lion rampant Or, crowned and armed of the first, in his paws a *Danish* hatchet Argent, for the kingdom of *Norway*.

VIII. EL SINORE.

Elfinore.

Elfinore, or, as some write it, *Helsingor*, is a sea-port town of the isle of *Zealand* in the kingdom of *Denmark*, in east longitude 13° , latitude 56° , situate at the *Sound* or *Strait* at the entrance of the *Baltic-Sea*, about twenty miles distant from *Copenhagen*. The town is small and indifferently built, but remarkable for being the place where the *Danes* take toll of all merchant ships bound to the *Baltic*. The strait called the *Sound* is about two miles broad, and next to that of *Gibraltar* may be reckoned the most frequented of any in *Europe*. It is commanded by the strong castle of *Cronenburg* in the neighbourhood of *Elfinore*, which obliges all vessels to come to, as the water is not deep enough for them on the *Swedish* coast. The castle of *Cronenburg* makes a large square court. It was built in the year 1582, is all of free-stone, and has four little towers at each corner covered with copper. Here there is a smack to carry passengers over the *Sound* to the opposite coast of *Schonen* in *Sweden*.

Elfsimburg.

Having crossed the *Sound*, you land at *Elfsimburg*, or *Helsingburg*, a sea-port town of *Sweden*, in the province of *Gothland* and territory of *Schonen*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 6'$, latitude 56° , situate on the opposite side of the *Sound*. The town is indifferently built, and was formerly fortified, but is now dismantled. Here are held two annual fairs, where a great deal of business is transacted. There is still an old castle, with a high square tower, which is a direction to sailors.

Engelholm.

From *Elfsimburg* proceeding twelve miles further, you come to *Engelholm*, a small town at the mouth of a river, which there falls into the *Categate* *.

* The *Categate* is the passage from the ocean to the *Sound* or entrance into the *Baltic-Sea*, between *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

Advancing twelve miles further, you arrive at *Labolm*, a port-town of *Sweden*, in the province of *Gothland*, situate near the entrance of the *Baltic-Sea*. The town is small but well fortified, having a strong castle, not far from whence the river *Laga* falls into the *Categate-Sea*. *Labolms*

Twelve miles further lies *Halmstad*, a town of *Gothland* in *Sweden*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $56^{\circ} 45'$, situate on the coast of the province of *Halland*, in the *Categate-Sea*. It has a good harbour, and is a place of some trade. The province of *Halland*, in which it stands, extends along the sea-coast about seventy-five miles, and is a pleasant fruitful country. It formerly belonged to *Denmark*, but in 1645 was engaged to the *Swedes* as a free passage of the *Sound*, and was afterwards yielded to them by the treaty of *Roschild*. *Halmstads*

Leaving *Halmstad* you proceed to *Falkenberg*, a small town situated on the same sea, at the mouth of a large river of the same name. It is a sea-port, defended by a castle. Eight miles further stands the little town of *Warburg*, which has a strong castle, and a large harbour. Continuing your journey, you pass through the villages of *Ragelien* and *Rungerbach*; six miles from whence lies *Falkenberg*. *Warbur*

IX. GOTTENBURG.

Gottenburg is a sea-port town of *Sweden*, in the province of *West-Gothland*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 30'$, latitude 58° , situate without the *Sound*, on the coast of the *Schaggerack-Sea*, or *Categate*, on the southern branch of the river *Gothelba*, which there falls into the sea, and forms the harbour of this city. It stands near the entrance of the *Baltic*, 200 miles south-west of *Stockholm*, and 150 north of *Copenhagen*. The town is well built,

built, and the largest in *Sweden*, next to *Stockholm* and *Nordkopping*; and yet it cannot boast of its antiquity, having been built in 1607, under the reign of King *Charles IX*. His successors have granted it considerable privileges, by which it is become a great trading town. It has an excellent harbour, the best situated for foreign trade of any port in *Sweden*. Here the *Swedish East-India* company keep their magazines, and unload their goods. The town is well fortified, and has a very strong castle, called *New Elsburg*. There are some good churches, and other buildings, worth seeing, in particular the *stadt-house*, the *post-house*, and the *arsenal*.

By-places in this journey.

Gottorp.

SIX miles from *Sleswic* to the south-west, stands the city of *Gottorp* or *Gottorf*, the ancient seat and patrimony of the dukes of *Holstein*, the chief branch of which family, after the royal one, took from thence the name of *Gottorp*. It is situated in the dutchy of *Sleswic*, in east longitude 10° , latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$, on the little river *Sley*, which almost surrounds it, and carries vessels of small burthen to and from the *Baltic*. This place is strongly fortified, and has also a castle which stands to the west of the *Sley*, in the middle of a little lake, built in the form of an oblong square, fortified with four bastions of earth: the bottom is paved with free-stone, the curtains are long, and the sides stand north and south. You approach the castle by a bridge, which joins it to the south shore. It is commanded by a mountain that stands north-east of it, from whence the *Danes* annoyed the castle in the year 1675, when the duke was treache-

rously surprized by the King of *Denmark* at *Rentsburg*. The duke before his death had designed to rebuild the castle; but the front only is finished, and if the whole had been completed, it had been one of the finest palaces in *Europe*. The park belonging to the castle is very noble, about four *English* miles in circumference, and full of fallow deer and stags. There is here a great toll-booth, or custom-house, where toll is paid for numbers of black cattle that pass from *Jutland* into *Germany*. The duke of *Holstein* was dispossessed of this city, and of the whole dutchy of *Sleswic*, in the beginning of this century, by the King of *Denmark*, in whose hands it still continues. The present duke of *Holstein's* name is *Charles-Peter-Ulric*, born *anno* 1727, who succeeded to this dutchy *June* 18, 1739. He was adopted by the present *Czarina*, grand duke and heir to the throne of *Russia*, *November* 18, 1742, and married the princess *Sophia-Augusta* of *Anhalt-Zerbst*, now called *Catharine-Alexiewna*, born *May* 2, 1729.

Eleven miles to the north of *Hadersleben* stands the town of *Colding*, in the province of *North-Colding-Jutland*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $55^{\circ} 30'$. This is an old city mentioned by *Ptolemy*, situate on the banks of a little river called *Coldinger-Aa*, which parts *North-Jutland* from the dutchy of *Sleswic*, and falls into a little gulf, thence named the *Gulf of Colding*. King *Eric VI.* built a strong citadel here, and fortified the town, especially towards the south. *Christian III.* who liked the city very much, on account of its agreeable situation and wholesome air, built the castle of *Arnsburg* above the city. The town is small, not containing above 100 or 120 houses; they have an hospital built by *Frederick II.* Though this town lies commodious for commerce on the
Lesser

Lesser Belt, overagainst *Middlefort* in *Funen*, yet they have hardly any trade but in cattle. On this account its bridge over the river *Aa*, renders it very considerable, all the black cattle, that are sent from *Jutland* into *Sleswic*, being obliged to pass over this bridge, and to pay each a crown, from whence arises a great part of the King of *Denmark's* revenue. They have good fish in this town, and the river *Aa* produces excellent eels.

CHAP. IV.

Journey from Hamburg to Riepen in Jutland; and another to Kiel in Holstein.

MONDAYS and Thursdays a post-waggon sets out at eleven in the forenoon, from the King of *Denmark's* post-house in *Hamburg*, for the different towns of *Danish Holstein*, in the way to *Sleswic* and *Jutland*, and goes through *Itzehoe*, *Heyde*, *Lunden*, *Tonningen*, *Frederickstat*, &c. and comes back again Tuesdays and Fridays, at noon.

HAMBURG.		
English miles from one place to another.	8. <i>Wedel</i>	8
	8. <i>Utersen</i>	16
	4. GLUCKSTAT	20
	4. <i>Krempe</i>	24
	4. ITZEHOE	28
	4. <i>Wilster</i>	32
	8. <i>Heyde</i>	40
	8. <i>Lunden</i>	48
	4. FREDERICKSTAT	52
	4. HUSUM	56
	24. <i>Tunderen</i>	70
	16. RIEPEN	86
		English miles from Hamburg.

Remarkable

Remarkable places in this journey.

Leaving *Hamburg* you go through the village of *Wedel*, famous for the effigy, called *Statua Wedel. Rolandina*, which excels all statues of the kind, and is said to express a very strong resemblance of *Charlemagne*. From thence you proceed to the little town of *Utersen*, where there is a convent of *Lutheran* ladies. *Utersen.*

I. GLUCKSTAT.

Gluckstat is a strong town in *Danish Holstein*, *Gluckstat.* and province of *Stormar*, east longitude 9° , latitude $54^{\circ} 20'$, situate on the east side of the river *Elbe*, near its mouth, and near the influx of a rivulet into it, called the *Rhyn*. The town lies in such a marshy bottom, that there is no coming at it but by a stone causeway about three quarters of a *German* mile in length, on the side of *Krempe*. Besides this advantage of situation, the kings of *Denmark* have spared no expence to render it as strong as art could make it; so that it is reckoned impregnable, unless blocked up by a fleet. The *Danes* have generally 2000 foot in garison, and on the ramparts there are fine walks of trees. Here are several canals, one of which divides the town into two parts. The market-place is very large; at one corner of it stands the great church, where the *Calvinists* and papists have each a chapel. The harbour is so spacious, that it is able to hold a royal navy, the *Elbe* being very wide here, and the channel deep and safe. At the end of the canal, which runs into it from the town, there is a tower built in the water on piles of wood, round which are platforms with batteries of cannon, that command the *Elbe* and salute the shipping. The late
King

King of *Denmark* attempted to make all ships pay toll here, which passed up the river *Elbe*, but the powers of *Europe* would not submit to it. There is an old ruinous palace here of the *Danish* kings.

From *Gluckstat* to *Krempe* it is flat low ground all the way, some of it lower than the *Elbe* at high tide, and full of kitchen gardens and orchards, canals and dikes, covered with trees as in *Holland*.

Krempe.

Krempe is a town of the province of *Stormar*, in *Danish Holstein*. This place, though small, is so strong, that it is reckoned one of the keys of *Denmark*. It has a castle on a small river of the same name, which a little below falls into the *Stoer*. The adjacent country is a fat moist soil, and most of the inhabitants live by feeding cattle.

Wilster.

From *Krempe* you come to *Itzehoe*, already described p. 119, and from thence to *Wilster*, a neat little town in *Holstein proper*, on a river of the same name, which falls into the *Elbe* about five miles below it. Eight miles further lies the town of *Heyde*, in the province of *Ditmarsh*, in *Danish Holstein*: the town is large but poor, being situated on the border of a large tract of sand of the same name, which overspreads the middle of the country.

Heyde.

Lunden.

From *Heyde* you proceed to *Lunden*, a town situated in the province of *Ditmarsh*, in the dutchy of *Holstein*, on the confines of *Sleswic*, near the mouth of the *Eyder*, overagainst *Tonningen*, from which it lies three miles to the east. It is the most northern part of the province, and belongs to the duke of *Holstein*. The town is pretty large, and is noted for its good beer, which it sends to all parts of the country.

II. FREDERICKSTAT.

Leaving *Lunden* you soon enter the dutchy of *Sleswic*, or *South-Jutland*, and the first town you come to is *Frederickstat*, so called from its first *Frederickstat* founder, *Frederick* duke of *Holstein* and *Sleswic*, who built it in the year 1621, and peopled it with *Dutch*, to whom he granted great privileges. It is built after the *Dutch* taste, and stands on the banks of the river *Eyder*. The town is square, surrounded with a large canal, planted with rows of trees. Another canal, planted in the same manner, divides it into two parts. The *Lutherans* have a handsome church, but they also tolerate all sorts of religions.

III. HUSUM.

From *Frederickstat* you direct your course to *Husum*, a sea-port town, situated on the gulf *Husum* of *Hover*, twenty miles from the *German Ocean*. This city made no figure till about the year 1500, when it began to be so flourishing, that they were able to build one of the stateliest churches in all that part of the country. During the late wars it was fortified, but the fortifications have been demolished by the King of *Denmark*. The harbour admits only of small vessels; but in the gulf, on the west of the town, they fish vast quantities of excellent oysters. They have every week a market for cattle, the neighbouring country abounding with pastures; and it has been observed, that in time of war they have sold here above 4000 horses in a year.

From *Husum* you pass on to *Tunderen*, a small *Tunderen* but well built town, situated on the southern bank of the river *Wydaw*, near fourteen miles from

from the *German Ocean*. It is defended by a small but strong fort, which is kept in good repair. It has the advantage of being situated in a very fruitful soil, and formerly had a considerable trade, which, since its harbour has been choaked up by the sand, is quite lost.

IV. RIEPEN.

Riepen

Sixteen miles further lies the town of *Riepen*, in the diocese of the same name in *North-Jutland*, subject to the King of *Denmark*. It is seated on the river *Nipsaw*, which before it comes to this city, divides itself into three branches, of which the largest runs on the north side of the town; the middle branch, which is the smallest, runs on the south of it; the third also on the south, but at some distance; a little lower they unite once more, and three miles below *Riepen* they empty themselves into the *German Ocean*, forming a convenient harbour. The town is strong by nature only, without much assistance from art. The citizens houses are pretty well built. Before the Reformation this was a bishop's see, as it is now of a superintendant. The cathedral is a handsome structure, built with free-stone, as well as its steeple, which is very high, and covered with lead. Several marble columns, with the tombs of some kings, decorate the inside of the church. They have another church, dedicated to *S. Catharine*, two public schools, and a college of divinity, in the court of the bishop's palace, where they have also a public library. The city is governed by two burgomasters, and a senate; who formerly administered justice with so much severity, that the justice of *Riepen* was become a proverbial saying to express a rigorous execution of the laws.

The

The people of this city carry on a considerable trade, the adjacent pastures and fields abounding with cattle and corn. Here they ship likewise for foreign countries, and especially for *Holland*, most of the black cattle which are drove hither from many parts of *Futland*. Their corn they export into the neighbouring countries.

By-places in this route.

TEN miles below *Frederickstat*, and about fourteen from the *German Ocean*, stands the little town of *Tonningen*, in the dutchy of *Sleswic*. *Tonningen* It is situated on the river *Eyder*, which forms here a commodious harbour, by means of which the inhabitants enjoy a pretty good trade. It is much frequented by the *Dutch*, who buy a great deal of black cattle here.

Ten miles south of *Heyde* lies *Meldorp*, the *Meldorp* capital of the province of *Ditmarsh*, in *Danish Holstein*, a little above the river *Milde* on the *German Ocean*. It has a large church of very great antiquity, with a neat altar, and some handsome paintings. Round this church there are three market-places, called the north, south, and west; and a public school. The courts of justice for this district are held here, and it is still a place of some trade.

Route from Hamburg to Kiel.

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG.		English miles from Hamburg.
	4.	Fulsbüttel	4
	6.	Langenhorn	10
	10.	Olzburg	20
	4.	Kaltenkirchen	24
	4.	Bramstedt	28
	4.	Gross Aspern	32
	4.	Neumünster	36
	8.	Bordisbolm	44
	8.	KIEL	52

Remarkable places in this route.

THE post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Kiel* sets out, from the *Prussian Eagle* in *Little John's Street*, *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, at five in the afternoon, and comes back also on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* in the forenoon.

Leaving *Hamburg*, you pass through four villages, as above in the route, till you come to *Bramstedt*, a small town in the province of *Stor-marn*, in the dutchy of *Holstein*, subject to the duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. *Neumünster* and *Bordisbolm* are also small towns in *Holstein* proper, subject to the same prince; at the latter there is a monastery and a public school.

I. KIEL.

Kiel.

Kiel is a city of the dutchy of *Holstein*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude 10° , latitude $54^{\circ} 32'$. This is a large handsome town, the residence of the dukes of *Holstein*, and the capital of that dutchy. It is situated at the mouth of the river *Swentin*, on a bay of the *Baltic*,

Baltic, which is supposed to be the *sinus Chalusus*, as the river *Swentin* is the *fluvius Chalusus* of *Ptolemy*. It has a good harbour, well frequented by ships from *Germany*, *Sweden*, &c. The town is populous, and wealthy; and both town and harbour are defended by a castle on a neighbouring hill. On the right, or east side of this castle, the sea washes its walls; and on the other side of the bay there is a delightful country. On the left there is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it. Opposite this castle there is a garden, which is the only place, whereby *Kiel* has communication with the main land; only to the left of the castle there is a row of houses to a village called *Brunswick*. It is divided into the old and new towns, of which the former is the largest and pleasantest, the streets being planted with rows of trees. The old town is a sort of peninsula, fortified by deep ditches; and there are fine walks of trees on the harbour. The duke has a palace facing the town on the north side, but it is in very bad repair, and quite unfurnished. Here are several handsome buildings, particularly a large church and an hospital. The duke erected an university here in 1665, which has had many learned professors. This town suffered much during the wars between *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and since then its trade has been upon the decline. There was a design some time ago, to cut a canal from hence to the river *Eyder*, which is not above ten miles off; with an intent to carry ships of 200 tons immediately from the *German Ocean* to the *Baltic*, without going round the whole country of *South* and *North-Futland*. This design was most acceptable to *Peter the Great*, Czar of *Muscovy*, because it would have prevented

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ed the ships belonging to his subjects from paying toll to *Denmark*, and would have been of infinite service to his son-in-law, the duke of *Holstein*; but unluckily for the duke's subjects, it never was put into execution. However, this town is still enriched by its yearly fair, which is kept for three weeks after twelfth-day, and frequented by multitudes of all ranks. There is generally a concourse of the nobility and gentry of the dutchies of *Sleswic* and *Holstein* upon this occasion, who have every evening an assembly, where they play at various games, and very often make parties for supper, which is generally followed with a ball. Here is moreover a company of *German* strollers, who, notwithstanding the badness of their performance, generally play to crowded houses. Vast sums of money are negotiated at this fair, and payments made of sums contracted beforehand. During this time *Hamburg* looks like a desert, because every body hurries hither to make their rents, or to renew their leases, or to let out money, &c. by which means the town is so full, that it is difficult to get lodging.

At the mouth of this harbour there is a small fort, called *Christianpreiss*, which was erected by *Christian IV.* with a view perhaps only to protect the trade of the port; but the inhabitants have rather looked on it as a curb; since upon any quarrel between *Holstein* and *Denmark*, it is capable of ruining its commerce.

CHAP. V.

Journey from Hamburg to Stockholm in Sweden.

THOSE that can bear the sea, may embark at *Lubec* or *Wismar*, where there are daily conveniencies of vessels going to *Stockholm*. But such as do not like the sea, must pursue the following route by land. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Stralsund* sets out from the King of *Sweden*'s post-house in the *Green-Street*, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* at six o'clock in the evening in summer, and in winter at the shutting in of the gates, and returns *Tuesday* and *Friday* Morning in summer, but later in winter; the freight is five dollars; from *Stralsund* to *Istedt* the passage on board the packet-boat is upwards of two dollars.

HAMBURG.

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG.			English miles from Hamburg.
	6.	Wandsbeck	6	
	14.	Schoeneberg	20	
	12.	Crummes	32	
	4.	LUBEC	36	
	8.	Dassow	44	
	8.	Gressmuhlen	52	
	12.	Wismar	64	
	12.	Alt Carin	76	
	12.	ROSTOCK	88	
	12.	Ribnitz	100	
	4.	Damgarten	104	
	20.	STRALSUND	124	
	Here you take the packet-boat to cross over into Sweden.			
64.	Ystedt	188		
10.	Tranas	198		
8.	Malhem	206		

English

The GRAND TOUR.

English miles from one place to another.	8. <i>Lindfio</i>	214	English miles from Hamburg.
	12. <i>Barle</i>	226	
	6. <i>Marcklunda</i>	232	
	8. <i>Elmhuld</i>	240	
	4. <i>Dya</i>	244	
	6. <i>Gothasa</i>	250	
	6. <i>Lija</i>	256	
	6. <i>WEXIO.</i>	262	
	6. <i>Oehr</i>	268	
	4. <i>Matkul</i>	272	
	4. <i>Boo</i>	276	
	4. <i>Sterult</i>	280	
	6. <i>Wentrum</i>	286	
	6. <i>Swendrum</i>	292	
	6. <i>JONKOPING</i>	298	
	8. <i>Rooby</i>	306	
	7. <i>Granna</i>	313	
	5. <i>Holkeberg</i>	318	
	7. <i>Offgoo</i>	324	
	7. <i>Offadh</i>	331	
	7. <i>Meulby</i>	338	
	7. <i>Bankenberg</i>	345	
	7. <i>Biursholm or</i> <i>Linkoping</i>	352	
	8. <i>Kumbla</i>	360	
	7. <i>Brinck</i>	367	
	7. <i>NORKOPING</i>	374	
	3. <i>Aby</i>	377	
	6. <i>Krockeck</i>	383	
	6. <i>Wreta</i>	389	
	7. <i>Fader</i>	396	
	6. <i>NIECOPING</i>	402	
	8. <i>Swalbro</i>	410	
	8. <i>Aby</i>	418	
	6. <i>Pielkrog</i>	424	
	8. <i>TELLIE</i>	432	
	8. <i>Fittja</i>	440	
	6. <i>STOCKHOLM</i>	446	

Remarkable places in this journey.

I. LUBECK.

FROM *Hamburg* to *Lubeck* a post-waggon sets out every day early in the morning, and reaches *Lubeck*, in summer, the same day; in winter, the next morning. The price to each passenger is one dollar, twelve groffes. The road is very sandy between those two towns. At *Schoeneberg*, a village about half way, you change horses. At *Crummes* you come upon the territory of the electorate of *Hanover*, where you are obliged to produce a pass-port, which you are obliged to do again when you enter the territories of *Lubeck*. Post waggon to Lubeck.

Lubeck is a city and port town in *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Holstein*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 35'$ latitude $54^{\circ} 20'$, situate on the river *Trave*, ten miles south-west of the *Baltic Sea*, about forty north-east of *Hamburg*, and thirty-six west of *Wismar*. This is a large, rich, and populous city, formerly the chief of the Hans towns. It is said to derive its name from its situation on a corner or point of land; *Lubeck*, or rather *Lobeck*, bearing this signification in the *German* tongue. *Lubeck* is thought to be the *Treva* of *Ptolemy*, which seems the more probable, as the present name of the river on which it stands is *Trave*; the old name of it was *Chalurus*, and it is supposed to be the bounds between the *Saxons* to the north, and the *Angli* to the south. It is about two miles in length, and one broad. There is not a city of the north of *Germany*, which exceeds *Lubeck*, in the beauty uniformity of the buildings, or the pleasantness of the groves and gardens about it. The fortifications are perfectly good, and well kept; the haven is also defended by several forts Situation.

VOL. II. H Name.

Buildings.

and ramparts. The streets are broad and strait, and the houses built of brick : from a public reservoir water is laid into every citizen's house ; and several of the streets are planted with rows of trees. The churches are generally well built, adorned with high spires, being about twenty in number. The cathedral, dedicated to *S. John*, is esteemed a fine piece of architecture, and valued for a very sumptuous altar. The collegiate church of *S. Mary* is a noble lofty pile, richly adorned with images, pictures, &c. particularly a remarkable one, known by the name of *Death's dance*, which represents mankind in all stations and stages of life : it is supported by high pillars, all of one stone each, and has a very high spire, covered with gilt lead. Here are several hospitals, which are well supported : there is one for old people of both sexes, which was once a castle, from whence the citizens drove out the *Danish* garison. *St. Anne's* is for orphans, and other children of poor burghers. There are two hospitals besides for the reception of poor travellers, where they are allowed three days refreshment. But the richest foundation of this sort is *St. George's Cloister*, which is chiefly for the maintenance of such artificers as are grown old and past their labour. The other things most worthy of notice, are the *stadt-house*, in which are the archives of the *Hanse* towns, the arsenal, the exchange, the famous cellar, in which they pretend to have wine 200 years old, *Dr. Hannekenius's* cabinet of antiquities, and *Mr. James Mellen's* cabinet of rarities and medals.

Antiquity.

Lubeck was an inconsiderable borough, till enlarged and beautified by *Adolph*, the second earl of *Holstein*, in 1140, from whom it was taken by *Henry* duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*. It was seized afterwards by the *Danes*, but the citizens finding

finding themselves unkindly used by them, put themselves under the Emperor *Frederick II.* who confirmed and enlarged their ancient privileges and immunities. Since that time it has continued a free Imperial city, and was, as we have already observed, the metropolis of the Hans towns. The bishopric of this city has been enjoyed by protestant princes ever since the year 1561, when they received the *Lutheran* religion; and devolves as an appendage, or inheritance, on the younger sons of the dukes of *Holstein Gottorp*, who take the title of dukes of *Eutin*, from a town where the palace of this prelate stands, about four miles from *Lubeck*. The present bishop is now King of *Sweden*. The city itself is not subject to the bishop, either in temporals or spirituals. The government is aristocratical, being Government in the hands of four burgomasters, two syndics, who are civilians and gentlemen, and sixteen common-council-men, each of whom has his particular province, and they are all for life; but the common-council is formed only of lawyers and merchants, with an exclusion of mechanics. Two brothers, or father and son, cannot be admitted at the same time into the senate. Their territories are about sixty miles in circumference, and contain several small towns and villages. The credit of this city was very considerable, when it had the direction of the Hans towns in their most flourishing state, at which time they were able, as it is said, to fit out 200 ships of war. It is still thought to employ 150 sail of its own, for it has a considerable trade with *Riga*, *Revel*, *Narva*, and *Petersburg*. As the *Lubeckers* have such an immediate commerce with the ports of *Livonia* and the east sea, so they have always great magazines of the merchandize of those countries in their own city; and

large warehouses again at those ports respectively, filled with the manufactures and other goods of *England, France, Spain, the East and West-Indies, &c.* Here they are able to supply the neighbouring countries with naval stores, and with iron, copper, and all sorts of goods which are supplied by the *Baltic* trade. Their chief home commodity beside corn is beer, which is highly valued; a great deal of it is exported abroad, and used medicinally for wounds and bruises. It is sold by the barrel, which contains about 44 *English* gallons; and their corn is measured by the last, which makes $10\frac{3}{4}$ *English* quarters; and 160 of their ells make but 100 of ours.

Travemund. The river *Trave* brings ships of burthen into the very heart of the city, though the largest unload at *Travemund*. This is a neat little town at the mouth of the river *Trave* (which the *German* name imports). It is reckoned in the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, but dependent, with seven neighbouring villages, on *Lubeck*. One of the counts of *Holstein* sold it to the *Lubeckers*, who fortified it, and erected a light-house to guide the ships at night; they commonly keep a garison here of three or four hundred men. Overagainst it there is a peninsula, about a quarter of a league in circumference, which belongs to the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*. The river *Trave* rises out of a great lake in the jurisdiction of *Segeberg*, and after a serpentine course from north to south by *Segeberg* and *Oldesto*, turns short to the east, waters *Lubeck* city, and then falls here into the *Baltic*. The principal inns at *Lubeck*, are the *Hamburg Arms*, the *Imperial Eagle*, the *Red Lion*, and the *King of Sweden*.

II. WISMAR.

Post waggon
to *Wismar*.

From *Lubeck* a post-waggon sets out for *Wismar*
and

and *Pomerania*, in summer, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at five in the morning; in winter, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, towards the evening. It *Wismar*, returns on *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning.

Wismar is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 31'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 15'$, situate among fens on a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, twelve miles north of *Swerin*. It is said to derive its name from the conveniency of its situation, *Wismar* signifying a secure harbour, such as the town of *Wismar* really is. It is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the ancient town of *Mecklenburg*, about the year 1250. In the year 1266, it was enlarged and beautified, so as to be reckoned one of the chief *Hans* towns; for here it was that the men of war belonging to that body were laid up. The *Swedes* made themselves masters of this city, during the civil wars of *Germany*, and had it confirmed to them by the treaty of *Munster*. It was retaken from them afterwards several times by the *Danes*, and restored again by treaties. In 1716 it surrendered to the northern allies, but was restored to the *Swedes* again by a treaty made in the year 1720; wherein it was stipulated, that the walls and fortifications should be demolished, in which state it remains at present. The principal things worth seeing are the three churches, the town-house, and the palace belonging to the princes of *Mecklenburg*. The King of *Sweden* has a court here for determining disputes arising in the *German* provinces subject to that crown. There is a good library, which belonged formerly to the vice-president *Mevius*, and is well worth seeing. The town is famous for brewing very good mum.

III. ROSTOCK.

Rostock.

Rostock is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 20'$, situate on a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, near the mouth of the river *Warna*. This river is navigable to the very walls, but large ships come no further than *Warnemunde*, a little town seven miles lower. It is an Imperial city, and one of the Hans towns, under the protection of the dukes of *Mecklenburg*, and supposed to take its name from *rotstock*, or a red pillar, anciently worshipped here by the inhabitants. It is divided into three parts, *viz.* the old and new, and the middle city, which when united, form a large handsome town. It is observed, that they have seven large streets, leading to a spacious market-place, seven handsome gates towards the land, seven bridges over the *Warna*, which runs through several parts of the town, seven great doors to the cathedral church, and seven towers on the town-hall. Most of the town was burnt in 1677, but is since rebuilt with more magnificence. After the treaty of *Munster* the *Swedes* built a fort at *Warnemunde*, and by their garison demanded a toll of all ships, which very much diminished the trade of this place. They have an university here, founded in the year 1419, which is resorted to by great numbers of students from several parts of *Germany*. The government is in the hands of twenty-four aldermen, elected out of the nobility, university, and principal merchants; four of whom are burgomasters, two chamberlains, two stewards for the river, and two judges of civil and criminal matters. These twenty-four are called the upper-house, and have in a manner the whole executive power lodged in them, with the power of coining money,

money, and electing officers. There is also a common-council of an hundred inferior citizens, who are summoned to give their advice upon extraordinary emergencies relating to the whole community. The principal things worth seeing are the fortifications, the prince's palace, the stadt-house, the arsenal, and the public library. The town is famous for good beer, which they export in great quantities. Some years ago they had no less than 250 privileged brewers, who, it is said, brewed so many thousand tuns a year, besides what particular persons brew for their own use.

IV. STRALSUND.

Stralsund is a strong city and port of *Germany*, *Stralsund*. in the circle of *Upper Saxony* and dutchy of *Pomerania*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 22'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 23'$, situate on the *Baltic Sea*, overagainst the isle of *Rugen*, from which it is about a mile distant. The town was almost intirely demolished in the year 1715, but it has been since rebuilt to a great advantage. It was several times taken and retaken in the last century, and in the last siege already mentioned, when *Charles XII.* animated the garrison in person, it was taken by the northern allies, but yielded again to the *Swedes* by a treaty of peace in the year 1720, who are now in possession of it. The streets of this city are broad and uniform, and the houses generally built of stone; the town would be much larger, if it was not surrounded by the sea on one side, and by fresh-water lakes on the other, so that there is no room for extending the buildings. Its situation renders it naturally strong, being encompassed almost by the sea, and impassable morasses. It has the advantage likewise of being regularly fortified after the modern way. The harbour is large, but not very deep, being fit only

for ships of 150 or 200 tons; however, they have a good trade in corn, which they sell to foreign countries. And it is to be observed, that here begins the export of those staple commodities, which all *Europe* sends for to the *Baltic*, as corn and naval stores, viz. hemp, flax, &c. Here are also great quantities of honey and wax, tar, pitch, rosin, hides, and tallow; as also linen, especially canvas, of which they manufacture a very good sort. The chief things worth a traveller's notice are the principal churches, the public school, and the library belonging to it, the fortifications, the old and new magazines, the arsenal, the stadt-house, the wine-cellar belonging to the town, with the water-works withoutside the *Kitter-Gate*. The town enjoys great privileges; the chief of which are, that the magistrates are empowered to determine all causes among themselves without an appeal, to coin money, and raise troops; and to make leagues and confederacies for advancing their commerce.

Swedish

packet-boat
from *Stral-*
fund.

At *Stralsund* you enter your name at the post-office early on *Saturday* or *Monday* morning, and as soon as the *Hamburg* post arrives, which is commonly at eight in the morning, you go with the packet boat to the post-house at *Wittow*, called the *Bung*, which lies overagainst *Hiddenzee*, and there you find every sort of conveniency. But in the winter time, when those seas are frozen, or the packet happens to be detained by contrary winds, you must cross over the ferry into the isle of *Rugen*, where there are always horses and waggon ready to carry you to *Dwarsdorf*, a small village opposite the post-house, and sixteen miles distant. A waggon for four passengers comes to three dollars, but in spring only two and a half. From *Dwarsdorf* you are ferried over in a boat to the post-house. Towards
even-

evening the great post-yacht sets sail, and the next morning at eight or nine arrives at

V. YSTEDT.

Ystedt is a city of the province of *Schonen* in *Ystedt*, the kingdom of *Sweden*, on the opposite coast to *Pomerania*, about seventy-four miles distance from *Stralsund*, situate on the sea-shore, but without a haven, which makes it inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous for vessels, especially by night or in bad weather, it being difficult then to land. They have a tower here with a light to give notice by night to vessels coming from the *Sound* not to approach too near the coast. It is a neat well built place, and has some handsome buildings, particularly the great church covered with lead, and that of *S. Peter's*. They have a court here, which has a jurisdiction over the adjacent territory, and consists of a burgomaster and senate. There is also a public school, under the inspection of the senate. Not far from *Ystedt* they have very fine allum mines, reckoned among the best in *Europe*. About two miles off stands the famous castle of *Marswinsholm*, belonging to the *Konigsmark* family.

In travelling through *Sweden* there is no post-waggon as in *Germany*, but every one is obliged to hire post-horses and waggons, or chaises of their own, which are let out very reasonable. With regard to horses on the road, this article is extremely well regulated through *Sweden*, where post-horses are always ready day and night at a moment's warning. There is also another good regulation in respect to the inn-keepers, who have it not in their power to impose in this point upon travellers; for in every inn upon the road, a table hangs up, which contains the name of the next inn, and the master of the house, how many miles

miles it is off, and how much is to be paid for each horse. From *Ystedt* to *Stockholm*, you pay for a single horse, every *Swedish* mile, six white *kundstucks*, twenty of which make a *Caroline*; so that the charges for a single horse from *Ystedt* to *Stockholm* amount to seven dollars eighteen *grosses*, *German* money.

Setting out from *Ystedt*, you meet with nothing remarkable till you come near the village of *Eldery*, which lies a little towards the left hand out of the road, and is famous for the forementioned allum mines, where there are 300 persons constantly at work. From thence you come again to the high road, through a frightful rocky way, to the village of *Malheim*. Hard by the village of *Wa*, a few miles out of the road, lies the town of *Christianstadt*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $56^{\circ} 30'$, in the territory of *Bleking*, in the province of *South-Gothland*, forty-five miles west of *Carelsroon*, situated among marshes, on the banks of the river *Holles*, which falls into the *Baltic* at *Ahuys*. The situation of this place is very agreeable; the town is well built, and worthy of a traveller's curiosity, because of its churches, magazines, and arsenal. From thence you come again to the high-road through frightful rocks as before, and meet with nothing worth notice till you arrive at *Wexio* or *Wexico*, a town of *Swedeland*, in the province of *Gothland*, and territory of *Smaland*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 40'$, latitude 57° . It is a small town, but an episcopal see, and has a chapter of canons and a public college. Not many years ago it was burnt down, and has been since rebuilt to an advantage. From thence you proceed to *Jonkopping*, a small town of the province *Gothland*, in the kingdom of *Sweden*, situated near the sea-coast, on the western bank of the southern point of the lake *Vetter*. The town has

has neither walls nor ditches, but is defended by a citadel. The lake on which it stands affords some trade. This town is remarkable for being the place where the court of jurisdiction for this province is kept. From thence you proceed to *Linköping*, or *Lidköping*, a town of Sweden, *Linköping*, in east longitude 15° , latitude $58^{\circ} 36'$, situate in the province of *East-Gothland*, ninety-three miles north-east of *Stockholm*. In *Latin* it is called *Lidæ forum*, the mart of *Lida*, because it stands at the mouth of the river *Lida*, which there falls into the lake *Wenner*. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral with some very good marble monuments, and curious epitaphs. The town itself is but indifferently built, but is famous for having given birth to *Olaus Magnus*.

Continuing your journey, you come to *Norköping*, a town of Sweden, in the province of *East Gothland*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $58^{\circ} 20'$. Its name signifies the northern market in the *Swedish* language. It stands on the banks of a large river called *Metala*, which coming from the lake *Vetter*, falls a little lower into a gulf called *Brawiken*. It is the largest and most populous town in Sweden, next to *Stockholm*, conveniently situated near the sea, on a navigable river, which brings large vessels up to the middle of the town. There are some handsome streets, and the houses in general are neatly built. Some of the churches are worth seeing; but the greatest curiosity are the famous copper mines, where there is a vast number of people constantly at work. In this article the town carries on a very good trade; as also in several other manufactures, as leather, steel, and guns, which they make the best in Sweden.

Three miles from hence begins the high mountain called *Calnader*; those who choose to avoid *Calnader*, it,

it, should go on straight forward till they come to *Oby*, and then turn off to the right hand till they reach a small river called *Brawichen*, where they may find a boat that will carry them to *Guar-sebo*. From thence they must proceed to *Fader*, and so to *Niekoping*. This is much the convenientest way in summer time, when there is not so much danger from stormy weather.

Niekoping.

Niekoping is a town of *Sweden*, in the province of *Sudermania*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $58^{\circ} 50'$. This is a handsome well built place, remarkable for the purity of the *Swedish* language, which is spoke here to perfection. It was burnt down by accident in 1665, together with its fine castle, but has risen more beautiful out of its ashes. It has several handsome churches, which, together with the stadt-house, are well worth seeing. At the stadt-house there is good accommodation for travellers.

Tellie.

At *Aby* you must cross over some very high mountains and rocks till you come to *Tellie*, a small but handsome town of *Sweden*, in the province of *Sudermania*; it was burnt by the *Russians*, but has been since rebuilt to an advantage. There is one handsome church, and in the market-place there is an inn, where travellers are accommodated very agreeably. The road from hence to *Stockholm* is excessive bad, as in most parts of *Sweden*, over high mountains and rocks, infomuch that it is more advisable to go from hence by water to

VI. STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm.

Stockholm is the capital of the kingdom of *Sweden*, in east longitude 18° , latitude $59^{\circ} 30'$, 300 miles north-east of *Copenhagen*, 900 north-east of *London*, and about 400 west of *Petersburg*. It had its name from its situation, and the great quantity

quantity of timber used in building it: *Stock* signifying timber, and *Holm* an island. For it is built upon piles, in several little islands, which lie near to one another. At present it consists of six of those islands, together with the southern and northern suburbs. The isle, within which the greatest part of *Stockholm* is inclosed, is surrounded by two arms of a river, which run with great force out of the lake *Maeler*; over each of these arms is a wooden bridge. There are some other islands separated from the city by small canals. On one side of the city there is a prospect over the lake, and on the other over the sea, which here forms a gulf, which running between several rocks, seem as if it were another lake.

About three hundred years ago, this place was only a bare island, with two or three cottages for fishermen; but upon building a castle there to stop the inroad of the *Russians*, and the translation of the court thither, it gradually came to surpass the other more ancient places. It is now a large handsome city, elegantly built, but neither walled nor fortified, nature having sufficiently secured it with those little rocks and islands, which surround it on all sides. The streets in general are wide and spacious, which adds very much to the beauty of the city.

Stockholm has a great number of very good buildings. Among their churches, the principal are *S. Nicholas*, *S. Mary*, *S. Catharine*, *S. Clare*, *S. John*, and *S. Olaus*, where *De Cartes* the philosopher lies buried. The court chapel is well worth seeing, on account of its architecture, pictures, and statues, and among the rest a silver statue of our Saviour on the cross, at full length; though the fire that broke out in 1697, much impaired its beauty. The King's palace is a large square

square of stone buildings, in some places very high; but an old irregular fabric, without a sufficient space of ground about it for walks and gardens. There is a citadel and two forts, which guard the canal as you come into the town from the insults of the enemy; the citadel is commanded by a neighbouring hill, and the King's palace lies within it. The castle or palace serves for an arsenal; and likewise for most of the public offices. In this palace there are very large apartments, but the King and the royal family are three pair of stairs high, the rooms in the first and second floor being destined for the senate-chamber, and other courts of judicature. The King's library is four pair of stairs high, being an apartment about forty-six feet square, with a closet adjoining to it not half the dimensions. Several of the nobility have very handsome palaces in the town. But the finest building of all is the senate-house, where the diet assembles: in the great hall of this palace one may see the titles and arms of all the counts and barons of the kingdom.

Curiosities.

The other things most worthy of a traveller's curiosity, are the bridge of boats 100 yards long, the arsenal, the King's stables, the bank, the mint, the manage or riding-house, the glass-house, the great hospital, built by the late Queen; the King's library, where there is a *Latin* bible, called *Luther's Hand bible*, containing several marginal notes written with his own hand; the library and cabinet of Mr. *Ackerstirn*, the libraries likewise of chancellor *Palmschiold*, chancellor *Snelisky*, with the cabinets of Messieurs *Nemians*, *Brenners*, and *Carlsteins*. To have a fine prospect of *Stockholm*, one must go up to the *Brunkenberg* on the *Nordermalm*, which commands the whole city. The royal seats near *Stockholm*, are *Carlsberg*.

Berg, two miles off; *Jacobsdahl*, four miles; besides some others of inferior note.

The trade of *Stockholm* is very considerable, Trade. having a spacious harbour, in which 1000 vessels of the greatest burthen are able to lie safely without anchor, being secured from storms by the neighbouring mountains. This city is in a manner the staple of *Sweden*; to which most of the goods of their own growth, as iron, copper, wire, pitch, tar, masts, deals, and in general all naval stores, are brought to be exported. In these articles the balance is in their favour, most nations, especially the *English*, paying bullion for their commodities. There is only one inconveniency, which is the difficulty the ships meet with in getting out and in; for the harbour is locked up with ice four months in the year, and at other times it requires several different winds to get clear of the islands, a difficulty which is still increased by their not having any tides to help them. For these reasons, the grand fleet of *Sweden* is stationed at *Carlskroon*, where it is easier for them to put out to sea. The principal inns are said to be the *Crown* in *King-Street*, the *King of Sweden*, and the *City of Amsterdam*.

Stockholm is the residence of the kings of *Sweden*. His present Majesty is *Adolphus-Frederick* Present King of *Holstein Eutin*, bishop of *Lubeck*, elected successor *July 4, 1743*; born *May 14, 1710*. He married princess *Louisa-Ulrica* of *Prussia*, *July 14, 1743*, and has issue two princes, *Gustavus*, and *Charles*. He came to the crown *April the 5th, 1751*. For his arms he bears quarterly: in the first and fourth, Azure, three crowns, Or, two in chief and one in base, for *Sweden*. In the second and third, barry argent and azure, a lion, Arms. Or, crowned Gules, for *Finland*. For the crest, a crown royal, adorned with eight flowers, and closed

closed by as many demicircles, terminating in a monde, Or. The supporters two lions, Or, crowned of the same. The motto, *Dominus protector meus.* Sweden is now a limited monarchy, the present government consisting of four estates, with a prince at their head, who has the stile and state of King, but very little of the authority. The four estates are, 1. The nobility and gentry. 2. The clergy. 3. The burgeses. 4. The peasants. The legislative power is lodged in the states only; the executive power in fourteen senators, chosen by the diet, of whom the King is president.

By-places in this journey.

Eutin.

TWELVE miles to the left of *Lubeck* stands the town of *Eutin*, in the dutchy of *Holstein*; ever since 1596 it has given title of duke and seat to the younger son of the duke of *Holstein*, when the see of *Lubeck* devolved on that son as an appennage. Here are a lake and a castle.

Ratzeburg.

At the same distance, on the right of *Lubeck*, stands the town of *Ratzeburg*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony* and dutchy of *Lawenburg*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $54^{\circ} 5'$. It is situated on a lake of the same name in a delightful country, and is subject, with the whole dutchy of *Lawenburg*, to his Majesty King *George*, as elector of *Hanover*. The lake on which it stands is from a quarter to half a mile broad. On the north side of the town there is an island, in which stands the cathedral, this place having been a bishopric before it was secularized by the treaty of *Westphalia*. The prince's castle, which is fortified and encompassed with water, is on the south

south side. The entrance to it from the town is by a bridge.

Twenty miles to the right of *Wismar* stands the town of *Schwerin*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, *Schwerin*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 30'$, latitude 54° . It is a very pretty town, situated on the great lake called the *Schwerin Sea*, to which it communicates its name. Formerly it was a bishop's see, but by an article in the treaty of *Munster* it was converted into a temporal principality, and conferred on *Adolph-Frederick*, duke of *Mecklenburg*, whose successors have made it their usual place of residence.

Twenty miles also to the right of *Rostock* stands the city of *Gustrow*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, *Gustrow*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 15'$, latitude 54° . It is a pretty large town, well fortified, formerly the seat of the duke of *Mecklenburg Gustrow*, whose line became extinct in 1688, and the dutchy devolved to the duke of *Mecklenburg Schwerin*. The castle is a handsome structure, with four fronts, adorned with a most elegant garden.

Opposite to *Stralsund* stands the isle of *Rugen*, *Rugen*, in the *Baltic Sea*, on the coast of *Germany*. This is reckoned one of the largest islands in the *Baltic*, and in great fame in former times for the valour of its inhabitants, and its impregnable fortresses. It makes a part of *Swedish Pomerania*, and is separated from the continent by a narrow channel about two miles over. The island is thirty miles long, and near as many broad; abounding in corn and cattle, and plenty of all necessaries of life. Here are several noble families, who derive their pedigree from the ancient *Rugii*, its old inhabitants; and are much respected by other tenants, who farm their lands at easy rents. The chief town of the isle of *Rugen* is *Bergen*, which has

has no wall, no more than the other towns, and consists of about 400 houses.

Gripswald.

To the right of *Stralsund*, and about sixteen miles from thence, stands the city of *Gripswald*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 15'$, in the circle of *Upper Saxony* and province of *Swedish Pomerania*. The town is situated on a bay in the sea, which forms a harbour for small ships. It is a considerable place, being well built, pretty well fortified, and having the advantage of an university, which was erected in 1456. The adjacent country being very fruitful, they export a great deal of corn; they have likewise abundance of cattle, and deal much in hides and tallow. The best salt was made here of any place upon the *Baltic*, but the works have been discontinued for want of fuel, which in this country is scarce. The town has three parish churches, with a fine estate belonging to it, and noble privileges, and is subject to the King of *Prussia*. About three miles to the south of *Gripswald*, at a place called *Levenhagen*, they discovered some time ago, in ploughing the land, several urns of different sizes, made like earthen jars, full of burnt bones. They found in them likewise swords bent in such a manner, as to be put into the urns, with heads of pikes, whet-stones for their arms, and round stones, supposed to be used for slinging. There were no letters written upon any thing, nor were they found in a vault, but in the earth close to one another. Near three hundred of them were dug up by order of Mons. *Westphal*, librarian and professor in this university, who shewed them to the learned Dr. *Pocock* when he travelled that way. There was a large monument of stones very near, where they dug and found but one urn; and Mons. *Westphal* was of opinion, they were the tombs of the *Vandals*.

Twelve

Twelve miles from *Gripswald* stands the city of *Wolgast*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 12'$, a port-town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and dutchy of *Pomerania*. It is situated on that branch of the river *Oder* called the *Pfin*, about five miles from the *Baltic Sea*. It is the best harbour in the country except *Stralsund*, and was formerly the capital of a dutchy, till it came under the dominion of the *Swedes*, who lost it, with many other towns, in their last fatal war with the *Danes* and *Prussians*, the latter of whom are its present masters. It is a handsome populous town, surrounded with strong walls, which are kept in good repair. There is likewise a very strong castle, which defends the harbour. In an island of the *Oder*, opposite to *Wolgast*, one may see the remains of a most magnificent old castle, where formerly the dukes of *Wolgast* resided. They talk here of a statue being found in a vault, of a young woman with scythes instead of arms, with which criminals, who were let down, were cut in two.

CHAP. VI.

Journey from Hamburg to Dantzic, Konigsberg, and Riga.

FROM *Hamburg* to *Wisnar*, in the way to *Dantzic*, a traveller may take the same route as in the preceding chapter, where we directed him by the way of *Lubeck*. But as the road to *Lubeck* is very indifferent, it may not be amiss to conduct him now another way to *Wisnar*; wherein we shall also have the advantage of amusing him by diversifying the scene, and shewing him

him a different part of the country. In summer one may make this journey come cheap by going to *Lubeck*, and from thence by sea to *Dantzic*, to which place there are vessels bound every week. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Wismar* and *Rostock* sets out from the King of Sweden's post-house, in the *Green-Street*, on *Tuesday* and *Friday* evening, at six in summer, and at the shutting of the gates in winter. The fare of the post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Dantzic* is settled thus: from *Hamburg* to *Wismar*, two dollars twelve groffes; from *Wismar* to *Rostock*, one dollar six groffes; from *Rostock* to *Demmin* one dollar twelve groffes; from *Demmin* to *Stettin*, two dollars; from *Stettin* to *Dantzic*, nine dollars eight groffes. The whole sixteen dollars fourteen groffes.

HAMBURG.		
English miles from one place to another.	14. <i>Trittau</i>	14
	14. <i>RATZEBURG</i>	28
	16. <i>GADEBUSCH</i>	44
	16. <i>WISMAR</i>	60
	14. <i>Alten Carin</i>	74
	14. <i>ROSTOCK</i>	88
	12. <i>Deschen</i>	100
	8. <i>Gnogen</i>	108
	12. <i>Demmin</i>	120
	20. <i>ANKLAM</i>	140
	12. <i>UKERMUNDE</i>	152
	16. <i>Falckenheide</i>	168
	12. <i>STETTIN</i>	180
	20. <i>STARGARD</i>	200
	16. <i>Neugarten</i>	216
	8. <i>Plate</i>	224
	8. <i>Piennau</i>	232
	16. <i>CORLIN</i>	248
	12. <i>COSLIN</i>	260

English miles from Hamburg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	20.	Slage	280	English miles from Hamburg.
	12.	STOLPE	292	
	12.	Lupow	304	
	8.	Mutzkow	312	
	16.	Dummers	328	
	16.	DANTZIC	344	
	20.	Gross Lichtenou	364	
	4.	MARIENBURG	368	
	12.	ELBING	380	
	14.	BRAUNSBERG	394	
	4.	Heyl Beyl	398	
	20.	Brandenburg	418	
	10.	KONIGSBERG	428	
	24.	Ladiau	452	
	48.	Memel	500	
	96.	Frauenburg	596	
	28.	Doblin	624	
	12.	MITTAU	636	
	28.	RIGA	664	

Remarkable places in this journey.

SETTING out from *Hamburg*, you meet with nothing worth notice till you come to *Ratzeburg*, which has been described in the preceding chapter, p. 160. From thence you proceed to *Gadebusch*, a very ancient town of the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*. In the church there are some old portraits of the kings of *Sweden*, and a piece of the crown of *Radegastus*. In 1712, a great victory was obtained in this neighbourhood by the *Swedes* over the *Danes*. Sixteen miles further you come to *Wismar*, already described, p. 149. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* the post-waggon comes from *Hamburg* to *Wismar* in the afternoon, about one, two, or three, according to the goodness of the road and weather, and sets out again at seven in the

Rostock. the evening for *Rostock*; of which town we have given a description in the preceding chapter, p. 150.

Demmin. From thence you come to *Demmin*, a small but strong town in *Pomerania*, situated in a morass on the river *Pene*, which is swelled here with the waters of the rivers *Tollenzee* and *Trebell*. It is subject to the King of *Prussia*. The next

Anklam. town is *Anklam*, situated on the forementioned river, in the form of a semicircle, in the dutchy of *Pomerania*, and subject also to the King of *Prussia*. It is very strong by nature, being encompassed with a morass; and by art it is also very strong, having the advantage of regular fortifications. Its ancient name was *Tanglim*; and some authors will have it to be the seat of the *Angli* mentioned by *Tacitus*, who advanced from hence to the *Elbe*, and from thence to the isle of *Great-Britain*. It is advantageously situated among good arable lands, and excellent pasture, with the conveniency of fishing, and of exporting their commodities by the river *Pene*. There are four parish churches in the town; and a yearly fair is held here on the second *Sunday* after *Lady-day*.

Ukermunde. From hence to the little town of *Ukermunde* there is a good road for seven miles. This town stands where the little river *Uker* falls into the branch of the *Oder* called the *Gross Haff*. It was walled in 1490, and *Bogislaus III.* duke of *Pomerania*, caused a castle to be built here. There is a fine walk of fair trees from hence through the middle of a great forest, which carries you almost twenty miles and within a league of

I. STETTIN.

Stettin. *Stettin* is a city and port-town of *Germany*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 30'$, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and capital of the dutchy of

of *Pomerania*. It is situate on the western bank Situation.
of the river *Oder*, over which it has six bridges,
thirty-five miles south of the *Baltic Sea*, and
sixty-six north of *Berlin*. It was one of the
Hans towns, and is still a large and populous city.
The castle, formerly the palace of the dukes of
Pomerania, is a noble piece of architecture. The
town is regularly fortified, and held out a siege of
near six months, against the elector of *Branden-*
burg, in 1677, who made himself master of it
at length, but was obliged to restore it to the
Swedes by the subsequent treaty of peace at *St.*
*Germain*s. In the year 1713, the King of *Prussia* Revolutions
persuaded the citizens to admit his forces into
the town, under the pretence of securing it a-
gainst the *Muscovites*, and promised to hold it by
way of sequestration till the conclusion of a
peace. At the following treaty between *Sweden*
and *Brandenburg*, the latter procured a cession
from the former, of this city and the territory
thereto belonging. This has been of vast advan-
tage to the King of *Prussia*, for it has given him
a communication with the *Baltic*, a thing he
very much wanted. It will likewise render the
town in all probability as considerable for trade as
ever, the river being navigable for small vessels
many miles above the city, as it is for larger be-
low it. One branch of its trade is the export-
ing of salt and fresh fish, especially those taken
in the *Gross Haff*, a lake formed by the river
Oder, about fifteen miles below the town. From
thence they likewise export great quantities Trade.
of naval stores, especially oaken plank, masts,
with other timber, canvas, linen, yarn, honey,
wax, rosin, &c. Many of their ships come
yearly to *London*: and as the *Oder* brings down
a vast quantity of corn, which comes into
it from *Poland* and *Silesia* by the river *Warta*,
about

about fifty miles above this city, they export a vast quantity of it, especially to *Sweden*. In fine, it is so proper a center for exchanging the commodities of *Poland* and *Germany* with those brought from the *Baltic*, by the conveniency of the river *Oder*, that it cannot fail of having a great share of trade; and it is now so populous, that many of the inhabitants are obliged to live in cellars and vaults. They have also large granaries, store-houses, an arsenal, and a dock for building ships. From the town there is a most agreeable prospect, not only of the river and its islands, but of some lovely hills at a distance.

Government

This city enjoys many privileges. For the government thereof, there are two judges appointed, one by the prince, and the other by the senate, who, with eleven assessors, hold a court, which takes cognizance of all civil and criminal causes. As to the merchants causes, they are tried summarily by eight of the most antient. A citizen cannot be summoned before any foreign judge. All the vessels that pass by *Stettin*, up or down the *Oder*, must be cleared there. No foreigner may buy corn here, but at a certain fixed time, nor export it without leave of the burgomasters. Travellers generally take care to visit the forementioned castle, which is admired for the regularity and beauty of its apartments. The stadt-house is also worthy of their curiosity, being a fine building, with a large monument or pillar of metal before it, in memory of the bravery of the inhabitants. The churches were most of them destroyed by the siege in 1677, and have been since rebuilt much better than before. The mint is worth seeing, as also the arsenal, which is very well furnished with all implements of war. The chapel belonging to the castle

Buildings.

castle is a beautiful building, remarkable for the monuments it contains of the antient dukes of *Pomerania*. The library of the royal college is well furnished with books of all kinds; and the cabinet in the castle contains several valuable curiosities. They have a great bell, which they say requires twenty-four men to ring it.

Pomerania, of which *Stettin* is the capital, is *Stettin*. a province of the circle of *Upper Saxony*. It is divided into *Eastern* and *Western Pomerania*; all that lies east of the river *Pene*, is subject to the King of *Prussia*, and all west of that river to *Sweden*. The whole is a long narrow tract of land, extending 200 miles from east to west, and from 50 to 60 in breadth. It is a flat country, containing a great number of lakes and rivers, woods and forests, but generally a cold barren soil; however it is well situated on the *Baltic* for a foreign trade.

Continuing your journey from *Stettin*, you come to *Stargard*, a town of *Germany*, in the *Stargard*. circle of *Upper Saxony*, and dutchy of *Pomerania*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 28'$. This is a small but handsome town, tolerably well fortified, and situated on the river *Issa*, by which it carries on a pretty good trade, especially in corn. The inhabitants are partly *Lutherans*, and partly *Calvinists*, and subject to the King of *Prussia*. There is a regency here for the whole district of *Prussian Pomerania*, composed of three chancellors, a protonotary, and a Secretary.

From thence you proceed to *Corlin*, a small *Corlin*. town of *Prussian Pomerania*, with a very good castle on the river *Persant*. At the entrance of the town there is a wooden bridge over a river, formed by a conflux of three smaller streams. It is a very pleasant place, noted for two annual

fairs, viz. on the *Saturday* before *Palm Sunday*, and on *Ascension-day*.

Colberg.

Twelve miles to the left of *Corlin*, stands *Colberg*, a sea-port town in *Prussian Pomerania*, about fifty miles north-east of *Stettin*. It is situate on the *Baltic* sea, at the mouth of the river *Persant*, and is remarkable for the salt-pits in the neighbourhood, which yield the King of *Prussia* a good revenue. The harbour, which is a good one, though somewhat too narrow, is defended by a strong castle.

Cöslin.

But proceeding in your journey by the direct course from *Corlin*, you travel twelve miles till you come to *Cöslin*, a small but pleasant town of *Prussian Pomerania*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $54^{\circ} 10'$. It is situated but four miles from the *Baltic*, and has a castle surrounded with morasses. The air of this place is very good, and the situation convenient for a foreign trade, especially for the exportation of their corn. The *Frisch-baff* lake is a treasure to the inhabitants, for the great quantity of fish they catch. The adjacent country is very fruitful, and interspersed with little hills. Here is a parochial church and a good college. They have three annual fairs, viz. the *Saturday* after *Lady-day*, the *Thursday* after the fourth *Sunday* in *Lent*, and *All Saints day*.

Slage.

Travelling twenty miles further you come to *Slage*, a small town situated on the river *Wiper*: it is a poor, ill built place, with no other fortifications but an old wall round it, and a ditch of running water.

Stolpe.

Twelve miles from thence stands the little town of *Stolpe*, in *Prussian Pomerania*, in east longitude 17° , in latitude $54^{\circ} 36'$, situated on the river *Stolpe*, ten miles east of the *Baltic* sea. Here is an old palace, which belonged to the dukes of *Pomerania*:

Pomerania: in the church there is a fine monument, erected by the dutchess dowager of *Croy*, the last of the princely house of *Pomerania*.

Between *Stolpe* and *Dantzic*, you meet with nothing worth notice, except the pleasant village of *Lupow*, in *Prussian Pomerania*. It belongs to *Lupow*. general *Krumkow*, and is famous for the great quantity of trouts that are caught in this neighbourhood.

II. DANTZIC.

Dantzic is the capital of *Regal Prussia* in the *Dantzic*. kingdom of *Poland*, in east longitude 19° , latitude 54° ; situated on the western shore of the river *Wesel* or *Vistula*, which a little below falls into the *Baltic* sea, about 140 miles north of *Warsaw*, and 70 south-west of *Konigsberg*. It is said to have been built by a *Danish* nobleman of a weakly constitution, for the goodness of the air, from whence they pretend it derives its name, *Dantzic* signifying in their language a sick man. Its situation, Origin.
The knights of the *Teutonic* order made themselves masters of it in 1305, and surrounded it with walls; but *Casimir III.* king of *Poland*, took it from them again in 1454, and granted the inhabitants very considerable privileges, since which time it has been constantly increasing in grandeur and riches. The knights of the *Teutonic* order made themselves masters of it in 1305, and surrounded it with walls; but *Casimir III.* king of *Poland*, took it from them again in 1454, and granted the inhabitants very considerable privileges, since which time it has been constantly increasing in grandeur and riches. It is now a large handsome town, encompassed with good walls and Fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high, and the streets are pretty large. At the end of every street there are wells for the use of the inhabitants. The public buildings are in general very elegant. The three religions, *Roman catholic*, *Lutheran*; and *Calvinist*, are tolerated by law, but the majority of the inhabitants are of the *Lutheran* persuasion. Religions.

Churches.

Public
buildings.Fortificati-
ons.

Suburbs.

Oliva.

Govern-
ment.

There are twenty churches in *Dantzic*, among which the great church is remarkable for its fine organ, pulpit, and font. There is likewise a great number of convents, a good academy, and an excellent library. The *Grey Friars* church is taken notice of on account of the fine monument of the famous *Keckerman*. The *stadt-house* is a handsome building, with a very high tower and an excellent clock. The exchange and the arsenal are also worth seeing; the former has a noble hall adorned with some good pictures. In the arsenal, there is a prodigious quantity of all manner of military implements, and a statue of king *Sigismund* stretched dead on his tomb, and hard by the effigy of count *Egmont* in full armour on horseback. The fortifications are also worth notice, consisting of very broad walls, deep ditches, and twenty bastions; but being commanded by two hills on the south-west, they cannot so well stand a siege. The gates are elegantly built, each of them with three draw-bridges. At the mouth of the *Vistula*, there are two strong forts, with a high tower and lanthorn to direct the ships coming into the harbour. The suburbs are very large, and the neighbourhood round about exceeding pleasant, being strewed with villages, and public houses, whither the inhabitants repair on *Sundays* and festivals to divert themselves. Not far from the mouth of the *Vistula* stands the abbey of *Oli-va* of the *Cistercian* order, famous for the peace concluded here between the kings of *Poland* and *Sweden* in 1660.

The inhabitants of this city are supposed to be about 200,000 souls, who are subject to a mixt kind of government. Their magistracy consists of thirty senators, who continue for life; four of whom are burgo-masters. There are moreover thirteen consuls, who elect the said burgo-masters out

of their own body, and nominate the judges, and all other officers of the city. From these an appeal lies to the thirteen consuls and four burgo-masters, and from them to the republic of *Poland*. The king annually nominates a burgo-master out of the consuls, to represent his person in the senate, by whom all sentences of death must be signed in the king's name. One hundred burgeses are elected to represent the people's grievances, defend their privileges, and inspect the measures of the government; and these with the concurrence of the senate, have a power to present the clergy to vacant benefices. The jurisdiction of the town extends forty miles round, and the garrison is maintained at their own expence. They have a power of coining money with the image of the king on one side, and the city arms on the reverse. They are said to be under the protection of *Poland*, but if they had not been protected by other powers, their state must have been long since subverted.

About 200 years ago, *Dantzic* was a very in-Trade, considerable place, but by the application of the inhabitants to trade and commerce, it has risen to its present grandeur. Its situation within four miles of the mouth of the *Vistula*, which receives here two other small rivers, the *Moldau*, and the *Rodaun*, contributes vastly to the convenience and increase of its commerce. The principal branch of its foreign trade is in corn, in which respect it may be properly called the granary of *Europe*. The corn is brought, some from *Pomerania*, but the most part from the inland parts of *Poland*, which being a plain and fruitful country, abounds more than any other part of *Europe* with grain. The magazines where the corn is kept are very numerous, and separated from the town by a canal formed by the river. They

are not allowed to make a fire, or to smoak in this place, for fear of any accident. These magazines of corn, as well as those for naval stores, whereof they export a vast quantity, are seven or eight stories high, to which the shipping lie close and take in their lading. The citizens have the sole privilege of buying up the corn, as soon as it enters the harbour, and the magistrates set a price upon it. The *Dutch* and other nations import annually from hence a great many thousand tuns of corn, timber and naval stores. But the *Dutch* have the greatest share of this trade, paying for their merchandize with pickled herrings, *India* spices, sugars, brandy, and such product of more southern countries; whereas the *English* and other nations are forced to purchase these things chiefly with specie. Besides their corn trade, they have considerable dealings in all the other commodities that are the growth of *Poland*, such as wax, honey, hair, thread, salt, furs, raw silk, and wool, of which they have a great quantity, and of a very good sort. These commodities are exchanged for wines, spirituous liquors, or other merchandize brought to them by the *French*, *Dutch*, and *English*, or imported in their own bottoms. They consume a vast deal of grain themselves, in distilling a kind of spirituous liquor, which is very much esteemed in the north. There is a college here with professors in all faculties, but they do not give the degree of doctor. The *Scots* were allowed to be freemen of the town, in consideration of the great service they did the city under the conduct of one of the *Douglass's* against the *Poles* in a siege. The *Scots* pedlars buy their goods at *Dantzic*, and travel with them all over *Poland*. Some make them 30,000, some twice as many, but I believe both accounts are greatly exagge-

exaggerated. The principal inns at *Dantzic* are the *Konigsberger Herberge*, the *Kayserlick Herberge*, and the *White Lion* in the *Houtstrat*.

There is an inland sea or bay here, called the *Frisch-haff*, which lies parallel with the *Baltic Frisch-haff*. coast for sixty miles in length, but is of uneven breadth, being from five to ten miles over. It begins at the territory of *Dantzic*, where is a very large inlet from the *Dantzic* branch of the *Vistula*, and which makes the port of *Elbing*. This bay is famous for sturgeon, a vast quantity of which is taken here, cured at *Konigsberg*, and *Dantzic*, and sent to all the trading parts of *Europe*, especially to *England* and *Holland*.

Tuesdays and *Fridays* about noon the post-waggon ^{Post-waggon} sets out from *Dantzic* to *Konigsberg*. In summer ^{to Konigs-} one may go by water with a smack to *Elbing*, ^{berg.} and from thence over the *Haff*, which is four miles across, to *Konigsberg*. But continuing your journey by land from *Dantzic*, you proceed to *Marienburg*, a town of *Polish Prussia*, in east lon- ^{Marienburg} gitude 19° , latitude 54° , situate on the river *Vistula* or *Weisel*, about twenty-four miles south-east of *Dantzic*. This is a small but very antient town, which formerly belonged to the knights of the *Teutonic* order, whose grand master had here his usual residence. It is situated on the *Nogar*, a branch of the *Weisel*, over which it has a great wooden bridge. The *Teutonic* knights built a castle here in 1281, which was reckoned impregnable, but was burnt down in 1644. A new castle has been built in its stead, but not so strong as the old one. The town is said to have taken its name from an image of the virgin, found there when the fortifications were erected. It is meanly built, most of the houses being of wood, and the inhabitants poor; but they have a magnificent church dedicated to the virgin. The adjacent

soil is fruitful, and well cultivated; and the best mead in all *Prussia* is said to be made here.

Elbing.

Twelve miles from *Marienburg*, stands *Elbing*, a city of *Polish Prussia* in the palatinate of *Marienburg*, in east longitude 20° , latitude $54^{\circ} 15'$, situate on a bay of the *Baltic* sea, called the *Frisc-haff* near the mouth of the *Vistula*. The town is large, populous, and very well built. It is divided into two parts, called the old and new town, which are both of them very well fortified. The old town has a handsome tower, with a good college. The *stadt-house* and the academy are good buildings, with pleasant gardens, which are worth seeing. The place has a considerable trade, especially in sturgeon, mead, cheese, butter, and corn. The inhabitants are some *Lutherans*, and others *Roman catholics*. It is situate in a champaign level like *Holland*, very fruitful and populous. The *Boors* in this neighbourhood have as good houses and apparel almost as the nobility of *Courland*.

Braunsberg.

From *Elbing* you proceed to *Braunsberg*, in *Latin Brunonis Mons*, a town of *Brandenburg Prussia*, in east longitude 20° , latitude $54^{\circ} 15'$, situate near the *Baltic* sea, on the river *Passerge*, which divides it into two towns the old and new. The *Jesuits* have a handsome college in this place, which is the residence of the bishop of *Warmeland*. The established religion is *Roman catholic*, but there is a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, with a considerable number of *Jews*. The town has been mortgaged since 1667 to the electoral family of *Brandenburg*.

Fishing of
amber.

In the neighbourhood of this place there is a vast quantity of amber found in that spot of ground which forms the *Haff*. The fishing of this amber is appropriated to the king of *Prussia*, and the general magazine is kept at *Konigsberg*. After

ter a very great storm the peasants advance as far as they can into the sea, and draw towards them with rakes the sand and weeds cast up by the waves, among which they find bits of amber of different size, some as big as one's fist, and others as one's head. The nature of this amber is variously explained by several, but the account given by the inhabitants is this: On the coasts of *Sweden*, opposite to the place where they fish the amber, there is a chain of very steep rocks, and not far from thence a thick forest, where there is a vast number of bees, whose honey-combs it is impossible to reach. In process of time these honey-combs fall upon the rocks, and from thence into the sea, by which they are hardened. The gravel, the insects, splinters and leaves that are found in them, seem to prove this opinion. Besides, 'tis observed, when the wind blows from the opposite coast, there is then the greatest plenty of amber.

Between *Braunsberg* and *Brandenburg*, you *Braunsberg* pass through the little town of *Steyl Beyl*, containing nothing worth description. *Brandenburg* *Brandenburg* is a small town of *Ducal Prussia*, situated in the bay called *Haff*. It has a new castle tolerably well built, and a good harbour, formed by the river *Pregel*, which runs here into the sea. We must take care not to confound this town with another of the same name in *Germany*, and subject to the same sovereign, viz. the King of *Prussia*.

III. KONIGSBERG.

Konigsberg is the capital of *Ducal or Brandenburg Prussia*, in east longitude 21° , latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$, situate at the mouth of the river *Pregel*, where it falls into the *Frisch Haff*. This is a large and populous city, formerly one of the Hans towns,

Situation.

towns, and now divided into three parts, the *Old Town*, the *Kniephof*, and *Lobenitz*. The *Kniephof* stands in an island formed by the river *Pregel*, and is much the handsomest quarter of the town.

Buildings.

There are eighteen churches, one for *Roman catholics*, three for the *Calvinists*, and fourteen for the *Lutherans*. The great church is a handsome building, remarkable for several fine monuments, among the rest that of the grand master and marquis of *Brandenburg*, and some other princes. Belonging to this church there is an excellent library, called the *Wallenrodisch*, which is opened thrice a week. In the old city there is a very fine castle upon an eminence, which was built in 1584 to 1594, by the marquis *George Frederic*. Here they have an armory, a public library, and a cabinet of curiosities. Above the church there is a large hall, called by the name of *Muscovite*, 166 steps long, and 30 broad, in which there is an eight cornered table, said to be worth 40,000 dollars. There was an university erected here in 1544, which has bred many learned men, but the reduction of the number and salaries of the professors, by the late king of *Prussia*, has occasioned a decay of learning in this capital and country. This city is famous for the ceremony performed here in 1701, by *Frederic III*, elector of *Brandenburg*, when he assumed the title of king of *Prussia*. The exchange is a pretty good building; but the fortifications have nothing extraordinary. In the king's gardens there is a famous lime-tree, said to be thirty paces in circumference.

Trade.

The trade of *Konigsberg* is very considerable, having the same convenience as *Dantzic*, by means of the bay of *Haff* and the river *Pregel*, which brings vessels of burthen up to the merchants houses. The

The commodities they deal in are the same as at *Dantzic*. In short, it is a wealthy city, and a place of vast business, the exportation being the same here, as it is upon all this coast from *Stralsund* on the west, to *Narva* on the east. They have two fairs every year, which are much frequented by foreign merchants. But its commerce has been pretty much diminished by the bad policy of the court, whereby all foreign woolen manufactures are prohibited, in order to promote the sale of those of the country. This prohibition was in some sense prudent, but it should not have been made at the expence of the trade of this city. For the *Poles*, *Courlanders*, and *Livonians*, finding they could not get a proper assortment of woolen goods here, quitted this town for *Dantzic*, where they find a variety of all sorts. The wear of foreign stuffs and cloths might have been prohibited all over the country; but this being a sea-port town, they ought to have granted it a liberty of importing and exporting those goods, in order to promote its commerce. A prince should never hinder any kind of traffic, without previously consulting the chief mercantile people, who are generally better acquainted with these affairs than the ministers of state. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman catholics*. The government consists of a president, who is a kind of stadtholder, four senators, two upper secretaries, and twelve counsellors.

Twenty-four miles on the left of *Konigsberg*, stands the fortress of *Pilau*, belonging to the King of *Prussia*. This fortress commands the entrance of the *Haff* harbour, and is always provided with a numerous garrison. Fortress of
Pilau.

Leaving *Konigsberg* you travel through a cold and barren country, and meet with nothing worth notice, till you come to *Memel*. This is a town *Memel*.

of *Poland*, in the province of *Samogitia*, in east longitude $21^{\circ} 30'$, latitude 56° , situate on the *Baltic Sea*. It stands at the north extremity of *Prussia* on a lake of fresh water called the *Curisch Haff*, or bay of *Courland*, which opening to the *Baltic*, makes it a convenient port. The town is small but well fortified, with a wall, deep ditches, and a strong castle. Besides, being seated among lakes, it is naturally strong, and the key of this part of the country. Between this place and *Mittau*, there is nothing remarkable except a ducal palace at *Frauenberg*.

IV. MITTAU.

Mittau.

Mittau is the capital of the dutchy of *Courland* in the kingdom of *Poland*, in east longitude 24° , latitude $56^{\circ} 40'$. It is situated on the river *Mussa*, which receives here three other small rivers. The town is tolerably well built, partly of brick and partly of timber; and well fortified, being the usual residence of the dukes of *Courland*. The castle in which they reside is a magnificent building, fortified by two bastions, encompassed by marshes, and has always a strong garrison. The river *Aa*, on which the castle stands, passes by this city to the *Dwina*, with a deep channel, which might be navigable, if the people of *Riga* had not, for their own interest, choaked up the mouth of it. The town contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of the diets of the dutchy. This dutchy is commonly reckoned a province of *Poland*; but the *Courlanders* elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. They are influenced however, either by the *Poles* or the *Russians*; but the influence of the latter seems to prevail most at present, being the most powerful nation. Between this place and *Riga* there is never another place worth notice.

V. RIGA.

V. RIGA.

Riga is the metropolis of *Livonia*, in the di- *Riga.*
vision of *Lettenland*, in the east longitude 24° ,
latitude 57° . This is a large handsome sea-port
town, situate near the mouth of the river *Dwina*,
and a bay of the *Baltic Sea*. It is exceedingly
well fortified, so as to be judged by several almost
impregnable. In the year 1622, it sustained a
siege of six weeks against *Gustavus Adolphus* King
of *Sweden*, to which crown it belonged till 1711,
when it was taken by *Peter the Great*, and now,
with the rest of *Livonia*, it is subject to the *Russian*
empire. There are some good churches, with
handsome monuments, and a public academy.
The public places worth seeing, are the castle *Buildings*
where the governor resides, the arsenal, and the
magazines. The houses here are made steep in
the roof, for the better carrying off the water,
which is very penetrating, when the snow melts.
The cellars are used as magazines for flax, and
other goods; and the entrance and first apart-
ment, in most houses, is the coach house, by
which you must pass to the parlour, and dining
room. The houses have seldom above two sto-
ries, and the streets are narrow. The inhabi-
tants speak *German*, but the peasants in the
neighbourhood speak another dialect.

This city carries on a very considerable trade, *Trade.*
being one of the best harbours and trading towns
in the *Baltic*. The river *Dwina* generally closes
about the end of *November*, and opens again near
the middle of *March*. When the ice breaks up, it
often comes down in such large pieces, as to
remove pieces of land, and form banks, which
sometimes remain for several years. This ren-
ders it impossible for any standing bridge to be
built over the river, an inconveniency which is
removed

removed by a bridge of rafts and boards, during the summer season. About 300 vessels can conveniently lay and take in their loading, to the depth of nine feet water. Larger ships load in a creek not far distant, where there are 7 fathoms water; and ships which cannot pass the bar, load below it, at a place called the *Baldera*. The chief commodities here are hemp, flax, masts, and timber. The quantity of hemp is generally about 6400 tuns, which is brought down in flat bottomed boats of 50 to 70 feet long, and 20 to 30 feet broad. The *Polanders* bring a large proportion of these commodities, chiefly from the *Polish Ukraine*. The flax is brought from *Druana* and *Lithuania*. The timber is from those parts of *Poland* which border upon *Turky*. Formerly they exported vast quantities of corn for *Sweden* and other countries; but the jealousy now subsisting between the courts of *Russia* and *Sweden*, has occasioned a prohibition of this commerce. *Riga* has sometimes loaded annually near 500 ships, of which above 300 were from the *United Provinces*; but as the trade of that country in general has been for some time on the decay, the number of *Dutch* ships at this port has decreased. They measure here by the ell, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to a yard *English*. Their foot of 12 inches, is equal to 11 inches *English*. Liquors are sold by the stoop, three of which are equal to an *English* gallon. The merchants keep their accounts in rixdollars and grosses, 90 grosses to a rixdollar; but the tradesmen keep their accounts in rixdollars of forty marks. The capitulation which *Peter the Great* granted the inhabitants of *Riga*, has been ever since religiously observed. The magistracy preserve their civil authority according to ancient immunities; and the keys of the town gates are deposited with them

them every night. The burghers have the sole right of buying of the *Polish* and *Russian* merchants; and consequently the *English* factors, and other foreigners, can buy only of the burghers. The latter by this exclusive privilege might be greatly enriched; but numbers of them have lately become bankrupts, in consequence of their excessive high living, and of making their trade a kind of stock jobbing.

C H A P. VII.

Journey from Hamburg to Vienna, by the way of Berlin and Breslaw.

T H E R E are three routes from *Hamburg* to *Vienna*; the first by *Berlin* and *Breslaw*; the second by *Leipsick* and *Prague*; the third by *Nuremberg* and *Ratisbon*. The first is the longest, the second the shortest. We shall begin however with the route by *Berlin* and *Breslaw*, because it will be continuing, and almost completing our tour of the north of *Germany*. Those who want to use expedition, must take the second route, which they will find in the next chapter; and the route by *Nuremberg* and *Ratisbon* in chapter IX. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Berlin* sets out every day, the fare is six dollars nine groses. Carriages upon this road. The post-waggon from *Berlin* to *Breslaw* sets out on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, fare eight dollars and a half. From *Breslaw* to *Vienna* there is no post-waggon, nor in any of the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, but travellers (as we have already observed, p. 69) must either buy a chaise or waggon of their own, or hire one at the post-house, and take post-horses, the expence of which *per* mile, we have already taken notice of in the same place. *English*

The GRAND TOUR.

HAMBURG

English miles from one place to another.

12.	Escheburg	12
12.	LAWENBURG	24
4.	Boitzenburg	28
16.	Leptin	44
12.	Lentzen	56
12.	Perleberg	68
20.	KYRITZ	88
16.	FEHRBELLIN	104
16.	Butzau	120
12.	BERLIN	132
12.	Jasdorf	144
12.	Eggersdorf	156
16.	FRANKFORT on the Oder	172
12.	Ziebingen	184
12.	CROSSEN	196
16.	Greenberg	212
16.	Neustadel	228
16.	Polcowitz	244
8.	Luben	252
12.	Parchwitz	264
12.	Newmarck	276
16.	BRESLAW	292
16.	Olau	308
16.	GROTKAU	324
12.	NEUS	336
8.	Ziegenhals	344
8.	Hermenstadt	352
4.	Wurbenthal	356
4.	Engelsburg	360
4.	Freudenthal	364
4.	Teutschausen	368
6.	Sternberg	374
8.	OLMUTZ	382
8.	Kralisdorf	390
4.	Podelitz	394
4.	Wiskow	398

English miles from Hamburg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	4.	Rausoritz	402	English miles from Hamburg.
	8.	BRINN	410	
	6.	Roya	416	
	8.	Bouchleman	424	
	6.	Wuchternitz	430	
	6.	NICLASBURG	436	
	6.	Dresenhof	442	
	4.	Wolferdorff	446	
	4.	Gauersdorff	450	
	8.	Walckersdorff	458	
	8.	Edersdorff	466	
	4.	VIENNA.	470	

Remarkable places in this JOURNEY.

I. LAWENBURG.

LAWENBURG is a city of Germany in the *Lawenburg.* circle of *Lower Saxony*, and capital of the dutchy of *Lawenburg*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 37'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 45'$. It is a small but populous town, situate at the conflux of the *Elbe* and the little river *Stegnitz*, just under the brow of a very high hill, from whence there is a delightful prospect of all the adjacent country, not unlike that from *Richmond* hill. The conveniency of the *Elbe* and the vicinity of *Hamburg*, brings a pretty good trade to the town. It has a strong castle, which was the ancient seat of its dukes, built on a hill, over against the fortrefs of *Ertemberg*, on the other side of the *Elbe*, in the dutchy of *Lunenberg*. The town is subject, with the rest of the dukedom, to his Majesty King *George* as elector of *Hanover*.

From *Lawenburg* you soon enter the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, where the first place you come to is *Boitzenburg*, a small but handsome town in *Boitzenburg.* the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and circle of *Lower Saxony*. It is situated in a very pleasant country, and surrounded with agreeable avenues. In the year

year 1709 it was burnt down to the ground, but was rebuilt again in a much better manner. Leaving *Boitzenburg*, you enter the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, where you see the *Prussian* arms erected upon the high road: travelling further thro' sandy, woody country, you pass thro' the village of *Leutren*, and 12 miles further you come to *Perleberg*, a small town in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and capital of the territory of *Priegnitz*. It is situated on the little river *Strepenitz*, in a very sandy barren soil. In the church there is a monument erected to the famous *Godfrey Arnold*. The people both in town and country seem to be very poor and miserable. Eight miles from *Perleberg*, you come to the village of *Kletsche*: and still continuing your journey thro' woods and sands, you arrive at *Kyritz*, a small town of *Brandenburg*, remarkable only for its strong beer, to which they give the name of *Mord* and *Todschlag*, that is murder and death. It was formerly a very strong place, but the fortifications are now quite gone to ruin. Sixteen miles from thence, stands the little town of *Fehrbellin*, in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, surrounded with very old walls, and indifferently built. It is remarkable for the battle fought in this neighbourhood in 1675, between the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the *Swedes*, in which the former gained a complete victory. From thence advancing thro' the same sandy country, you come to the village of *Butzau*, situated in a wood, which continues as far as *Berlin*, and hinders you from seeing this city, till you are just upon it. The soil continues all the way sandy and disagreeable.

II. BERLIN.

Berlin is the capital of the King of *Prussia's* German dominions, and the usual residence of that

that prince, situated on the river *Spree* in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude 14° , latitude $52^{\circ} 30'$. This is justly esteemed one of the most beautiful cities in *Germany*, being situated on one side in a fruitful country with vineyards *, and on the other, in a sandy soil, amongst woods full of game, and marshes. It was built by *Albertus Ursus* (the bear) about 1148, from whom it derived the name, as do all other towns in this marquisate, which begin with the monosyllable *Ber*. It is divided into five wards, namely *Berlin proper*, *Coln* on the *Spree*, *Frederichs Werder*, *Dorotheen Stadt*, *Frederichs Stadt*, and without side the gates *Konigstadt*. Of these some are well inhabited, as *Berlin proper* and *Coln*, and others but very poorly: in *Frederickstadt* in particular, though it is full of noblemen's houses, yet the grass grows in the streets. The entrance Buildings, into *Berlin* is airy and elegant. The town is generally well built, the streets wide, clean and regular, the houses uniform, the squares and public places spacious; and the whole surrounded with a wall and fortifications after the modern way.

The wards are generally separated by handsome canals with draw-bridges over them, as in *Holland*. The chief gate of the *Berlin* ward, has been called the *Royal Gate* ever since *Frederick I.* made his entry there, after he was crowned at *Berlin ward.* *Konigsberg*. It fronts the *rue Royale*, one of the longest and most frequented in all the city, and adorned with several fine houses, particularly the post-house. Thro' the *rue Royale* there run other spacious beautiful streets, as *rue de Cloitre*, where stands the royal manufactory, with public work-houses adjoining to it. The *Jews-street* is the second street that crosses *rue Royale*, and runs into the square called *Molckemark*, near which is a manu-

* But the grape does not come to any perfection.

manufactory of gold and silver lace. In the middle of this square is a pedestrian statue of brass, of *Frederick I. King of Prussia*, with a crown on his head, and a mantle on his shoulders. A third street, called the *Spandau-street*, contains the town-house, and other fine buildings. Not inferior to this is the street called *St. Esprit*, as likewise the kay, which fronts the castle or palace of the king. The church of *St. Mary* with its beautiful spire, as also that of *St. Nicholas*, and that belonging to the garrison, where there is a fine organ, are handsome buildings.

The *Coln*
ward.

The next ward is that of *Coln, i. e. colony*, because it was built by the inhabitants of the old city. It is separated from *Berlin* ward, by the river *Spree*, over which there are four bridges, three of timber and one of stone, called the *Pont-neuf*, on which *Frederick I.* caused the equestrian statue of his father *Frederick William* to be erected. This is esteemed a piece of exquisite workmanship; both the man and horse are but one entire piece, and were cast at one time: the statue weighs 3000 quintals, and cost 40,000 crowns. In this ward there are two churches, *viz.* the *Trinity's*, which was once the cathedral; and another called *St. Peter's*.

Royal pa-
lace.

The *Pont-neuf* leads to the royal palace, a magnificent structure of free-stone, begun by *Frederick I.* in 1699; but as it has been the workmanship of several architects, the fronts are not exactly regular. It consists of four stories, with large apartments, fine cielings, and truly royal furniture, so much adorned with silver in every shape, that the like is hardly to be seen in any part of the world. The tables, stands, lustres, chandeliers, screens, looking-glass-frames, couches, arm-chairs, &c. are all of that metal; and, in that called the knight's hall, there is

is a beaufet, which takes up one intire side of the room, where are cisterns and great basons silver gilt. All this plate furniture is so massy, that the fashion of it comes to no more than 7 per cent, so that about four millions of dollars might be realized, whenever the public necessity required. There is a fine gallery here, above 50 paces long, adorned with handsome paintings, done by the best hands. The King's private apartments, tho' elegant, have nothing extraordinary. The picture of Signora *Barberini* is in several of the chambers. The hall has several good paintings, and the grand saloon is adorned with four pieces of tapestry, representing our Saviour driving out the money-changers, his washing of feet, the draught of fish, and his last supper. The throne in the audience-chamber is of velvet embroidered with gold. In the apartments of the old quarter of the palace, there is a bed of crimson velvet, which has above two hundred cyphers with electoral crowns, all set with pearls; the chairs in the room are in the same taste. In this bed it is usual to lodge persons of the royal blood on their marriage night. The new chapel, designed by the king himself, is neat and commodious, but too low to be either grand or elegant. It is intended as a burying place for the royal family. One of the two grand stair-cases, leading to the grand room, is contrived in form of a glacis, without any step, so that a coach may be driven to the top of it. There were fine gardens which were turned to a place of arms, and a parade for the guard. On that side of the palace next the garden, is the library, which is but a mean apartment, tho' pretty well furnished with books. Here is a collection of bibles, to the number of 500, in different languages and editions. Among many others, they shew the identical

identical bible, which *Charles I.* used when he was beheaded; it was given as a kind of relic by *Dr. Juxon* to the elector of *Brandenburg*. There is also the first bible ever printed in *America*; and one of 1450, the first printed in the *German* language. They also shew the *Koran* in a small octagon, the character so minute, and the paper so thin, as to form only the bulk of one inch and a half. Near the library there is a cabinet of rarities, with a choice collection of medals.

Stables.

The King's stables are a spacious building, facing the great street from *Frederickstadt*. They are divided into courts, and nine pavilions, of an equal distance from each other. The architecture without is *Gothic*, but the inside is more magnificent. The backside of the stables projects towards the river *Spree*, to which they lead the horses by a stair-case built in form of a horseshoe without steps. Here are very good apartments for the master of the horse and his inferior officers; and it is said, these stables have room for 400 horses. Over them there is an academy for painting; and behind them an observatory, with a great number of mathematical instruments.

Other buildings.

A little beyond the first market is *St. Peter's*, a *Lutheran* church, which having been destroyed by lightning in 1730, is magnificently rebuilt. In *Frier-street* stands the palace, or court-house, where the Aulic council meets for the trial of all civil causes. The *Calvinist's* church, which is in the *Cloister-street*, has a magnificent front, and is adorned with a cupola. There is a great row of uniform houses over against it, belonging to merchants, and supported by stately arches, with shops under them.

The *Werder*.

A second branch of the river divides this ward from that of the *Werder*, in which are the *French* school, and their church, and the royal hunting-house, a magnificent structure where

where there are magazines for all the hunting equipage. Near this place is the hotel, or palace, built by baron *Danckelman*, where ambassadors are lodged. Not far from hence is the prince royal's palace. Separated from thence by a great square stands the arsenal, one of the finest and best finished structures of that kind in *Europe*.^{Arsenal.} It consists of four grand buildings that form a spacious quadrangle, with four fronts almost exactly alike, and three great porticoes at the entrance of each. The lower story is of rustic architecture, with arch-windows. The grand floor consists of arches charged with rustics, which support pilasters of the *Ionic* order. Over the principal gate, which is in the middle, there is the picture of one of the electors of *Brandenburg* in a great model of brass gilt. The four cardinal virtues, of a gigantic size, are placed on pedestals on each side of the portico, and seem to look towards the picture, and over it is the elector's cypher in the middle of a cartridge crown. The first story is very beautifully executed in the *Corinthian* order. Round the whole runs a balustrade, with noble decorations of trophies, statues, &c. Near the arsenal there is a free-stone sluice with a fine large basin, which may be called the port of *Berlin*; for here you may see a number of boats continually passing up and down the river, which can come close to the custom-house.

The *Werder* ward is separated by a rampart and ditch from the *Dorothystadt*, or new town, which^{Dorothy-stadt.} is the most beautiful part of *Berlin*, and was added to it by the *French*, by whom it is now, for the most part, inhabited. Of the streets which run in a strait line, the chief is adorned with seven rows of limes, the first tree of which was planted by *Dorothy*, the wife of *Frederick William*,
from

from whom the ward took this name. The middlemost row, inclosed with a balustrade, to keep off coaches and carriages, forms a pleasant grass-walk for foot passengers: the walks on each side are paved, and serve as a ring for coaches. On both sides of these rows are fine palaces richly furnished.

*Frederick-
stadt.*

Frederickstadt, so called from the elector *Frederick William* its founder, communicates with the new town and the *Werder*, and is one of the pleasantest wards in the whole city, the streets being spacious, strait, and planted with lime-trees. A new ward is also erected behind it, which ranges to the end of the new town, where many of the nobility have built palaces. In the suburbs the houses are generally of timber, but so well plaistered, that they seem to be of stone; and the streets are broad, strait, and lightsome. In that of *Spandau* there is a most delightful pavilion, properly called *Montbijou*, furnished with great judgment and elegance, which has charming gardens, that lie open to the river, and is the residence of the Queen dowager, who has added great embellishments to it. In the suburb of *Stralau*, is the house, from its fine prospect, called *Belvedere*, belonging to the king; and near it are the magnificent gardens of Mr. *Craut*.

Suburbs.

Court.

The court of *Berlin* is one of the most magnificent in *Europe*. The great resort of the nobility, and the officers of the army give it an air of splendor, that is not to be found in many parts of *Germany*. The present king, who is as magnificent as he is brave, has endeavoured by shews and spectacles to captivate the affections and applause of his subjects. He has built a fine opera-house, with the following inscription, *Fredericus rex Appollini & Musis*. It has three galleries, and is reckoned to hold about 2000 persons. There

Opera-
house.

is

is also a company of *French* comedians, who are kept, as likewise the *Italian* singers, at the King's expence, and the inhabitants are admitted *gratis* to these amusements. One of the pleasantest sights at *Berlin*, is the exercising of the soldiers every morning on the parade.

There is a vast number of *French* refugees at *Berlin*, insomuch that the *French* language is almost as commonly spoken and understood as *German*. The partiality shewn by the present King to the *French* nation, has induced great numbers of the inhabitants of that country to flock hither every day, for which reason it is called by a great many the *Paris* of *Germany*. But *Berlin* is indebted to the *French* for its present trade and manufactures. Before the revocation of the edict of *Nantz*, they had scarce any knowledge of trade or fabrics in this country; and since that memorable event, they have erected manufactures, which they have brought to a very great degree of perfection. These manufactures are of all sorts, the most flourishing are their woollen stuffs, gold and silver-lace, looking-glasses, and tapestry. They make woollen-cloth sufficient for the army and great part of their home consumption. Their export of woollen cloth to *Russia* was once considerable, but at present is very small. The environs of *Berlin* are said to produce 400 pounds weight of raw silk; and for the better encouragement of this manufactory of silk, the King has taken it into his own hands. For the conveniency of trade, they have cut canals from the *Spree* to the *Oder* on the east, and from thence to the *Elbe* on the west, by which means the town has a communication with the *Baltic Sea*, and the *German Ocean*. The exchange in *Berlin* is generally about 134 of their dollars for

for 100 rix dollars in *Amsterdam*. They keep their accounts in dollars, goode grofchin, and fennengen. They reckon five dollars to a Louis d'or, and fix dollars to a guinea. The inhabitants, including the garrison, are reckoned 110,000 souls. The generality of them are *Lutherans*; but the court profess the doctrine of *Calvin*: there is also a toleration for *Roman catholics*, who have lately begun to build a church, which when finished, will be a most elegant structure.—The principal inns at *Berlin* are, the *Orange Tree*, *King William of England*, and the *City of Breslaw in the Bruder Straafs*.

Present
King.

The present King of *Prussia's* name is *Charles Frederick*, born *Jan*, 24, 1711-12. He married *Elizabeth Christiana* of *Brunswick*, born *Nov*. 8. 1715. and began his reign *May* 31st. 1740. His Majesty has three brothers, and six sisters: 1. *William Augustus*, prince of *Prussia*, born *August* 9. 1722; married to *Louisa Amelia* of *Brunswick*, princess of *Prussia*, born *Jan*. 29. 1722. by whom he has several children. 2. *Frederick Henry*, born *Jan*. 18. 1726. 3. *Augustus Ferdinand*, born *May* 23. 1730, The queen dowager his mother, is *Sophia Dorothy*, sister of King *George I*. born *March* 16. 1686-7. His Majesty's arms are *Argent*, an eagle spread *sable*, crowned with a royal crown for *Prussia*. *Gules* 1, 4. faced or 2, 3. with a cornet *azure*, the whole surmounted with an *escutcheon* checked *Or* and *azure* for *Orange*. *Azure* a scepter, *Or*, for the dignity of elector. *Argent* an eagle *Gules* for *Brandenburg*. *Or*, a lion *Sable* for *Juliers*. *Argent*, a lion *Gules* crowned *Or*, for *Berg*; *Coupe*, *Argent* and *Gules*, for *Magdeburg*. *Gules* an *escutcheon* *Argent* in form of a heart with rays of a carbuncle knotted and flowered *Or*, illuminated

Arms.

nated with Vert, for *Cleves*. Or, a lion sable with a border campane, Gules and Argent for *Nuremberg*. Argent, a griffin Gules, for *Pomerania*.

ENVIRONS OF BERLIN.

About two miles from *Berlin*, through a road *Charlottenburg* exceeding sandy, stands the royal palace of *Charlottenburg*, so called from *Sophia Charlotte*, consort of *Frederick I.* who liking the situation began to build here. After her death, the works were carried on by the elector; and his present Majesty has finished the palace in his own taste, which appears to be extremely elegant. There is a range of about ten apartments, few of them large, but well disposed and convenient; they are adorned with white stucco and gilding in a very elegant manner. The ball room is in an exquisite taste, and worthy of the King who is said to have designed it. On each side it has ten windows, and beside the stucco and gilding, which are richer than in the other apartments, it is also adorned with busts, statues, and large pier-glasses. There is one closet adorned with the choicest porcelain, and another with lustres, a tea-table, and all its equipage of solid gold. The gardens are laid out with taste, and the statues well disposed.

Four miles south-west of *Berlin* stands the town of *Potsdam*, agreeably situated on a branch of the *Potsdam Spree*, which forms a serpentine figure, and is near 100 fathoms over. The town is of a considerable extent, the buildings neat and regular, and the streets as straight as a line, with trees planted, and canals cut in them after the manner of *Holland*; but it seems to be entirely occupied by soldiers. The palace which the King has lately built there, is not large but elegant: the

King's study is partitioned by balustrades of silver; the frames of the looking-glasses and embellishments of the tables are also of the same metal. There is a large apartment for the officers, who dine in it every day at the King's expence. The throne in the audience chamber is magnificently adorned with a rich embroidery of the arms of the house of *Brandenburg*, supported by two *Hercules's*. The grand saloon is lined with *Silesia* marble, and the stair-case is also finished with the same. In the garden are many rich statues of a large size. The stables are contiguous, and well furnished with *English* hunters. In *Potsdam* are quartered the King's guards, who are about 2,000 men of great stature and comeliness, well cloathed, and distinguished by silver-laced hats, and black cockades. The number of troops in the King's pay, is computed at 140,000; the number of the inhabitants in his dominions at about two millions; and his revenues, including the late conquests, at eight millions of dollars, that is, 1,400,000*l*. These revenues arise from a tax of about half the rent of the lands, and near forty *per cent*. on the value of all eatables, soap, candles, &c.

Sans Souci.

About a mile from *Potsdam* stands *Sans Souci*, a building which seems to have been intended as a summer-house and library to the palace of *Potsdam*. It stands upon an eminence, and commands an agreeable view of the town, and also of a small branch of the *Spree*, which runs by the side of the garden. The apartments are for the most part on the ground floor, and are elegantly finished. From the house to the lower part of the garden, is a descent of about 120 yards, by six several ranges of stone steps, and as many terrasses. The garden below has nothing extraordinary, except several fine pieces of statuary done
by

by *Nancie of Paris*. The garden is short of half an *English* mile; the east end of it is terminated by an *Egyptian* pyramid, embellished with hieroglyphics. Here is very little turf, and no gravel, which is the case also at *Charlottenburg*, where the sandy walks rob the garden of half its beauty.

There are several other houses which the late king had in the neighbourhood of *Berlin*, as *Kapput*, *Kleniken*, *Schoonhausen*, *Fredericksdaal*, *Oranjebaum*; but as they have been much neglected for some years, they hardly deserve a traveller's notice.

From *Berlin* to *Breslaw* it is upwards of 150 Road to
Breslaw. miles of very even country, well peopled and cultivated. There are a great many little towns, hardly worth mentioning. The first place of any importance is *Frankfort* on the *Oder*, to which city it is forty miles, through a flat sandy country. The road leads through *Munchenburg*, a little town, chiefly inhabited by *French* refugees.

III. FRANKFORT *on the* ODER.

Frankfort on the *Oder*, is a city of *Germany*, in *Frankfort* on the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and marquisate of the *Oder*. *Brandenburg* in east longitude 15° , latitude $52^{\circ} 22'$. This city is usually so called to distinguish it from *Frankfort* on the *Maine*; it was formerly one of the *Hans-towns* and an Imperial city, but is now subject to the King of *Prussia* as marquis of *Brandenburg*. The town is divided into two parts by the river *Oder*, and joined together by a wooden bridge. The streets are spacious, and the houses tolerably well built. They have a pretty good trade in woolen and linen goods; and have two fairs a year, which draw a vast number of merchants, but especially the *Jews*, from *Poland*. For the conveniency of trade, they

have a communication with the *Baltic*, by the river *Oder*, and with the *Spree* and *Havel*, by canals. There is an university here, erected in 1506, by *Joachim I.* marquiss of *Brandenburg*. The principal things worth seeing are the bridge over the *Oder*, which is 290 paces long; the fortifications; the armory; the stadt-house; the two handsome colleges; the public library, and the churches of *St. Nicholas* and *St. John*. They have a handsome market-place, surrounded with very good houses. Without the town, you see a hill planted with vineyards, near which there is a fountain, called the *Poet's Fountain*, which is said to change wood into stone. From *Frankfort* you proceed to *Crossen*, and coming into the town you pass over a bridge upon the river *Oder*.

IV. CROSSEN.

Crossen.

Crossen is a town of *Silesia*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 5'$, situated on the river *Oder*, on the confines of *Brandenburg*, and subject, with the rest of lower *Silesia*, to the King of *Prussia*. It is the capital of a district or dutchy of that name, so called, because it crosses the frontier of *Brandenburg*. It has a good handsome castle, a stadt-house, and some tolerable churches. In 1708 it was burnt down to the ground, but has been since rebuilt much better than it was before. Some of the houses, besides the ducal palace and town-house, are built of freestone; but they are generally of brick, very uniform, and the streets very straight and regular. The chief of them terminate in a great square in the middle of the town, where is a statue of the late king of *Prussia*. Over the *Oder* there is a bridge leading to the suburbs, and defended by fortifications. The river *Oder* is of great advantage to this city, which carries on a considerable

able trade in linen cloth and earthen ware. The neighbouring hills are covered with many sorts of fruit trees, and some vines; but the wine cannot be commended. In 1712 they discovered not far from hence a spring of mineral water.

Sixteen miles from *Crossen* in the way to *Breslaw*, stands the little town of *Greenberg*, in *Upper Greenberg. Silesia*, in the principality of *Glogau*, situated about twenty-eight miles from great *Glogau*. Here they have a very good linen manufactory. Leaving *Greenberg* you enter with nothing worthy of description till you come to

V. BRSLAW.

Breslaw is the capital of the dutchy of *Breslaw*, *Breslaw.* and of all *Silesia*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 15'$, situate at the conflux of the *Oder* and *Olaw*, and two other small rivers. This is a handsome large city, a bishop's see, and governed by its own magistrates. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Roman catholics*, but the civil government is in the hands of the former. There was an university erected here in 1765, by the emperor *Leopold*, of which the *Jesuits* have the sole direction. The bishop is subject immediately to the see of *Rome*. The town was formerly very strong, but the fortifications are old at present, and seem to be out of repair. The river *Olaw* after having filled the town ditches, waters a large meadow, which is very low in some places, so that after rainy weather it looks like a lake. The cathedral of *St. John* is a very good building, ornamented with two high towers, and a library. There is a stately town-house here, and a beautiful clock, on one of the highest and finest towers in *Germany*, which proclaims every hour with the sound of trumpets and other instruments in concert. It

stands in a square near a mile round, on one side of which are three grand ware-houses, about 500 paces in length, like market-halls full of shops, where they sell silks, stuffs, cloth, &c. and on the other side the houses of the merchants to which they belong. Those which are adorned with battlements next to the street, look like so many castles, and are well painted on the outside. But the salt-market is reckoned the finest of all its squares. The Jesuits college is a handsome structure, but not yet finished. The *Lutheran* church of *S. Elizabeth* is worth seeing, being remarkable for the college belonging to it, and the library. This latter is not very large, but contains a choice collection of manuscripts. Among the rest they shew several letters, written by *Luther* himself to some of his friends. Here they preserve also a beautiful manuscript of *Froissard's* history, which contains several pages and passages in favour of the *English* nation, that have been interpolated and expunged in the *French* editions. The other places deserving notice are the arsenal, the magazines, the water-works, and the gardens withoutside the town. They have a pretty good trade, by means of the two fairs, established by the present King, at which time they sell a vast quantity of goods to the *Poles* and *Hungarians*. In carrying on their trade they have the advantage of having a communication by water with *Hamburg*, by a canal cut into the river *Oder*. Their principal branch of commerce is the linen manufacture, of which they export a vast deal both in cloth and thread to *England* and *Holland*. On the other side of the *Oder*, there is a suburb called *St. John's*, to which are laid two bridges. This city is famous for the treaty concluded here in 1742, by which the Queen of *Hungary* ceded *Silesia* to the King of *Prussia*, and confirmed
since

since that time by the treaties of *Dresden* and *Aix la Chapelle*.

Leaving *Breslaw* you pass through the little borough of *Olau*, and from thence you come to *Grotkaw*, a small town of *Lower Silesia*, situate *Grotkaw.* on the river *Neisse*, in a very plentiful country, insomuch that they have a proverb, *that it is impossible for a Grotkawer to starve*. This place has some good houses, a town-house built of stone, and a handsome market-place. It has likewise good gates and walls, with a triple ditch.

Travelling twelve miles further you come to *Neus*, a town of *Upper Silesia*, situated on a *Neus.* river of its own name, and watered also by the river *Bielan*. Most of the houses are very high, built of freestone, forming fine streets and publick squares. It is encompassed by a good wall, and a deep ditch. The town is noted for a great trade in bed-ticking, and is the ordinary residence of the bishop of *Breslaw*. The bishop's palace and the town-house are good buildings, as likewise the Jesuits college. There are several hospitals for the sick, &c. with spacious suburbs.

Eight miles from *Neus* stands *Ziegenhals*, a *Ziegenhals.* small but strong town of *Silesia*, remarkable for its great number of hammer-smiths, and a manufacture of glass. Continuing your journey, you meet with no other place of note till you come to

VI. OLMUTZ.

Olmutz is the capital city of the marquisate of *Olmutz.* *Moravia*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 50'$. It is a strong well built town, though not very large, situate on the river *Morava*, and subject to the house of *Austria*. There is a considerable academy here, and the town is the seat of a
K 5 bishop.

bishop. There are two great squares, in one of which stands a fine palace belonging to the bishop, who is both spiritual and temporal lord of the town. The cathedral is worth seeing, as also the town-house which stands by itself. The streets are spacious and regular, with handsome houses, all painted on the outside, especially in the other great square, part of which is formed into a great piazza, where the citizens divert themselves with walking. The other places worth notice are the Jesuits college and church, together with the square which fronts them, the capuchin convent, and the monastery of Carthusians. Over the river there is a great bridge; the mill fills the town ditches on the one side, and on the other turns mills for divers uses. The *Morave* receives two little rivers here, viz. the *Feistritz* and another a little above it, that comes from *Sterneberg*. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade with their neighbours, the *Bohemians*, *Poles*, and *Hungarians*. From *Olmutz* to *Brinn* is twenty-eight miles.

VII. BRINN.

Brinn. *Brinn* is a city of *Moravia*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 14'$. This is reckoned a very strong place, and the principal town of *Moravia* next to *Olmutz*. It has a strong castle called *Spielberg*, and several other buildings worthy of notice; the principal of which are, the Jesuits college, the parish church of *S. James*, the convent of *S. Thomas*, and the bishop of *Olmutz's* palace. There is a conflux here of the small rivers *Schwart* and *Schwitte*. The courts of judicature for the marquisate of *Moravia* are held in this city, and the states of the country assemble here and at *Olmutz* alternately. This place is noted in particular for the *Unicorn*

cornu Minerale found near it, which some resemble to the trunk of a walnut-tree, and others think to be only a petrefaction of timber. From thence to *Vienna* you have only fifty miles; in your way you pass through *Niclasburg*, a *Niclasburg*, a small but handsome town of *Moravia*, remarkable only for its castle, which, together with the town, belongs to the prince of *Dietrichstein*.

VIII. VIENNA.

Vienna is the capital of the circle of *Austria*, *Vienna*, and of the *German* empire, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 20'$, 700 miles south-east of *London*, 550 east of *Paris*, and 700 north-west of *Constantinople*. It is a large populous city, situate in a fine fruitful plain, on the south-side of the *Danube*, on a branch of that river, which here divides itself into many streams, forming several small islands. The little river *Wien*, which gives its name to the place, flows on the east part of the city, and falls a little below it into the *Danube*. 'Tis uncertain at what time this city was found- Antiquity ed, we know however, that the *Romans* had a fortress here, or very near the place where the city now stands, called *Vindomina*, or *Vindobona*; and the many *Roman* antiquities found in this neighbourhood induce people to think that *Vienna* stands upon the same spot of ground. This city made no figure till about the year 1192, when it was enlarged and surrounded with a wall by the marquiss of *Austria*, with the ransom money of our King *Richard I.* Within the walls it is not Circumference three *English* miles in circumference, but the suburbs, like those of *London* and other great towns, are much larger than the city. It is now fortified after the modern way, being divided by twelve Fortifications, bastions, ten of which are towards the land, and

two on the north side towards the river. By its fortifications it has been enabled to maintain two vigorous sieges against the *Turks*; the last was in the year 1683, when the town being almost reduced to extremity, was luckily relieved by *John Sobiesky* King of *Poland*. Though others ascribe the defence it has made more to the goodness of the troops in the garrison, and the bravery and skill of their commanders, than to the strength of the fortifications.

Buildings.

The streets of *Vienna* are rather narrow than wide; the houses are built of stone, generally five or six stories high, and flat roofed. They have three or four cellars one under another, with an open space in the middle of each arched roof, for the communication of air; and from the lowermost of all there is a tube to the top, to let in the air from the streets. The air however is neither wholesome nor agreeable, insomuch that *Vien-na vel ventosa vel venenosa* is a general proverb; for the winds blow so hard here the greatest part of the year, that it is troublesome to walk the streets. The second floor of every house belongs to the sovereign, who assigns them to the several officers or dependants on the court, or to whomsoever they think proper. This is the reason, that there is no part of *Germany*, where lodging is so dear as at *Vienna*. They have an odd custom of putting iron bars to all their windows up to the very top of the house, which gives them the air of prisons. The city is divided from the suburbs by an esplanade, descending in an open ground of 300 paces, and has six gates, five of which are vaulted through the wall, with draw-bridges over the ditch. The seven channels or branches into which the *Danube* is here divided, are joined by as many bridges, made of several thousands of trees laid close to one another; and they form several islands. There

There is one very remarkable bridge here, called the high-bridge, made by the crossing of two streets by equal angles; the foundation of one of which being as high as the tops of the houses in the other, they have built an arch in the lowermost street, to let the upper pass over it. This city was at first a bishopric, but pope *Benedict XIII.* at the request of the emperor *Charles VI.* made it the see of an archbishop. The public buildings are most of them magnificent. The cathedral of *St. Stephen* is a stately old building, Churches, but dark and gloomy, occasioned by the painted glass in the windows. The spire of this church is counted the largest of any in *Germany*. The church of *St. Peter* is much esteemed by reason of its antiquity, being built in the same place where formerly stood the *ara Flaviana* dedicated to *Domitian*. But the *Jesuit's church* surpasses all the rest in beauty. The churches and convents of the several religious orders, especially of the *Carmelites*, *Franciscans*, *Benedictines*, and *Austin* friars, are much admired, the model of the last church being taken from that of the holy house at *Loretto*. The *Jesuits* colleges are magnificent buildings; before one of them stands a column of copper upon a pedestal of white stone, with the virgin *Mary* on the top. There is a handsome monument, erected by the emperor *Leopold*, in one of the squares of the town, in honour of the Holy Trinity, which is very much admired for the beauty of its figures and other ornaments.

No city in *Germany* has so great a number of Palaces, palaces as *Vienna*. The imperial family have two large palaces here, in which there are several grand apartments, but the buildings are neither uniform nor elegant, nor the furniture so rich as might be expected from the first prince of
of

Imperial
library.

University.

of *Europe*. They talk however of building a new one, which they say, will be as magnificent as any in *Europe*; the proper sums for the expence being already assigned by the court. But to make amends for the badness of the imperial palaces, the houses of the nobility and great officers of state, are magnificent structures. The palaces of the suburbs in general are grander than those of the city, and they have both court-yards and gardens. The palace of the late prince *Eugene* in particular, is deservedly admired by travellers, as well for the grandeur of the building and conveniency of the apartments, as for the richness of the furniture. The other places most deserving of notice, are the palace of *Lichtenstein*, admired for its paintings; count *Mansfeld's* palace; the arsenal; the manage; the imperial cabinet; the mint; the imperial burying-place in the church of the Capuchins; but especially the imperial library, which is justly esteemed one of the best in *Europe*. This library contains upwards of fourscore thousand volumes, and among the rest, the choicest collection extant of *Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Coptic, and Chinese* manuscripts; particularly there is a fair manuscript of the New Testament, written fifteen hundred years ago, in gold letters upon purple. Here are also many thousand *Greek, Roman, and Gothic* coins and medals, besides a very large collection of curiosities, both natural and artificial, the catalogue of all which takes up a large volume, published by the learned *Lambeccius*. There is an university here, which was founded about 400 years ago, by *Frederick II.* and is in very great esteem for the number of students, their accommodations and privileges: by an order of the emperor *Ferdinand II.* none but Jesuits are to be the professors of divinity and philosophy. In

1706 the emperor *Joseph* erected an academy here, of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Among the inhabitants of the town, 'tis common to see *Greeks, Transilvanians, Slavonians, Turks, Tartars, Hungarians, Croats, Germans, Poles, Spaniards, French and Italians*, in their respective habits.

Vienna, for some ages, has been the seat of the *German* emperors. One would naturally imagine, that the figure made by this prince, the chief of the crowned heads of *Europe*, must be very magnificent, and yet there are few princes who make so plain and simple an appearance. His palaces are meanly built, and his guard consists of plain burghers. 'Tis very odd to see the emperor, on public occasions, attended with these guards, dressed in so many different colours, one in blue, another yellow, another grey, &c. The livery of the emperor's servants is yellow laced with black, which makes a dismal figure. The reason they alledge for this mean appearance, is, that the emperor has no occasion for shew or pageantry, being sufficiently distinguished by his dignity and personal qualities. The nobility on the contrary that wait on the court, endeavour to outvie one another in the splendor and magnificence of their equipage. But especially on court days, which here are called days of *gala*, one sees the greatest profusion and extravagance in this kind of pageantry, the servants being ready to sink under the weight of their liveries, bedawbed all over with gold and silver. The civil government of this city is administered by a stadtholder, whose functions are the same with those of the *lieutenant de police* at *Paris*.

The

Councils at
Vienna.

The councils belonging to the court, are 1. the cabinet-council, consisting of about ten members, where the emperor himself presides. 2. The *conference*, that is, the council of state, composed of twenty-four members, where the emperor's chief minister is generally president. 3. The council of war, which has two generals for presidents, and seven major-generals its members. 4. The aulic council, concerning which see p. 40. 5. The court of chancery, for all affairs of the empire transacted at the imperial court, whereof the elector of *Mentz* is always chancellor. 6. The council of the finances.

Manner of
living.

There is no place in the world where people live more luxuriously than at *Vienna*. Their chief diversion is feasting and carousing, on which occasions they are extreamly well served with wine and eatables. People of fortune will have eighteen or twenty different sorts of wine at their tables, and a note is laid on every plate mentioning every sort of wine that may be called for. In the winter when the several branches of the *Danube* are frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, the ladies take their recreation in sledges of different shapes, such as griffins, tygers, swans, scollop-shells, &c. Here they sit dressed in velvet, lined with rich furs, and adorned with laces and jewels, with a velvet cap on their heads. The sledge is drawn by a single horse, set off with plumes of feathers, ribbons and bells. As the diversion is taken chiefly in the night time, footmen ride before the sledge with torches, and a gentleman sitting on the sledge behind, has the direction of the horse. The suburbs of *Vienna* are well built, and extreamly pleasant in summer, but in winter the dirt renders them very disagreeable for want of being regularly paved. They communicate in a manner with one another,
and

Suburbs.

and encompass the town in the form of a bow. The *Prat* in *Vienna* is frequented by people of quality, as the *Mall* at *London*: it is a wood in an island, formed by the branches of the *Danube*. The principal suburb is *Leopoldstadt*, divided from the town by a little plain (as all the other suburbs are since the last siege) and the river *Danube*, and is ornamented with the houses of the principal people of quality. The emperor's pleasure-houses are not much better than his palace in the city. The castle of the *Favorita*, in the suburb of *Leopoldstadt*, is a great irregular *Gothic* building, full of turnings and windings: the gardens are pretty large, but otherwise mean enough. *Laxemburg*, though a neat convenient box, is even much inferior to the *Favorita*; but the court stays there only a month or six weeks during the season for heron hunting. The emperor *Joseph* began a palace at *Schonbrun*, about a league from this city, which if finished according to its plan, would have been another *Versailles*; however it has very convenient apartments, and the imperial family reside here the greatest part of the summer.

The country about *Vienna* is very fruitful; and the city is also well supplied by the *Danube*. Diet. Their beer is indifferent, but they have great plenty of wine of their own growth (though it is not reckoned very good) and likewise a matter of thirty sorts imported from *Hungary* and *Italy*. Their sheep and oxen come from *Hungary*, and the frontiers of *Turky*; for *Austria* itself is not well supplied with cattle. They have not only salt enough for their own use, but the emperor draws a good revenue from the salt works of *Halstadt* in *Austria*. The flesh of wild boars is esteemed here a delicious dish, their fat being equal to that of our venison, and the hunting of this animal is one of their chief recreations. They

They have likewise hares, partridges, pheasants, and other game in their fields and forests, some of which we are unacquainted with. As to fish, the *Danube* furnishes them in great plenty with the best, such as carp, tench, trouts, jacks, eels, lampreys, and crevisses; besides they have a fish here called *schieden*, which is preferred to salmon. Their larger fish are called *hawsons*, being about twenty feet long, and not unlike a sturgeon in the taste, supposed to come up from the *Black Sea*. From *Venice* they are furnished with oysters, with salted and pickled fish, and trouts, as well as with oranges, lemons and other fruits.

Trade.

Though *Vienna* be so far within land, yet it has in some measure the air of a sea-port; for they have magazines here of naval stores, and ships of war fitted out, which serve upon the *Danube* against the *Turks*. As for the trade of this city it is very inconsiderable, though they have a fair twice a year. This is owing to the imprudence of the government in laying very heavy duties upon the entrance of goods. The manufactures of this city and country are but in a very indifferent condition, and yet there is no toleration of woolen commodities from *England*. 'Tis true there were some hopes given to our merchants by the court of *Vienna*, that the prohibition of *English* goods would be taken off, in gratitude to the great services done them by this nation. With this view Mr. *James Porter*, now our ambassador at *Constantinople*, was nominated some time ago, the king's commissary, for settling a treaty of commerce with the *Austrian* hereditary dominions, but new obstructions having been thrown in the way, the negotiation proved ineffectual.

This city abounds with coffee-houses, some of which are elegantly fitted up, where the news-readers

readers are very free with the characters of their generals and statesmen; but none of them seem to be frequented by people of distinction. There are a great many very good inns at *Vienna*, as the *Court of Bavaria*, the *Golden Crown*, the *Black Eagle*, the *Black Elephant*, &c. but in general they are very dear. Those who have occasion to be careful in their expences, should therefore board in private houses, if they intend to make any stay in this capital.

IX. *By-places in this journey.*

Twelve miles from *Frankfort* on the *Oder* stands the city of *Custrin*, situate on the river *Custrin*, *Oder*, near the mouth of the *Warta*, in east longitude 15° latitude $52^{\circ} 40'$. about forty-five miles east of *Berlin*. This is a handsome town, and so well fortified, that *Gustavus Adolphus* having sat down before it, was obliged to raise the siege. There is a good arsenal here; a strong castle, and a bridge over the *Oder*, covered by a strong fort.

Twenty four miles from *Breslaw*, stands the town of *Brieg*, in east longitude $17^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $56^{\circ} 50'$. This is a good handsome town, and the capital of the principality of *Brieg* in *Lower Silesia*, situated on the river *Oder*, where it receives the river *Ratte*, in a very agreeable and fruitful neighbourhood. The principal places worth notice are, the prince's palace, the gardens, the stadt-house, the armory, the church of *S. Nicholas*, and the great church, where there is a fine pulpit carved out of one stone. They have a college here, the professors of which are *Lutherans*; and an academy, where the nobility learn their exercises.

Thirty.

Oppelen

Thirty-six miles from *Breslaw* stands the town of *Oppelen*, in east longitude $17^{\circ} 23'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 45'$. This is a small town of the dutchy of *Silesia*, situated on the river *Oder*, over which it has a bridge. It is fortified with very thick walls, and strong gates. Its situation is in a healthy air, and a fine plain, where the soil is good, but in some places sandy. There is a collegiate church in this town, an old castle, a handsome town-house, and a fair parish church. Near the gate of the *Oder* stands, is an hospital with this inscription on it.

*Da tua, dum tua sunt, post mortem nulla potestas
Dandi : si dederis, non peritura dabis.*

CHAP. VII.

*Journey from Hamburg to Vienna by
the way of Leipzig and Prague.*

THERE are four different roads from *Hamburg* to *Leipzig*, three of which meet at *Magdeburg*. The 1st is called the post-road; the 2d, the land-coach-road, which is a clumsy tedious machine, generally loaded with heavy goods; the 3d the merchant's-road, chiefly used during the time of the fair of *Leipzig*; and the 4th, the longest about, is for travellers that have a mind to see the courts of *Hanover* and *Brunswic*, in their way to *Leipzig*. There are also two different roads from *Leipzig* to *Prague*; the 1st by *Chemnitz*, which is the shortest, tho' not the best; the 2d by *Dresden*, which is much the agreeablest. There is likewise another way of going to *Vienna* from *Leipzig*, without touching at *Prague*, viz. by *Eger* and *Ratisbon*. From *Prague* to *Vienna*, there are also two different roads,

roads, the first by land to *Lintz*, and from thence by water upon the *Danube* to *Vienna*, which is the pleasantest in summer time; the 2d all by land, by the way of *Budweis*. With regard to travelling charges, the post-waggon to *Leipsic* comes to nine dollars; the land-coach to *Leipsic* five dollars; by the merchant's road the journey comes to between eight and nine dollars. From *Leipsic* to *Prague* by the way of *Chemnitz*, the journey costs five dollars; by the way of *Dresden* seven dollars. From *Prague* to *Vienna* by the way of *Lintz* it costs you seven imperial florins; and by the way of *Bubweis*, through *Moravia*, it comes to eight dollars, or twelve florins. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Leipsic* sets out on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* at nine in the morning. We shall give here the different routes of those places in the following order.

I. *The post route from Hamburg to Leipsic.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	12. <i>Escheburg</i>	12
	12. <i>LAWENBURG</i>	24
	4. <i>Boitzenburg</i>	28
	16. <i>Tribkow</i>	44
	12. <i>Lentzen</i>	56
	12. <i>Arendsee</i>	68
	8. <i>Osterburg</i>	76
	8. <i>Stendal</i>	84
	12. <i>Borgstall</i>	96
	16. <i>MAGDEBURG</i>	112
	8. <i>Saltze</i>	120
	8. <i>Kalbe</i>	128
	12. <i>Cothen</i>	140
	8. <i>Zorbig</i>	148
	8. <i>Landsberg</i>	156
	12. <i>LEIPSIC</i>	168

English miles from Hamburg.

II. *The*

II. *The Merchants route from Hamburg to Leipzig.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG		English miles from Hambourg.	
	8.	Bergedorf		8
	6.	Zollenspiker		14
	6.	Winsen		20
	12.	LUNEBURG		32
	20.	Burg.		52
	8.	Bergen		60
	12.	Soldwedel		72
	8.	Zeitlingen		80
		Wustreue		
	12.	Gardebelen		92
	4.	Wannefeld		96
	12.	Samswegen		108
	8.	MAGDEBURG		116
the rest as in the first route.				

the rest as in the first route.

III. *The land-coach route from Hamburg to Leipzig.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG		English miles from Hamburg.
	14.	Hope	14
	2.	Winsen	16
	12.	LUNEBURG	28
	8.	Binebuttel	36
	12.	Oldestat	48
	12.	Gieteru	60
	20.	Bucksfere	80
	20.	Samswegen	100
	8.	MAGDEBURG	108

The rest as in the first route.

Those who have a mind to see the city and university of *Halle*, in their way to *Leipzig* from *Magdeburg*, must take an extra-post from *Cothen* to *Wisecke*, which is about sixteen miles, and another from *Wisecke* to *Halle*, which is about twelve miles.

IV. *The Hanover and Brunswick route from Hamburg to Leipzig.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	4. HARBURG	4
	16. Zarendorff	20
	16. Witzendorff	36
	16. ZELLE	54
	10. Engsen	64
	10. HANOVER	74
	16. Peina	90
	12. BRUNSWIC	102
	4. WOLFENBUTTE	106
	8. Hessem	114
	16. HALBERSTADT	130
	8. QUEDLINBURG	138
	8. Ascherleben	146
	12. Konnern	158
	12. HALLE	170
	20. LEIPSIC	190
		English miles from Hamburg.

The first route from Leipzig to Prague by the way of Chemnitz.

English miles from one place to another.	LEIPSICK	
	12. Borne	12
	12. Penick	24
	8. CHEMNITZ	32
	4. Tzschoppa	36
	8. MARIENBURG	44
	6. Reizenhain	50
	6. Pasberg	56
	8. Commothau	64
	8. Postelberg	72
	8. Temitz	80
	8. Slany	88
	16. PRAGUE	104
		English miles from Leipzig.

The

*The second route from Leipzig to Prague by
the way of Dresden.*

<i>English miles from one place to another.</i>	LEIPSIC			<i>English miles from Leipzig.</i>
	12.	<i>Wurtzen</i>	12	
	14.	<i>Oschatz</i>	26	
	14.	MEISSEN	40	
	12.	DRESDEN	52	
	8.	<i>Pirna</i>	60	
	4.	<i>Gishubel</i>	64	
	12.	<i>Peterswald</i>	76	
	8.	<i>Auffig</i>	84	
	12.	LEUTMERITZ	96	
	4.	<i>Lobeschütz</i>	100	
	8.	<i>Budin</i>	108	
	4.	<i>Welbern</i>	112	
	4.	<i>Mincowita</i>	116	
	4.	PRAGUE	120	

*Route from Leipzig to Vienna by the Way of
Eger and Ratisbon.*

<i>English miles from one place to another.</i>	LEIPSIC			<i>English miles from Leipzig.</i>
	8.	<i>Rothau</i>	8	
	4.	<i>Borna</i>	12	
	8.	<i>Altenburg</i>	20	
	4.	<i>Jesnitz</i>	24	
	4.	<i>Mebrana</i>	28	
	8.	<i>Zwickau</i>	36	
	8.	<i>Reichenbach</i>	44	
	8.	<i>Plauen</i>	52	
	4.	<i>Oelznitz</i>	56	
	4.	<i>Adorf</i>	60	
	4.	<i>Asch</i>	64	
	12.	EGER	76	

English

English miles from one place to another.	12.	<i>Turschenreuth</i>	88	English miles from <i>Leipsic</i> .
	16.	<i>Weyden</i>	104	
	8.	<i>Wernberg</i>	112	
	8.	<i>Schwartzenfeld</i>	120	
	12.	<i>Mittenau</i>	132	
	4.	<i>Kum</i>	136	
	4.	RATISBON	140	

The post-waggon from *Leipsic* to *Ratisbon* sets out on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the evening, and gets to *Ratisbon* the fourth day. From *Ratisbon*, there are market boats that set out regularly twice a week for *Vienna*, and go through *Passaw*, *Lintz*, *Ens*, *Welcke*. The land route from *Ratisbon* to *Vienna* shall be given in the next chapter.

The first route from *Prague* to *Vienna* by the way of *Lintz*.

English miles from one place to another.		PRAGUE		English miles from <i>Prague</i> .
	20.	<i>Beneschow</i>	20	
	8.	<i>Wotitz</i>	28	
	4.	<i>Milzin</i>	32	
	8.	TABOR	40	
	8.	<i>Sobieslau</i>	48	
	4.	<i>Wesely</i>	52	
	6.	<i>Tscheberin</i>	58	
	6.	<i>Schmiden</i>	64	
	4.	BUDWEISS	68	
	4.	<i>Stainenkirch</i>	72	
	4.	<i>Welschin</i>	76	
	4.	<i>Koplitz</i>	80	
	4.	<i>Unterheid</i>	84	
	8.	<i>Freystad</i>	92	
	10.	<i>Gall Neukirchen</i>	102	
	6.	LINTZ	108	

L

From

From *Lintz* you may go by water with the market-boat, that sets out twice a week for *Vien-na*, or by land according to the route in the next chapter.

The Second route from Prague to Vienna through Moravia.

PRAGUE		
English miles from one place to another.	16. <i>Bomischbrod</i>	16
	12. <i>Colin</i>	28
	8. <i>Guttenburg</i>	36
	8. <i>Czaslaw</i>	44
	8. <i>Habern</i>	52
	8. <i>Teutschenbrod</i>	60
	4. <i>Polna</i>	64
	6. <i>Stecken</i>	70
	12. <i>Trebitz</i>	82
	12. <i>BUDWEISS</i>	94
	12. <i>ZNAIM</i>	106
	12. <i>Gundershoff</i>	118
	4. <i>Holbrun</i>	122
	4. <i>Steltzendorff</i>	126
	8. <i>Grafendorff</i>	134
	6. <i>Enzersdorff</i>	140
	6. <i>VIENNA</i>	146
		English miles from Prague.

Remarkable places in the post-route from Hamburg to Leipzig.

Lentzen.

Leaving *Hamburg* you keep the *Berlin* road till you come to *Lentzen*, and you pass through *Lawenburg* and *Boitzenburg*, already described in the preceding chapter, p. At *Langen*, a Village belonging to the king of *Prussia*, you cross the *Elbe*. From thence you proceed to *Stendal*, and in

in the way you pass thro' *Lentzen*, *Arendsee*, and *Osterburg*, small towns of the marquifate of *Brandenburg*, the laſt of which, ſeated at the conflux of two rivers, is noted for a good corn market.

Eight miles further lies *Stendal*, a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and marquifate of *Brandenburg*, in eaſt longitude $12^{\circ} 10'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 45'$. It is a good looking place, of a moderate bignefs, ſituated on the river *Ucht*, about four miles from the *Elbe*. It ſtands in a pleaſant plain, and was formerly one of the Hans towns. Its ancient ſplendor is much diminifhed; though it is ſtill a place of ſome trade in corn and linen. The courts of civil judicature for the *Old Marck* are held here, this being the capital of that diſtrict.

I. MAGDEBURG.

Magdeburg is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in the circle of lower *Saxony*, in eaſt longitude 12° , latitude $52^{\circ} 15'$. This is a large handſome city, ſituated on the river *Elbe*, in a pleaſant fruitful country. It was anciently called *Parthenopolis*, which is ſignified by its *German* name, but was not very conſiderable till *Edgitha*, daughter of *Edmund*, an *English Saxon* king, and conſort to the emperor *Otho the Great*, enlarged and beautified it. The ſame princeſs prevailed with the pope to make it an archbiſhopric, independent of any other eccleſiaſtic jurifdiction but the ſee of *Rome*; and the archbiſhop was ſtiled primate of *Germany*. The city embracing *Luther's* doctrine about the year 1566, *Joachim Frederic*, ſon of the elector of *Brandenburg*, was choſen adminiſtrator of the revenues of the archbiſhopric. By the treaty of *Westphalia*, it was ſtipulated, that the archbiſhopric of

Magdeburg should be for ever annexed to the electorate of *Brandenburg*, and converted into a dutchy.

Circumference.

The ancient city was of a very large circumference, but now it is scarce half built, having been destroyed in 1631, after a very brave defence, by count *Tilly*, the imperial general. The town was pillaged on that occasion, and most of the inhabitants put to the sword. Great part of the city has been rebuilt since that time, the *Lutherans* in particular have erected some handsome churches. There is still a good number of *Roman* catholics in the town, and a college of *Jesuits*, with a church of very elegant structure.

Buildings.

The cathedral is a magnificent building; the high altar of which is a table of jasper stone, eighteen feet long, and about eight broad, and two in thickness. Here is a fine large organ, the master pipe of which is 33 feet long, and so big, that a man can scarce clasp it. In *Otho's* chapel this emperor is represented in basso relievo over the altar, with his empress *Edgitha*, and behind the high altar their bones lie buried. In the front of the choir there is a fine marble statue of *St. Maurice*, the patron of the church. Among other ornaments, here are also the statues of the five wise virgins smiling, and the five foolish ones lamenting; both very well done. They shew here several relics, which were respected in former times, but are very little regarded by the present inhabitants. *Luther* the reformer had his education in this city, and they still shew the remains of his chamber among the ruins of the cloister of the *Austin* friars, with his bed-stead and table. Another thing that rendered this city famous, were the tilts and tournaments which were first instituted here in the tenth century by the emperor *Henry*, surnamed *The Fowler*.

Fowler. After these exercises had continued some time, they were suppressed by reason of their destructive consequences, seventeen gentlemen of *Franconia* and nine of *Hesse* having been killed at one tournament in 1473.

Magdeburg is reckoned one of the strongest ^{Fortifica-} places in *Germany*, being surrounded with very ^{tions.} good walls, strong bastions, deep ditches, and covered by an excellent citadel situated in an island in the *Elbe*. Here is always a numerous garrison, especially since the present king's enterprises in *Germany*. *Frederick I.* built a palace in this city, which faces the great square before the cathedral, and is opposite to the citadel he built, which is divided from it by the *Elbe*. Over against the town-house there is inclosed in a sort of cage, an equestrian statue, which the city erected in honour of *Otho*, accompanied with the statues of his two wives *Edgitha* and *Adelais*. In the great market place is the statue of *Roland*, such as we have mentioned in the description of *Bremen*. The great square before the royal palace has few equal to it for its extent and fine houses, which are all uniform, and three stories high. There is an arsenal in this city, well provided with military implements. They have an academy of cadets here, as well as at *Berlin*, where young gentlemen are instructed in the military art. The chapter of *Magdeburg* meets in the cathedral, and excepting the change of religion, is on the same foot as before the reformation: the canons must all make proof of their nobility.

The situation of this city on the river *Elbe*, is ^{Trade.} of great advantage to it in point of trade. Hence it is remarkable for its great magazines for the reception of merchandize brought from *Hamburg* on the *Elbe*, and from hence sent by land to

Leipsic and other parts. Some of the vessels employed for this purpose are of 70 lasts, and though their sides are very thin, are generally deeply loaded: they are flat bottom'd, and draw at most three feet water. The river forms an island before the town, which has some works of earth cast up, with several houses, and large warehouses of fir timber, for ship building, which is carried to *Hamburg*, and there bought up by divers nations. The island is joined both to the country and the town by two bridges, the first of which is defended by a fort built of free-stone. The current of the *Elbe* near the town is very strong. There are fourteen floating mills for grinding corn; and to prevent the ill consequences of a rapid stream, a sluice is prepared for the safer passage of vessels with merchandize. The persecution of the *French* protestants brought numbers of them to this city, where they were very well received, and established several manufactures. The regency was formerly at *Halle*, but has been transferred since to this city, which has contributed to render it more populous and flourishing. The dutchy of *Magdeburg* is one of the best provinces in the *Prussian* dominions, having a vast income from the *Elbe* and the salt works.

Calbe.

Saltze.

From *Magdeburg* to the borough of *Calbe* is sixteen miles, and the road is extremely good. *Saltze*, which lies half way, is famous for refining salt made from an adjacent spring of salt water: on the other side of *Calbe* you ferry over the river *Saal*, which divides the dominions of *Anhalt*, *Cothen*, and *Brandenburg*. The country from hence to *Cothen* is well cultivated, but not of so rich a soil as most parts of *Saxony*.

Cothen.

Cothen is a town of the principality of *Anhalt* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, where the prince of *Anhalt Cothen* keeps his usual residence.

The

The town tho' small, is of some note, having the principal manufacture of gold and silver lace in *Germany*. It employs near a thousand persons, the usual expence of whose wages is 1500 dollars a week. They manufacture here yearly to the value of near a million of dollars. There are three churches in the town, and near 15000 inhabitants. The prince's palace in the town is in a ruinous condition. He maintains a body of 250 men, who are well cloathed and his revenues are computed at 160,000 dollars.

The principality of *Anhalt*, in the circle of *Principality Upper Saxony*, is a long narrow tract, situate for *of Anhalt*. the most part, betwixt the rivers *Elbe* and *Saal*, about ninety miles in length from east to west, but of unequal breadth, the greatest being on the east side, which is but 35 miles. The house of *Anhalt*, from whence the electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* are said to derive their original, is divided into the four branches of *Dessau*, *Bernburg*, *Zerbst* and *Cothen*. The *Saxons* acknowledge that the inhabitants of these little independant sovereignties live in the land of milk and honey. These petty princes possess lands sufficient for their expences, the revenues being reckoned about half a million of dollars. The tax on lands is four *per cent*. which rating them at twenty years purchase, is not quite one shilling in the pound. Upon an emergency the subjects are able to raise half a million extraordinary. The towns in these little states are not so numerous in proportion to the extent of country as in *Saxony*, but better peopled.

From *Cothen* continuing your journey to *Leipsic*, you pass thro' the borough of *Rothenburg*, which is the frontier of *Saxony*. From thence you come to *Zorbig*, a small town of *Saxony*;

and thence to *Landsberg*, another small town of *Saxony*, but subject to the king of *Prussia*, for the passage from one sovereignty to another in these parts is very frequent. On the road from thence to *Leipsic* you are likely to meet with wag-gons loaded with merchandize; the country thro' which you pass, is every where well cultivated, but not inclosed.

II. LEIPSIC.

Leipsic.

Its situa-
tion.

Circumfe-
rence.

Buildings.

Leipsic is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and province of *Misnia*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 20'$. This is one of the most populous and handsomest cities in *Germany*, situated in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the meeting of three small rivers, viz. the *Elster*, the *Pleissa*, and the *Parde*, about forty miles north-west of *Dresden*. It is supposed by some to have been built by the *Vandals* about the year 700, and to have derived its name from *Lipzk*, a lime tree, with which this country once abounded; and hence some *Latin* authors call it *Philurea*, from the *Greek* Φίλυρος, a lime tree. The town is of so small a circumference, that one may easily walk round it in the compass of an hour; but to remedy this inconveniency, they build their houses very lofty of stone or brick, six or seven stories high. These houses are generally let out in tenements, from the garret to the cellar; and there are some that have two or three cellars one over another, which are generally let to *Italians*, who deal in wines, fruit, and other *Italian* commodities. The fortifications of *Leipsic* seem rather calculated for the use of the inhabitants to walk on, than for defence. The old castle of *Pleissenburg*, situate on the river *Pleissa*, is of little or no importance to the town, having
fur-

surrendered twice without making any defence, in the present century. The streets are large and kept neat and clean, and the houses are inhabited chiefly by merchants. The citizens support 200 soldiers, which exempts them from quarters.

The city has four handsome free-stone gates, at Gates, each of which is set up a mile post, after the manner of the *Romans*; this kind of posts are at the gates of all the towns of the electorate; and from hence they count the leagues, which are divided at the end of every quarter of a mile by other posts not so big, upon all the great roads, shewing the distances. Here are about 40,000 inhabitants within the gates, of which sixteen families are *French* refugees; the suburbs are also filled with people. They have six churches for Churches, the *Lutherans*, which is the established religion, one for the reformed, and a chapel for the *Roman* catholics in the castle, ever since the electoral family embraced this religion. None of their churches are very extraordinary, except that of *St. Nicholas*, which is looked upon as the finest *Lutheran* church in *Germany*. The people of this town have introduced a new kind of luxury even in their devotion: one of the capital churches has a number of chapels projected about six feet from the main wall, through which they communicate with the church, each chapel having its distinct door without. Some of the wealthy citizens have bestowed on these auxiliary buildings 1500 or 2000 dollars. The other places most worthy of notice are, the great market-place, adorned with merchants houses, which look like princely palaces, and make the handsomest figure of any buildings of that kind in *Europe*; the exchange; the *stadt-house*; the town-library; the fine houses

L 5

of

of *Apels* and *Homan*; *Richter's* cabinet, with several others too tedious to mention.

University.

There is a famous university in this city, founded in 1409, and very much frequented by foreigners. They have but four colleges and twenty four professors; most of the students lodge in the town, and are not obliged to reside within the walls of the college. The university-library, the college of *St. Paul*, and the anatomical theatre are worth seeing. In the library they have abundance of manuscripts, of which the most valuable is reckoned *Tretzer's Greek commentary on Homer's Iliad*, in a fair character. They have several very learned professors, among the rest *Dr. Mascow*, who is looked upon as the most learned civilian in *Germany*, and has generally a great number of the first young noblemen of the empire for his auditors. The students are at great expence in this town, lodging and provisions being very dear; but then they have the advantage of mixing with the best of company, and acquiring a greater politeness of behaviour than in any other *German* university. There is a monthly work published here, being a sort of *journal des sçavans*, or memoirs of literature, containing an account of all remarkable pieces in all branches of learning, and entitled, *Acta eruditorum Lipsiæ*, which shews that music, anatomy, natural philosophy, and the mathematics are very much cultivated in this city. It is said this university is lately in some measure eclipsed by the neighbourhood of *Halle*, its rival, where the students enjoy superior advantages in point of cheap living: yet *Leipsic* has always supported itself with reputation. They have a great number of very learned men in the town, who are as remarkable for their courteous behaviour to strangers, as for their erudition.

'Tis

The *German* language is spoken here in great perfection; and they have erected an academy, in order to ascertain the purity of the language.

Leipsic is remarkable for its great commerce, which Trade. is carried on chiefly in fair-time. 'Tis surprising how it ever attained to be so trading a town, considering it is not situated on any navigable river; and yet it has been preferred in a most unaccountable manner, to so many other places that are conveniently situated on the *Elbe*. It is true *Magdeburg*, which is situated on the *Elbe*, is only fourteen *German* miles and half off; and merchandize is brought from *Hamburg* by that channel. They have three great fairs here every year: the first, which is that of the new year, begins on the first day of the new year, except when new-year's day falls on a *Sunday*, then the fair begins on the *Monday* following. The second fair, which they call *Easter-fair*, begins the third *Monday* after *Easter*. The third fair of *Michaelmas*, begins the first *Sunday* after *St. Michael's* day, and if that falls on a *Sunday*, it begins that day seven-night. Formerly these were all very considerable, but now that of *Easter* only. These fairs last fifteen days each; but the greatest sales are the week before the fair, and the second week is applied intirely to payments. By means of these famous fairs, *Leipsic* is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of *Europe* and the *Indies*, and the general rendezvous of merchants of all nations. So many rich curiosities are then brought hither, and there is so great a vent for them, that at the fair of 1737, the goods entered at the custom-house were computed to be worth near five millions. These fairs were formerly exempt from duty, but in process of time, the elector of *Saxony* laid a tax of three quarters *per cent.* on the im-
L 6
porting,

porting, and one half *per cent.* on the exporting of goods; to which the magistrates have added two thirds *per cent.* on the importing. This seems a very trifling thing, and yet it brings in a vast deal of money to the government. The king of *Poland* comes generally to the fair, which draws a vast concourse of nobility, so that it is often a hard matter to get a lodging here for love or money. In the year 1709, at the new-year's fair, there was the king of *Prussia* here, the king and queen of *Poland*, and no less than 44 princes or princesses of sovereign families. The king of *Poland* always resides at the house of *Appel*, a merchant, when he comes to *Leipsic*.

Cause of its
increase of
trade.

The trade of *Leipsic* has increased within a century at the expence of that of *Frankfort*. This was owing to the war that followed the league of *Augsburg*, when the emperor, who has a great influence over the Imperial cities, thought proper to forbid them to carry on any trade with *France*. The magistrates of *Frankfort* put the emperor's orders in execution; but those of *Leipsic* being more prudent, winked at the thing, and encouraged secretly the importing of *French* goods. This brought a vast concourse of merchants to *Leipsic*, from *Poland*, *Bohemia*, and all parts of *Germany*, who before used to resort to the fairs of *Frankfort*. Besides the merchants of *Frankfort* were to blame, for changing the time of their fair, from the middle of *Lent* to *Easter*; which is the reason that a vast number of foreign merchants cannot stay there till the fair is over, lest they should neglect their affairs at *Leipsic*, where the fair begins immediately after *Easter*. Another thing that has contributed to the increase of trade in this city is the liberty of conscience granted to persons of different religion, a liberty refused at *Frankfort*.

Besides

Besides the great commerce in foreign commodities, *Leipsic* has considerable manufactures of its own, as in stuffs, gold and silver lace, and in several other articles too tedious to mention. They deal considerably in wool, of which they have such plenty, as is sufficient not only for their own fabrics, but likewise for exportation into other parts, even as far as *Switzerland*. They are likewise much distinguished for painted cloths in imitation of tapestry. *Magdeburg* supplies them with tobacco, which is the growth of that place: the quantity of this article consumed in *Germany* is prodigious. Their apples called *Borstoffel* are very much esteemed for their delicious taste, and are sent as far as *Copenhagen* and *Stockholm*. But the most surprising thing to foreigners, is, the immense quantity of larks that are sold in *Michaelmas*-fair. These larks are vastly fat, and admirably well tasted; the fields hereabouts are covered with them from *Michaelmas* to *Martinmas*. They are sent far and near, even as far as *Denmark* and *Sweden*; and the consumption of them is so great at *Leipsic*, that the king's revenue only for importing them, is said to amount to 12,000 crowns, and yet they are sold so cheap as sixty for two-pence. Another singularity is the multitude of nightingales, in the woods near *Leipsic*, whereof they take great numbers, and keep them in cages.

Accounts are kept here in dollars and goete groschen, of which twenty-four make a dollar: a ducat passes for two dollars three quarters. Sundry coins are current, but the pure *Saxon* silver money is hard to be got. The exchange on *Amsterdam* is generally about 130 dollars for 100 rix-dollars current of the *United Provinces*. Their centner is 110 pounds, different from the *English* weight about two and a half per cent. Their ell is 22 inches and a half *English*.

The

Diversions.

The inhabitants of *Leipsic* live generally in splendor. The women dress vastly gay, and are very sumptuous in respect to gold and silver lace, with which they adorn their caps and gowns. Though it must be owned that the late wars and invasions, with the want of œconomy at court, have much humbled the pride of the citizens, and reduced that luxury which the advantages of commerce had introduced amongst them. There is a great number of chariots in town, which belong to physicians, professors, or merchants; for the nobility are not allowed to have houses of their own in this city. The suburbs of the town are extremely pleasant, and daily increasing. They are expensive in their gardens, and especially in their orangeries, their orange-trees being sent them from *Tunis*, by the way of *Hamburg*. Most merchants have a house and garden in the neighbourhood, where they entertain their friends, and regale themselves in summer time. These gardens are very agreeable places, and open to all strangers, who have liberty to sup and spend their evenings there, only giving a small gratification to the gardener. The principal places of this sort are the gardens of *Bose* and *Apel*, especially the latter, which is in an excellent taste, considering that it is almost upon a flat. The statues are very indifferent, yet so ranged as to produce a pleasing effect. This garden was much in esteem with the late king *Augustus*, but at present it is supported by the contributions of the citizens. The gardeners of *Leipsic* are reckoned the best in *Germany*, and value themselves upon forcing the products of nature more early than others. Their asparagus is delicious and extraordinary large. All round about the town there are neighbouring villages, where the inhabitants unbend themselves with drinking and

Gardens.

and dancing, on *Sundays* and festivals ; and most of the public houses are provided with good agreeable wenches for the conveniency of the students, whose flames, 'tis thought, would be more pernicious in town, were they not quenched in this manner. There is a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood called *Rosendahl*, which signifies the *vale of roses* ; it consists of fourteen walks, all agreeably diversified, with a great meadow in the middle, and each walk has a noble point of view. In one of the suburbs there is a large church-yard, where every burgher can raise what monument or tomb-stone he please, and some of them are remarkable for the odd epitaphs upon them. The following is a specimen of one of those epitaphs on a merchant's tomb-stone. On one side, there was an account drawn up in the mercantile way thus :

T. A. Blechschmidt	<i>Creditor for the merit of</i>
<i>debtor for sins committed</i>	<i>the blood of Jesus Christ</i>
10000000	10000000.

On the other side of the stone there was a bill of exchange, drawn by *Jesus Christ* on God the Father, in the following terms :

1669, the 7th of *April* at the hour of death.

To T. A. Blechschmidt Stimper at the day of his death, I Jesus Christ promise to pay, by this my letter of exchange, eternal life, which I have acquired and merited for him, being satisfied with his faith and good life.

JESUS CHRIST.

There are some very good inns at *Leipsic*, in Inns, most of which there are ordinaries every day, where you are sure to meet with genteel company.

ny. The principal of those inns are, *Simmerman* in the *Peter Straasse*; the *Grey Wolf*; the *Pear Tree*; *Artope* in the *Schelbaferschen House*; and *Marcus's*, which is reckoned the best inn in *Leipfic*.

*Remarkable places in the merchant's route
from Hamburg to Leipfic.*

Bergedorff. Leaving *Hamburg*, you proceed to *Bergedorff*, a small town and bailiwick in the dutchy of *Saxe Lawenburg*. It has a castle on the *Bille*, which falls into the *Elbe* about eight miles above *Hamburg*. For near 400 years it has been jointly possessed by the cities of *Lubec* and *Hamburg*, who put in a bailiff alternately, and garison the castle with an equal number of soldiers from each city. *Zollenspicker* is a house on the river *Elbe*, belonging also to the two cities abovementioned. Here you ferry over to a place called the *Hoop*, and then you are in the dutchy of *Luneburg*. The fortrefs of *Winser*, which is built in the river *Elbe*, belongs to this dutchy. Proceeding twelve miles further through a country abounding with heaths and woods, you come to

I. LUNEBURG.

Luneburg.

Luneburg is the capital of the dutchy of *Luneburg*, subject to the elector of *Hanover*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 35'$. It is situated on the river *Ilmenow*, forty-five miles north of *Zell*, and thirty south-east of *Hamburg*. The name of this town is said to be derived from *Luna*, the moon, because of that planet's being adored by the ancient Pagan inhabitants. But others derive it

it with greater probability from the little river *Lube*, which receives the water of the *Ilmenow*, about two miles from the town, and opens a communication with *Hamburg*. The town is of an oblong figure, the streets broad and tolerably well built, and the circumference about two miles. *Henry*, surnamed the *Lion*, is said to have been the first who surrounded it with walls in 1189. The principal places worth seeing are, the duke's palace, the town-house, the manage, the public library, and the bridge over the river, which is a very fine one. They have three principal churches; that of *St. Michael's* has been famous on account of the table placed before the great altar, which is of pure *Arabian* gold, eight feet long and four feet wide; it was presented to the church by the emperor *Otho*, who took it from the *Saracens* in *Italy*; but in 1698, the church was stripped of this treasure, some say only of the rubies and emeralds with which the rim of it was embellished, by a gang of thieves. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in salt, made from springs that rise within the walls: the water is greenish, but a mixture of lead purifies it. Their salt-houses are fenced and constantly guarded, being the main support of the city, a considerable branch of the elector's revenue, and a constant employment for the poor. The salt is the best in *Germany* for colour and taste, and therefore much of it is exported. It is said that the first of the springs was discovered about 700 years ago by a sow, which, after wallowing in the place, and drying herself in the sun, was found to be covered with fine white salt; and the skin of it is still shewn in a glass case. Near the town they have a very good chalk hill, on which the image of the moon adored by the ancient Pagans, is
said

said to have stood. In the same neighbourhood stands a *Lutheran* convent of ladies, called *Luhne*, which is worth seeing; and the little town of *Bardewick*, formerly a considerable place, but now remarkable only for its church, which contains several curious antiquities.

Dutchy of
Luneburg.

The dutchy of *Luneburg*, including *Zell*, lies in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, extending 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. Part of it is a barren sandy desert, another part is covered with woods and forests, but it has some fruitful lands near the banks of the river that water this country. However, as it abounds in wild hogs, deer, and other venison, the *German* nobility frequently resort hither to hunt in the season. On the death of *George-William*, the last duke of *Luneburg* and *Zell*, in 1705, these dutchies devolved on the electress of *Hanover*, his only daughter and heiress, and are now descended to her son, his present majesty *George II.* king of *Great Britain* and elector of *Hanover*.

Soldwedel.

From *Luneburg* continuing your journey, you pass through the villages of *Burg*, and *Bergen*; and entering the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, the first town you come to is *Soldwedel*, or *Saltzwedel*, a small but handsome town, belonging to the king of *Prussia*, situate on the river *Fetze*, a little below its conflux with the *Dune*, in the mid-way between *Luneburg* and *Stendal*. They have a pretty good trade in beer, which they export to *Luneburg*, and other neighbouring provinces. It is divided into the old and new towns, the former said to have been built by *Claudius Drusus*, and the latter by the emperor *Henry*. Anciently it was known by the name of *Heliopolis*, *urbs solis*, and it is said that in Pagan times there was a temple in this place dedicated to the sun.

Passing

Passing through the villages of *Zeitlingen* and *Wustreue*, you come to *Gardeblen*, a town of *Gardeleben*, Germany in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 40'$. It is said to have taken its name from the many pleasant gardens in the neighbourhood, where there is an old fort called in their language *Iron Jaws*. The beer they brew here is very much esteemed in those parts, as likewise their hops, which are bought up by the *Danes* and other foreigners; and the town has three hop-poles for its arms. This town was anciently called *Isoburgum*, as some think from the worship once paid to the goddess *Isis*, whose statue, it is pretended, was erected in an old castle without the town, which belonged not many years ago to the family of *Acherleben*. The neighbouring territory is very sandy. From hence to *Magdeburg*, you pass through the villages of *Wannefeld* and *Samswegen*. From *Magdeburg* to *Leipsic* you follow the first route already described.

In the land coach route there is nothing worth particular notice except what has been here mentioned in the merchant's route.

Remarkable places in the Hanover and Brunswic route from Hamburg to Leipsic.

FROM *Hamburg* you cross the *Elbe* to *Harburg*, already described p. 115. * Between *Harburg* and *Zell*, which is twelve German miles,

* Travellers sometimes go by *Spickerwick*, where the *Elbe* being much narrower, the passage is short and the charge easy; from thence on the north-east banks of the *Elbe* there are many delightful gardens in the territories of *Hamburg*; whereas at *Harburg* it is five or six English miles cross the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*.

there

there is scarce any thing but heath. The post stages, which are of four *German* miles, are very ill served, and the inns some of the worst in *Germany*, all which together render the road extremely disagreeable.

From *Harburg* you proceed to the village of *Zarendorff*. *Zarendorff*, the first post stage, and four *German* miles distant. The country abounds in heaths and woods; the peasants in some places complain of the unwholesome air; whether this arises from the earth not being cultivated, the number of inhabitants being small, or from the badness of the soil, we shall not pretend to determine. The next post town is *Witzendorff*, four *German* miles further. From thence you travel the same distance to *Zell*; the greatest part of the way appears like a desert, having only three or four mean villages, and very little corn land, but some flocks of sheep. The electorate of *Hanover* supplies the greatest part of *Germany* with mutton, as *Brandenburg* and *Westphalia* does with hogs, and *Hungary* with beef.

I. ZELL.

Zell, is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude 10° , latitude $52^{\circ} 52'$. This is the capital of the dutchies of *Zell* and *Luneburg*, situate at the confluence of the rivers *Aller* and *Fuhse*, about thirty-five miles south of *Luneburg*, and twenty north of *Hanover*. The town is ancient, and small, with great suburbs. It consists only of three streets, that run parallel, and has some old fortifications. Several coaches may go in front on the terrass round the town, which is adorned with trees planted all along; and the adjacent fine gardens, and grottos, form a very agreeable landskip. Here are a great many *French* people, as well catholics as protestants, of

of whom the former have a chapel, and the latter a church in the suburbs; but the *Lutheran* is the established religion. All the buildings are of timber, except the churches, the castle, and the house of correction, which are of brick. The duke's palace is a square building, moated round, and encompassed with pleasant gardens; but the architecture is nothing extraordinary. There is a handsome stud here for the king's saddle-horses, which are looked upon as the finest breed in *Europe*. There is also a very fine set of cream coloured horses for a coach of state. The inhabitants of the town carry on a small trade with *Bremen* by means of the river *Aller*. The great church was the burying place of the old dukes of *Zell*, where several of their monuments are shewn to travellers. This city was the residence of the late dukes of *Zell*, and *Luneburg*, but by marriage it is now devolved to the house of *Hanover*. The courts of justice for the dutchy of *Luneburg* are held in this city. In the neighbourhood of this city stands the castle of *Ahlen*, where the late heiress of *Luneburg Zell*, that was married to the late elector, and afterwards divorced, died, after thirty years residence.

Though there is a good deal of heath between *Zell* and *Hanover*, yet the country is very well cultivated; for the inhabitants not only make turf of the heath for fuel, but it serves also for pasturage and for manure. It is about twenty miles from one town to another. About half way you come to *Entzen*, a small mean village. In the way you may observe in several places the remains of ancient buildings, about three feet from the surface of the earth, which the common people are so weak as to think to have remained there since the deluge. The road from *Entzen* to *Hanover*, exhibits little more

more than heath, with very few houses and inhabitants.

II. HANOVER.

Hanover.

Hanover is a city of Germany in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 32'$. This is the capital of the dukedom of *Calenburg*, and of the king of *Great Britain's German* domi-

Situation.

nions, situate on the river *Leina*, in a very pleasant fruitful plain. It is supposed to be the ancient *Lephana* of *Ptolemy*; afterwards it was called *Lawrenroda*, from a neighbouring castle, subject to the counts of that title; and took its present name about *Henry the Lion's* time, because of a ferry here over the *Leina*, *Hanover* in the old *Saxon* dialect, signifying as much as *have-over* in *English*. It is surrounded by a wall and other works of no great strength, but the walk round them is very agreeable. The

Fortifications.

town is divided by the above-mentioned river into two parts, the old and new; the old is but indifferently built; the new is handsome enough, being adorned with some good structures, and

Buildings.

every day improving. The streets are regular, broad, and well furnished with lanthorns for the winter nights. The principal churches of the city are those dedicated to *St. James* and the *Holy Cross*, which are built of stone, and remarkable for some good paintings.

The palace.

The elector's palace is the castle, which stands on one side of the town upon the banks of the *Leina*, near the walls, being a large building of free-stone, containing several square courts. In consequence of a fire, which happened not many years since, great part of it has been rebuilt. The rooms are commodious, as well as grand, and many of them are hung with rich tapestry, for which

this palace is most distinguished. The opera-house, as well as the theatre for the *French* comedians, both within the palace, are ancient but commodious. The whole is rather rich, decent, and elegant, than splendid. The chapel of the palace is very handsome; here they are said to have a great many relics, which were brought from *Jerusalem* by *Charles* the *Lion*, duke of *Brunswic*. In the treasury there is a fine piece of silver ore, which is two feet long, about a foot and half broad, and weighs twenty pounds, and cost the king 1635 crowns and twenty groffes; it was dug out of the mine of *Andersberg* in *Hart-forest*, and great part of it is pure silver. In the chancery or secretary's office, there is a large library, filled with a good collection of books, and several valuable manuscripts. The *Roman* catholics are tolerated in this city and have a very handsome church of modern architecture.

The town being the residence of the electoral family, is pretty populous. The guard is always mounted, and open table is kept even when the king is not in his electoral dominions; at which time the administration, composed of a council of state, is conducted with the utmost dignity. During the whole winter there is a play acted twice a week, and a concert as often, to which every body is admitted gratis, the expence being defrayed by the court. Besides a house here for orphans, there is one hospital within the town, and another without it. The situation of *Hanover* is very agreeable, and there are several pleasant seats in the neighbourhood. This was formerly a free Imperial city, and one of the *Hans* towns, at which time their trade was in a most flourishing condition; but the only merchandize they export at present, is a kind of sweet muddy beer, which goes by the name

Diversions.

name of *Brubane*, and is taken off their hands by the neighbouring villages. The *Leina*, which waters the town, is a branch of the *Ailer*, that runs into the *Wefer*, and consequently communicates with *Bremen*. Here are four fairs a year, much frequented by foreigners.

Stables.

This city has acquired a new lustre since the accession of the house of *Hanover* to the electoral college, and more especially since its advancement to the throne of *Great Britain*. The king's stables are a noble structure, built by his late majesty; besides riding horses, they contain thirteen complete sets of coach horses of different colours, the most beautiful of their kind. The stables where the king's mules are kept, are also very magnificent. The king's palace at *Herrenhausen* lies about two *English* miles to the northward of the city. The way to it is through an agreeable avenue of trees, but the road is sandy. *Ernest Augustus*, the present king's grandfather, built this palace in 1670; the greater part of it is of wood, the apartments nothing extraordinary, though there is rich and decent furniture, with some good pictures. *Charles I.* and prince *Rupert* in particular, are said to be originals, and distinguished for their likenesses. The garden however may justly be admired. One side of it is covered by a narrow piece of water above a quarter of a mile in length. The walks are mostly of gravel, made wide and spacious, large squares and basons dividing the several parts of the garden. The intermediate spaces are formed by lofty groves and orchards; the whole produces a grand effect. The statues do not seem to be of the first rank. The *Fet d'eau*, erected by Mr. *Benson* in 1716*, perhaps exceeds any thing of the sort in the world; for it

it throws the water twenty feet high; the waters are forced to it by machines which are well known, and are the invention of Mr. *Holland*. Here is a sylvan theatre according to the *German* taste, on which plays and masquerades are sometimes exhibited: It is adorned with statues, and occasionally illuminated in a grand taste.

The king's forces in the electorate are said to be 24,000. They are distinguished for their valour, of which they gave signal proofs in the last war. The revenues of the electorate are about 4,000,000 of dollars, that is, 700,000*l.* a considerable part of which arises from the silver mines. The number of inhabitants in the city of *Hanover* is said to be about fifty thousand.

The King has a fine hunting seat at *Ghoerd*, twenty eight *German* miles from the city. It is said that 1200 persons can be accommodated at this place, where his majesty makes greater expence than at any other diversion. The woods are cut into vistas, and the tract of country so large, that the trees which were blown down not many years ago in a storm, though computed at eighty thousand, are notwithstanding hardly missed.

Setting out from *Hanover*, you come to *Zehn*, *Zehn*, a small place in this electorate. The distance is eight miles; the greatest part of the road is very sandy and disagreeable; but the soil produces corn, and there are some pleasant groves near the road. Coming from *Zehn*, *Hanover* appears to you at the distance of a long *German* mile, as if it stood in the midst of a wood. From hence you proceed to *Peina*, which is eight miles further, through a good road, but mostly on a

heath and barren land. *Peina* is a small town in the bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, situate on the river *Fuse*. This is the *Castrum Pegnum* of the *Latins*. It has a strong castle on a hill, which is the chief strength of the bishopric. From hence to *Brunswic* is twelve miles.

IV. BRUNSWIC.

Brunswic.

Brunswic is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 30'$. This city is so called from its founder *Bruno*, one of the sons of *Ludolph* duke of *Saxony*; it was formerly one of the *Hans* towns and a free Imperial city, but after many struggles it was obliged to surrender its liberties to the duke of *Brunswic*. The town is situate in a plain on the river *Ocker*, about thirty-five miles east of *Hanover*, and thirty south-east of *Zell*. It is of a square form, and about two miles in circumference, divided in the middle by the river *Ocker*. The private houses are tolerably well built, tho most part of timber. The fortifications are not very extraordinary, though they have been enlarged of late, and furnished with a numerous garison. The great church, dedicated to *St. Blaise*, is a handsome building, and worth seeing; as also the arsenal, and the stadt-house. In the square before the great church there is a brazen lion, erected as a monument to *Henry the Lion*. The other things worth seeing are, the opera-house, and the duke's palace. This is a large and magnificent structure, built by duke *Augustus-William*, who died in 1731. The furniture is rich, new, and excellent y well chosen. Among the

the rest there are very fine pictures, and a cabinet full of curiosities. There are several great princes of the *Brunswic* family buried in the cathedral. They have in this city the largest bronze mortar in *Europe*, made in 1411. There is a small but neat church here for the *Roman* catholics; though the citizens value their town for being the first of any note that embraced *Luther's* doctrine.

The chief trade of the inhabitants is in tanning leather, and in brewing *mum* from a malt made of barley, with a small mixture of wheat, well hopped. There is one thin weak sort for their common drink; but what they call *ship-mum*, is scarce drinkable, till it has purged itself at sea, by which they transport great quantities abroad. Butter and hops are likewise great commodities here; and they have a sweet sort of beer called *brew-han*. There are two fairs in this city every year, at which a great deal of business is done, all the ducal family being then generally here, with foreign princes sometimes, and always a great concourse of the nobility. The dutchy of *Brunswic* carries on a trade of some consequence with *Bohemia*. The country abounds in hops, which are esteemed the best in all *Germany*: They have likewise great plenty of turnips, of the seeds of which they make good oil.

The reigning prince is *Charles* duke of *Brunswic* House of *Wolfembuttel*, and *Beveren*, he was born in the *Brunswic*. year 1713, and succeeded his father in 1735. He was married July 2, 1733, to *Philippine-Charlotte*, daughter of *Frederick-William*, king of *Prussia*, by whom he has issue four sons and three daughters; his eldest son is *Charles-William-Ferdinand*, born 9 October, 1735. The princes of the house of *Brunswic* are descended from

Ernest duke of *Luneburg* and *Zell*, who died in 1546. The branch of *Brunswic-Wolfembuttle* is from *Henry* his eldest son; and the electoral branch of *Hanover* from *William* the youngest son. The revenues of this country are said not to exceed 262,000*l.* and though the court is very numerous, yet the œconomy of the prince is such that he has theatrical and musical entertainments at his own expence, and foreigners are received with great civility. The duke's forces are estimated at 13,000; the troops are very clean, and cloathed much after the *Prussian* manner.

Saltzdahlen.

The dukes palace at *Saltzdahlen* deserves a traveller's notice: it is situated at the distance of four miles from *Brunswic* in a very mean village, and the road to it is but indifferent. The palace is built mostly of timber, and the rooms are lined chiefly with painted cloths. The garden is in no bad taste, but the statues are contemptible. The gallery of pictures is exceeding fine; and the end of it is divided into several apartments. The left wing is furnished in a grotesque taste, with *China* porcelane; another is full of enamell'd ware, a great part of which is said to be painted by *Raphael* of *Urbino*, when he was enamoured with the potter's daughter. Among the pictures there are many curious originals; the most eminent are the *Ascension* by *Vougerman*; *Rembrans* and his family, by himself; *Spinola*, by *Rubens*; a *Fleming*, by *Vandike*; a religious piece, by *Jordan*; *Abraham* embracing his son, by *Liebens*.

The road from *Brunswic* to *Wolfembuttle* is very pleasant. You cross a little wood, through which there are several routes cut, and as you come near the town several pretty seats appear in view. About an *English* mile from *Wolfembuttle*

the is the palace of *Antonienburg*, belonging to the duke's mother.

V. WOLFEMBUTTLE.

Wolfembuttle is a city of Germany in the circle *Wolfembuttel* of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 32'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 20'$. This was the seat of the ancient dukes of *Brunswic*, and is very strong both by art and nature, consisting of two parts, the one called *Arx Guelphica*, where the palace stands, having obtained its name from the founder, who was one of the *Guelphian* family; the other called *Henricstat*, from duke *Henry* the younger, who laid the foundation of it. The small river *Ocker* fills a mote round the town, and furnishes the inhabitants with water in a convenient manner. The town is not half so big as *Brunswic*, and the houses are of timber. The new church is an elegant building, where a great many dukes and dutchesses of *Brunswic* lie interred. The palace is ancient, and makes no great appearance, but it has several apartments well furnished, and two small galleries of pictures. The library belonging to the castle is a fine oval room, where they are reckoned to have one of the best collection of printed books in *Germany*. In the duke's cabinet there is a small but choice collection of rarities. The arsenal is well furnished with military implements.

Sixteen miles from *Wolfembuttle* in the way to *Magdeburg*, stands the city of *Helmstadt* *Helmstadt*, belonging to the duke of *Brunswic*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 50'$. It is reckoned the oldest town in *Saxony* next to *Bardewic*, being said to have been built by *Charles the Great* in 782. The name is derived from the quantity of elms in the neighbourhood. The town is small,

indifferently built, and surrounded with an old fortification. It is however remarkable for its university, founded and endowed with large privileges by *Julius* duke of *Brunswic-Wolfembutte*, in 1567. The library belonging to the university is reckoned one of the best in *Germany*.

Road to
Wolfembutte

The road from hence to *Wolfembutte* is good, but the country hilly, and the valleys abound in cattle. There are several groves of oaks, which being kept perfectly clean, have a charming effect. A few miles to the eastward of this road are several mines of iron, copper, silver, and, as they say, some gold also. In the dominions of the duke of *Brunswic* as well as in those of the elector of *Saxony*, there is a great variety of ore, which constitutes a considerable part of their revenues.

Halberstadt.

But continuing your journey according to the route given p. 215, from *Wolfembutte* you proceed to *Halberstadt*, a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Saxony*, and capital of the principality of *Halberstadt*. It is situated in east longitude $11^{\circ} 6'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 55'$, thirty-five miles south-west of *Magdeburg*, and forty south-east of *Brunswic*. The little river *Hotheim* runs by the town, which in general is a neat uniform place, and has some good churches and other handsome buildings; in particular, the cathedral is well worth seeing. There is an inn in this place, which is looked upon as the largest, and to have the best accommodations of any in *Europe*. It was formerly a bishop's see, but received the *Lutheran* religion in 1591. Their last bishop, *Leopold William* of *Austria*, restored the *Roman* catholic worship, till the *Swedes*, upon taking the town, restored *Lutheranism* again. By the treaty of *Westphalia*, it was made a secular principality, and conferred on the elector of *Brandenburg* to whom it still belongs.

longs. The cathedral, which is a free stone pile, adorned with remarkable statues, belongs to a chapter, wherein the catholics and protestants are equally admitted, and both are allowed their public worship. The catholics have several convents in the town, of which that of the Recollects is the handsomest, and their church is very fine. This is the seat of the regency of the principality, and of the courts of justice.

From *Halberstadt* you travel on to *Quedling-*^{*Quedling-*}*burg*, a town in *Germany* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 50'$. This city is but small, and was formerly a *Hans* town, but the citizens rebelling against their abbess in 1475, they were made subject to the elector of *Saxony*. It had formerly a castle on the top of a neighbouring hill, which is now demolished. At present it is remarkable only for a nunnery, whose abbess is a *Lutheran*, and sovereign of the place, though under the protection of the house of *Brandenburg*, who purchased the protection fee of the abbey and of the city of *Northausen*, of the late elector of *Saxony*, for 50,000 *l.* Since the *Prussians* have garrisoned the town, and established several courts in it; the abbess has little more than the shadow of power, and her revenue does not exceed 5000 *l.* a year. The present incumbent is a sister of the king of *Prussia*. No nuns are admitted into the convent but of noble extraction for eight descents. The abbey was founded in the tenth century, by the emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and his daughter *Maud* was the first abbess. The countess of *Stolberg* brought in *Lutheranism* in 1539. It depends immediately upon the empire, and the abbess has her deputy in the diet among the prelates of the *Rhine*.

VI. HALLE.

Halle.

Halle is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 5'$. latitude $51^{\circ} 35'$. It is situated on the river *Sala*, forty miles south-west of *Wittenburg*, depends on the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and is subject to the king of *Prussia*. Some derive its name from the *Greek* word $\alpha\lambda\varsigma$, *salt*, because of the many salt-pits in this place. It is called *Halla Saxonum* to distinguish it from others of that name elsewhere. It was built by the emperor *Otho* II. in 981, and made an imperial town, and so it continued till 1308, when it was united to *Misnia*, and gave title of *Saxe-Halle* to a branch of the *Saxon* family. The town is neatly built on the side of a pleasant hill covered with vines. They have some handsome churches, of which that in the market place, adorned with the fine paintings of *Luke Granach*, and enriched with a fine library, is the most remarkable. The inhabitants are a very affable complaisant people, famous for speaking the *High Dutch* in its greatest purity. They have here some of the saltest springs in *Germany*, of which they make a great quantity of salt. These salt-pits bring in a considerable revenue to the king of *Prussia*, in so much that some say they pay a weekly toll of five or six hundred crowns to the administrator of *Magdeburg*. Here is also a very good university which was founded by *Frederic* king of *Prussia* in 1695, who invited a great many able professors in all faculties to settle in this place. This brought a great concourse of students to the university, which still maintains its reputation. It has the advantage of that of *Leipsic*, because it is much cheaper living, and the students here are not such spendthrifts,
nor

nor so much addicted to expence and gallantry. The *French* refugees have erected several woollen and silk manufactures in this city, which have met with pretty good success. But the most famous thing in *Halle* is the hospital for orphans, which was begun by professor *Francs*, a native of *Lubec*, in 1693, without any fund for supporting it, and has hitherto been maintained and made very considerable both for the buildings and number of scholars, mechanics and poor, by charitable contributions. The original establishment of this place has been improved to a very great degree, and it is now reckoned one of the best societies for education in *Europe*. In this place, and in the university, they compute 2000 students. The other places worth seeing at *Halle* are, the town-house, the college, the great church, the church of *St. Mary*, the red-tower, the water-works, the magazines for corn, the old palace of the former dukes, the prince's gardens, and the ruins by the *Montzburg*. Not far from this town lies the old fortress of *Giebichenstein*, where they shew the chamber out of which *Lewis II.* margrave of *Thuringia* flung himself into the *Saale*. Since the year 1693 they have found in their neighbouring mountains several good coal mines.

Remarkable places in the first route from Leipzig to Prague by Chemnitz.

There is no post-waggon from *Leipzig* to *Prague*, but a sort of heavy coach by the way of *Chemnitz*, which sets out on *Wednesday* towards eleven in the morning, and comes back on *Sunday* noon.

Chemnitz.

Leaving *Leipsic* you pass through the villages of *Borne* and *Penick*, and you come to *Chemnitz*, a town of *Upper Saxony*, in the province of *Misnia*, situated thirty *English* miles south-west of *Dresden*. It stands on a small river of that name, and is the capital of the circle of the mountains or *Ertzgebersche Creyse*. There is a good castle here that defends it, and is called *Augustburg*. It was an imperial town till 1308, that *Frederic* marquiss of *Misnia* united it to his dominions. The neighbourhood of this place is famous for good mines of lead and tin.

Marienburg.

From *Chemnitz* you travel twelve miles further to *Marienburg*, a small town of *Saxony* on the frontiers of *Bohemia*, built by duke *Henry* of *Saxony*, in 1518, for the accommodation of the men who work on the silver mines which were at that time discovered in this neighbourhood, and are said to bring a great revenue to the elector. It is situate in a fruitful territory, abounding with all necessaries of life. The streets are very neat and the houses well built. The churches and town house are pretty good structures.

Slany.

Leaving *Marienburg* you soon enter the high mountains of *Bohemia* by *Pafsberg*, or the mountain *S. Sebastian*. Proceeding from thence you meet with never a town till you come to *Prague*, except *Slany*, a small city, capital of a circle of that name. It is but indifferently built, and contains nothing worth notice.

I. PRAGUE.

Prague.

Prague is the capital of the kingdom of *Bohemia*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 20'$, latitude 50° , an hundred and forty miles north-west of *Vienna*, an hundred north-east of *Ratisbon*, and seventy south

south of *Dresden*. This is one of the largest and handsomest cities in *Europe*, pleasantly situated on the river *Mulda*, in a fruitful country, encompassed with palaces, and pleasure houses, in form of an amphitheatre. It is the see of an archbishop, whose suffragans are the bishop of *Leutmerick*, *Koningsgratz*, and *Olmütz*. The name of it, before the *Bohemians* settled here, is not certainly known; though it is thought to be the ancient *Ma-broduum*. The modern name it has had from the *Slavonians*. The fortifications consist of a wall, bastions, and other works, which render it as strong as a place of that extent can be, but it is commanded by several hills. 'Tis divided into three parts, called the old, new, and little city. The old town on the east of the *Mulda*, is very populous, and full of fair but old fashioned houses. Here stands the university, which consists, as they say, of about six thousand students, but not comparable to what it was in former times, when they were said to have had no less than thirty thousand, that is, in 1409, when *John Huss* was rector. This is the only university in *Bohemia*, and still one of the most famous in *Europe*. Here are also several colleges and monasteries; that of the *Jesuits*, is a most magnificent building.

Before the last war in *Germany*, there was a vast number of *Jews* who inhabited this part of the city, and gave it the name of the *Jews-Town*: but in the last war they were expelled this city as well as most parts of the kingdom, for being supposed to have carried on an illicit correspondence with the king of *Prussia*. It is said however, that at the intercession of the maritime powers, several of them were permitted to return. In the town-house which stands in

this part of *Prague*, there is a famous clock with several motions, like that of *S. John* at *Lyons*; and in the market-place there is a great stone column, with a statue of the Virgin on the top, of gilt brass, and four angels at the corners, holding four divels in chains. Near it there is a fountain with twelve fronts, but ruinous, the bason is of red marble, which resembles porphyry at a distance. The twelve signs of the Zodiac are engraved round it, and in the middle there is a figure on a pedestal. The ancient town was probably where the old city is, and perhaps was first of all on the height at *Vissehrad*, where the first dukes of *Bohemia* had their castle, on which a church was built in 1088 by king *Wratislaus*.

New town.

The new town was formerly separated from the old by a wall, but now only by a ditch, into which they can let the water at pleasure. Here are the ruins of the ancient palace of the kings, the walls of which are so cemented, that they can be scarce demolished by any engine. The Jesuits have built a college here, which is esteemed an excellent structure: over the gate there are thirteen statues of men, as large as the life, of a stone which resembles brass. The *Irish Franciscans* have a very handsome convent here, and a good library. The castle of the *Vissehrad* is pretty well fortified, so as to be able to make a tolerable defence. This part of the town was considerably damaged, when besieged in 1744 by the king of *Prussia*, a vast many houses towards the gates of the town having been demolished by the bombardments.

The lesser town.

The lesser town lies on the west of the *Mulda*, and much exceeds the old in pleasantness and buildings. It is joined to the old town by a bridge

bridge, reckoned one of the finest in *Europe*. The bridge. This bridge was begun by the emperor *Charles IV.* 1357, and was not finished till 1502. It is seventeen hundred feet long, and thirty five feet broad; has twenty four arches, and the whole is built of hewn stone. Over every pier they have put the statue of a saint on each side, and a great crucifix of copper gilt, which the *Jews* were compelled to set up in this place, as an atonement for some insult offered to the Christian religion. The bridge has two high gates under two large towers at each end. Part of this town is built on a rising ground, at the top of which stands *Upper Prague*: here the empress queen has a summer house, and a fine old palace, ^{The royal} which has several great halls and galleries, with ^{palace.} a multitude of other apartments adorned with handsome pictures. Here she keeps her court when she comes to *Prague*; and here meet the tribunals of the regency, the chief of which consists of 12 stadtholders, who are of the empress's privy council, represent her person, and are most of them great officers of the crown. The head of the council is the burgrave, who is governor of the kingdom, as well as of the city. The great hall of the palace where the coronation feast is kept, is one of the largest of the kind in *Europe*, some say next to that of *Westminster*. In the court of the royal palace, there is an excellent equestrian statue of *S. George*, in bronze, which was made in 1333. The mathematical house in the garden is looked upon as a very fine piece of architecture, though not exempt from faults; it was either built for *Tycho Brahe*, or applied to his use. Within the enclosure of the palace, stands the cathedral dedicated to *S. Vitus*, which is famous, not only for being the burying-place of the kings of *Bohemia*, but of the two

two patrons of the country, *S. Wenceslaus* and *S. John Nepomucenus*. The chapel of the former is lined within with all sorts of *Bohemian* jaspers of fine colours, in many of which there is a mixture of amethysts and agates, but they are put together in a very irregular manner. The shrine of *S. John Nepomucenus* is adorned with statues and other decorations of silver. The kings of *Bohemia* are crowned in this church by the archbishop, and the queens by the abbess of *S. George*. *John of Huss* was the parish priest of the church of *S. Gallus*, where they shew his chalices and pulpit, and have several manuscripts of his people, and those of *Wicklif*. The famous *Tycho Brahe* is buried in the church of *Teyna*; he attended the court of *Rodolph* the second, and was a great favourite of that emperor. On a stone against a pillar of that church there is a relief of him in a coat of mail, his left hand on his sword, and his right on a globe; there is a chain about his neck, with a medal on it, and round the stone is this inscription:

Anno Domini 1603, die 24 Octobris obiit illustris & generosus Tycho Brahe Dominus in Kundstrup sacræ, Cæsareæ majestatis consiliarius cujus ossa hic requiescunt.

Over this there is another monument of marble, with a long epitaph upon it.

Palaces.

The lesser town is adorned with most of the houses of the nobility. The architecture of that of prince *Lobcowitz* is very good, as likewise of the counts of *Webna* and *Colowrat*, of the archbishop, and of the *Norbertin* monks; but most of the others are in a bad taste. The palace of *Collaredo* and its gardens are admired for neatness, but

but are not very large. The counts *Galas* and *Straka* have very grand palaces; but that which exceeds them all in magnificence, is the palace of prince *Tschernin*; the stair-case, and a suit of rooms in it are very grand; one bed-chamber is entirely hung and furnished with cloth of gold, adorned with silk *Indian* work.

The women of quality at *Prague* dress much after the *French* fashion; the other women of the better sort wear furred caps like the *Grecian* women, long clokes with large necks, some of them of sattin lined with taffeta, and petticoats of the same, but very short. There is very little trade in this city, which is owing to their want of manufactures. The shops are but very ill furnished, and the town with regard to the mechanic part of it looks very poor. There are chrystals here called *Bohemian* chrystals, which have a very good lustre when polished by the *Jews*, and are set in ear-pendants, rings, and shirt-buttons; but are chiefly for lustres and drinking-glasses, which are vended all over *Europe*. This place was taken several times during the civil wars in *Germany*; and every body remembers the hardships it has undergone since the death of *Charles VI.* It has been plundered successively by the *French* and *Prussians*, so that it will be in all probability a great while, before it can be restored to its former splendor.

Dress.

Trade.

Revolutions

Near the city they have begun to build a magnificent hospital for invalids, on a private benefaction, and they had near finished a few years ago two courts of thirteen, which they say are designed. A league to the north of *Prague* there is a place of good architecture called *Troya*, belonging to the counts of *Pelting*. At *Weissenberg* or the *White Mountain* near the city, the eighth

Neighbourhood.

eighth of *November* 1620, was fought the famous battle betwixt *Maximilian* duke of *Bavaria*, and *Frederic V.* elector *Palatine*, who married the daughter of *James I.* of *England*; by which the latter lost both the kingdom of *Bohemia* and his palatinate, after he had been crowned in *Prague*; and the conquerors built a church upon the spot. Near this place is the park of *Eynstern*, where there is a very curious structure, which from its figure is called the star building; it consists of three stories, and of six points, and there are six rooms in the shape of a lozenge, with a passage between each of them, and a round apartment in the middle. The cieling of the rooms of the grand floor are adorned with compartments of history reliefs, exactly after the *Roman* taste; the middle story is without any ornament; and there is one room in the highest, in which the history of this battle, and some others, is painted on the ceiling in several compartments.

Diversions. There are few cities in *Europe*, where there are more gentry, or gentry more wealthy, than at *Prague*; nor do the nobility in any part of the world keep greater state. As to company there is no town in the empire that has a greater choice. There are assemblies in the houses of quality every night, where they divert themselves with gaming, and crown the night with good cheer, as pheasants, ortolans, trouts, salmon and cray-fish, with good wine. They have a tolerable *Italian* opera, and but a very indifferent play-house, with wretched performers. In winter they have races in stately sledges, besides masquerading and splendid balls. Some part of *Bohemia* produces pretty good wine. In summer the gentry go into the country, where they pass the time in hunt-

hunting; most of the nobility keep packs of hounds, and others hawks. The generality keep musicians in their service; and as they are always civil and polite to strangers, especially whom they know to be persons of family, one is always sure of passing one's time agreeably among them. The principal inns at *Prague* are, the *Golden Unicorn*, in the little town; and the *King's Head* in the old town.

Remarkable places in the route from Leipzig to Prague, by the way of Dresden.

From *Leipzig* to *Dresden* a post-waggon sets out twice a week, viz. on *Sundays* at eleven in the morning, and on *Thursdays* at nine in the morning; and another comes from *Dresden* to *Leipzig* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the afternoon. There is also a kind of stage-coach which sets out on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* at seven in the morning, and comes back on *Mondays* and *Fridays* in the forenoon. The price with the post-waggon is two dollars fifteen groffes; and with the coach one dollar twenty groffes, besides the postillion money. From *Dresden* to *Prague* there is no post-waggon, so that you must either hire a coach or chaise for the whole journey, or travel with post-horses.

Carriages
from *Leipzig*.

Leaving *Leipzig* you travel twelve miles till you come to *Wurtzen*. Some parts of the road are sandy and disagreeable; the land produces grain; and there are several towns and villages. It is surprizing that in so plentiful a country as *Saxony*, and in a road so frequented as that from *Leipzig* to *Dresden*, there should be such indifferent accommodation in the little towns and villages.

ges. It is true there is provision to be had, but it is so ill dressed, and the houses so nasty, that it is enough to turn one's stomach.

Oschatz.

Wurtzen is a small town situate on the *Mulda*, which was formerly subject to its own counts. They have a handsome church here; and are famous for brewing good beer, of which they sell a very large quantity at *Leipsic*. From thence proceeding thro' a direct road you come to *Oschatz*, a small town in the circle of *Misnia* in *Saxony*, situate on the little river *Colnitz*, fourteen miles distant from *Meissen*.

But those who have the curiosity to see the elector's hunting seat at *Hubertsburg*, must go a little out of the way, and direct their course from *Wurtzen* to *S. Hubertsburg*, which is eight miles. The roads in this neighbourhood are very good, and where the soil is inferior, industry seems to supply the deficiency.

St. Hubertsburg.

S. Hubertsburg is a palace intended as a hunting seat, built at the entrance of a forest, where there are several roads cut. The adjacent country is proper for the sport. The hunting equipage of the *Saxon* court is an uniform of yellow cloth laced with silver. The palace is large but not magnificent, nor is it yet entirely furnished. The fine apartments intended for the queen are lined with green damask laced with gold, and those for the king, of crimson in the same castle. The dining room, which is round, is an elegant apartment. The gallery is of a good size, and furnished with some fine pictures. There is a handsome lustre of *French* porcelane, very little inferior to that of *Saxony*. There is also a picture of *S. Francis Xavier*, supported by an angel, done in crayons by the king's daughter, now the dauphiness of *France*. The gardens of this palace are small, but the situation ad-

admirable, and the ground was lately laid out to enlarge them.

From *St. Hubertsburg* you proceed ten miles through a very pleasant country till you come to the village of *Staub*. From thence to *Meissen* *Staub*. it is ten miles, through a champain country; the road is good, and the soil rich and well cultivated; towns, woods, and pasture lands are agreeably intermixed. Drawing near to *Meissen* you descend a steep hill, and pass the *Elbe* on a wooden brige.

I. MEISSEN.

Meissen is a city of *Upper Saxony*, and once *Meissen*. the capital of *Misnia*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 15'$, situate on the river *Elbe*, within *Situation*, twelve miles of *Dresden*. It was built by the emperor *Henry I.* and has some handsome houses. There is an old palace belonging to the elector of *Saxony*, situated on the top of an hill, and built in the form of a castle, which defends the town. It was formerly a bishopric, founded by the emperor *Otho*, about the middle of the tenth century; but since 1581, it has been in possession of the electors. The cathedral is worth seeing, *Buildings*, having several handsome monuments, and among the rest, those of the electoral family. The castle-bridge is very remarkable, being as high as the steeple of the great church, which is of a very great height. They have a handsome wooden bridge over the *Elbe*, covered against the weather, and reckoned the best of the kind in *Germany*.

Meissen is remarkable chiefly for its wines, and *Wines*. its manufacture of *Porcelane*, which goes by the name of *Dresden*. With regard to its wines, there would be no great loss, if it had none at all, the grapes seldom coming to maturity; however it

it becomes tolerable, when it is kept about a dozen years. The people of the country sell it to the *Hamburgers*, who mix it with a *French* white wine, which is insipidly sweet, and sent in great quantities to the north.

Porcelane or
Dresden
china.

The manufacture of *Porcelane* surpasses that of *China*, because of the beauty of the paintings, in which there is great order and proportion. The gold is used with great taste, and the painters are such as excel in their profession, being chosen by the king, to whom the fabric belongs. As for the invention of this manufacture, they give the following account of it. A boy of the name of *Bedker*, apprentice to an apothecary in *Berlin*, had a powder or tincture given him by a *Jew*, which, as they say, turned all sorts of metals into gold. He was sent for by the king of *Prussia*, but afterwards escaped to *Wittenburg*: the king of *Poland*, to make sure of his person, kept him at the castle of *Konigstein*; and it is said he could transmute metals to gold as long as his tincture lasted. After this he made several experiments on earths in *Saxony*, and at last having found out the art of making *Porcelane*, was fixed at this place, created a baron, and had a stipend settled upon him. The manufacture was begun upwards of forty years ago, and the inventor has been dead about half that time. It belongs, as I have already observed, to the king, who makes more presents of it than he sells. The manufacture is conducted with the utmost secrecy, for there is no admittance into the most common part of the work, without an order from the governor of *Dresden*; nor are the workmen ever seen without the gates of this strong hold. It is sold only at one place in *Dresden* and *Leipsic*, and the cheapest of it is dearer than *China* ware of the same quality in *England*. At first it was made

made only of red earth, which was not glazed, but they polished it, at a great expence, as fine as marble; afterwards they left off making that fort. Organ-pipes have been made of it, and statues of men about three feet high, besides figures of several sorts of birds and beasts, painted in their natural colours; and many of them large pieces. They make also heads of canes, buttons for cloaths, and snuff-boxes set in gold, embellished with all sorts of exquisite figures.

The road between *Meissen* and *Dresden* is one of the pleasantest in *Europe*, through hills, vales, vineyards, gardens, meadows, and along the banks of the *Elbe*. Four miles from *Meissen* upon a very high hill stands the castle of *Scharffenberg* belonging to the lords of *Miltitz*.

II. DRESDEN.

Dresden is a city of *Germany* and capital of the *Dresden*. electorate of *Saxony*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 36'$, latitude 51° . It is a large and populous city, the usual residence of the elector of *Saxony*, situate *Situation*, on the river *Elbe*, about sixty-five miles northwest of *Prague*, eighty-five south of *Berlin*, and twenty north from the borders of *Bohemia*. Some say it takes its name from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which in their language are called *Dreyen seen*. It is fortified after the modern *Fortificati-* way, the bastions faced with stone, and in some *ons*, places defended by a double ditch, yet it cannot boast of its strength. The river *Elbe* divides the town into two parts, one called the new, and the other the old city. The bridge over the *Elbe* *Bridge*, which was widened by the late king, is one of the most beautiful in *Europe*; it is 540 feet long, and 36 broad, consisting of eighteen arches, and built of hewn stone. Great order is observed in passing this bridge, one side being appointed to lead to

Buildings.

to the new city, and the other to the old. Near the latter it is adorned with a crucifix of brass of curious workmanship, about half as big as the life. The new town where the elector's palace stands is the best built, and well worth a traveller's attention. The houses are all of freestone, high, and substantial; the streets broad, straight, well paved, neat, and in the night time well lighted. Here are several squares with lofty stone buildings, in which are six or seven stories. The rooms, though neat, are not large. Near the entrance of that part called the new city, is an equestrian statue of the late king *Augustus II.* erected on a lofty pedestal, said to be made by a common smith, and as such may be admired; but it has many capital defects, particularly in the head of the horse.

Electoral
palace.

The elector's palace, or castle, joins to the bridge, at the entrance of the new town. It is an antient structure, making but an indifferent appearance. The inside however makes amends, the apartments being noble, and splendidly fur-

Green vault

nished. The apartment called the *grune gewolbe*, or green vault, is a repository of great riches, as well as curiosities. It is composed of three arched rooms, which contain a prodigious treasure, shining all over with gold and precious stones. Here are several sets of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, &c. Every set is complete, and consists of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c. swords, hangers, sword-belts, canes, muffs, snuff-boxes, watches, tweezer-cases, pocket-books, in short all the most expensive trinkets, many of exquisite art, ranged with admirable nicety in cases of crystal.

Kunst Kam-
mer.

In the apartment called the *Kunst Kammer*, or chamber of knowledge, you are entertained with
curio-

curiosities of a different kind. The first chamber contains a large collection of prints; the second, the mineral gallery; the third, things petrified; the fourth, different sorts of wood and vegetables; the fifth, a small cabinet of skeletons, and other anatomical curiosities; the sixth, many sorts of animals, the skins of which are stuffed; the seventh, the skins of fishes stuffed; the eighth, different kinds of shells; the ninth, is of amber; the tenth, is a grotto with water-springs; the eleventh has many curiosities in coral; the twelfth, the skeletons of lions, bears, &c. of a prodigious size.

The gallery of pictures, since the purchase of Gallery. the duke of *Modena's* collection, is one of the finest in *Europe*. The whole consists of above 2000 pieces, and are valued to near 500,000*l*. There are many pieces which are said to be inimitable, particularly our Saviour curing the sick, and the shepherds finding him immediately after his birth, by *Correggio*. These pictures not being ranged in proper order, appear to disadvantage; but it is certain, that some of the choicest pieces of *Raphael*, *Rubens*, *Correggio*, and all the top masters, are exhibited in the most magnificent profusion. There is also a small gallery, all of portraits in crayons; the greatest part are of persons with whom the king was acquainted in his travels, particularly in *Italy*. Most of those pieces are performed by *Signora Rosalba*, and are certainly very beautiful. The electoral library consists of a very good collection of books, &c.

The stables, which are shewn to travellers, Stables. are very magnificent, and filled with some of the finest horses in the world, which have each an iron rack and a copper manger. Near the stables there is a long arched wall, with the pictures of several favourite horses; and over it a gallery, where

where all the dukes and electors of *Saxony* are drawn both in their robes and military habits ; among which are shewn two pieces, said to be the pictures of those two *Saxon* generals *Hengist* and *Horfa*, who first obtained a settlement in *Britain*, though 'tis probable, as *Dr. Nicholson* observes, that neither of these names were ever known to the ancient *Saxons*.

Chapel.

The present king has begun to build a *Roman* catholic chapel within the palace, for the use of his own household, which when finished, will be one of the most magnificent in *Europe*. The

Arsenal.

arsenal is an oblong-square building, containing near 400 pieces of brass canon, a great quantity of muskets and other arms, with several suits of armour, and coats of mail of silver, &c. Here also is a representation of *Hungarian* and other horse and foot, drawn up in parties with their commander at their heads, made so as to turn round.

Indian palace.

The palace of *Holland*, called also the *Indian* palace, contains every thing curious from *China* and *Japan*, being a very extraordinary collection, in which they have placed a great variety of the *Dresden* porcelane, and the whole furniture is *Indian*. A very pleasant garden belongs to this palace, which runs down to the *Elbe*, and is adorned with statues of white marble, purchased by the late elector at *Rome*, of cardinal *Albani*, besides two noble obelisks, and two very fine fountains. Near the palace of the *Indies* stands a magnificent structure, built by the states of *Saxony* for maintaining two companies of cadets, all gentlemen of the country, who are instructed in the sciences fit for persons of quality. In the same street there is an amphitheatre for the battles of wild beasts, of which a great number is kept for the purpose. The small *Turkey* palace is furnished

furnished after the *Turkish* manner, and with pictures relating to those countries.

The palace of count *Brühl*, the present prime minister, has been built at several different times. Palace of count *Brühl*.

The apartments are elegant and richly furnished, but not many of them magnificent; they have lustres of porcelain in beautiful figures; the tables are set off with variety of tea equipages, and figures of men and women, birds and beasts of porcelain. The drawing-room is empannelled with looking-glasses, adorned with rich paintings, and his cabinet furnished with enamels and crayons. The house and the gardens belonging to it are situated on the *Elbe*, near the bridge, and command a pleasant prospect. His library, which is in the garden, is 220 feet long, and well furnished with books. But the most striking object is the gallery of pictures, which tho' not containing a fourth part so many as the royal gallery, is incomparably more magnificent, being 156 ells long, which is 18 longer than that of *Versailles*. The pictures are set off to great advantage, being ranged only on one side, and the windows fronting them very lofty. The pannels between the casements are of looking-glass, against which are placed busts and statues, that have a very grand effect. There are five or six houses more, which are here called hotels, but in *Italy* would certainly pass for palaces; of these the chief are the *hotel de Fuhl*, and the *hotel de Hoyhm*.

The suburbs and avenues of *Dresden* are vastly agreeable, being full of pleasure gardens, where the citizens amuse themselves in summer. Among the rest, the great garden belonging to the king is a most delightful place, being adorned with a large number of fine modern statues; and in the middle of it there is a palace filled

N

with

Suburbs.

with curiosities and antiquities. The orangery, which is in another part of the town, has 400 orange-trees of a very large size, and remarkably straight. In the *Swinger* garden, there is a great collection of natural and artificial curiosities, of mathematical instruments, and all sorts of prints. Part of the palace of *Pilenitz* three leagues from the town is built after the *Chinese* manner.

Neighbour-
hood.

Dresden is surrounded on one side with hills, which are beautifully filled with vineyards. A small day's journey to the south-west of *Dresden*, about *Friburg*, there are several mines of silver, lead, copper, antimony, and arsenic, which belong to the elector of *Saxony*; and they have a particular way of managing the ores. There are several fine marbles in *Saxony*, and a sort of soft green marble, which they call serpentine, of which they make a great number of small vases and toys. They have also very fine jaspers, agates, and the asbestos; and a great quantity of precious stones are found in the mines, particularly amethysts, topazes, opals, chalcedony, and in some of the rivers of *Voightland* they find gold dust.

Present e-
lectoral fa-
mily.

The present elector of *Saxony* is *Augustus III.* born 17 October, 1696; he succeeded his father *Augustus II.* in the electorate of *Saxony* February 1, 1732-3, and was elected king of *Poland* October 5, 1733. He married the arch-duchess *Maria-Josepha*, the eldest daughter of *Joseph* emperor of *Germany*, in 1719, by whom he has issue five sons and six daughters. His eldest son *Frederick*, born September 5, 1722, married 1747, the princess *Maria-Antonietta*, sister of the present elector of *Bavaria*. His eldest daughter is married to the king of the two *Sicilies*, his second daughter to the present elector of *Bavaria*, and his third daughter to the dauphin of *France*. The king is a man of mild disposition;

position; he leaves the weight of business to the queen, and his favourite count *Brühl*. Contrary to the custom of princes, he has been constant to the queen, who is only three years younger than himself. The revenues of this prince, as elector of *Saxony*, are said to be near eight millions of dollars, which is 1,575,000 *l.* sterling, consequently superior to those of the house of *Brandenburg*; and yet the standing forces of the electorate are only between 40 and 50,000 men, while *Prussia* has above 100,000. This difference is owing to the oeconomy of the latter, and the great profusion and extravagance of the former. They pretend there are 30,000 towns and villages in *Saxony*, of which sixty are seen from some eminences near *Dresden*. They also reckon that the whole electorate has near four millions of people, which seems twice the real number. The number of inhabitants in *Dresden* are reckoned 110,000. The king's guard is a regiment of 2000 soldiers, half *Polanders* and half *Saxons*. They are tall, well-looking men, their regimentals in good order, and their exercise exact. This regiment is cloathed in red, but all the rest of the infantry wear white with different facings. The king's horse-guards are cloathed in a high taste. Upon the whole, the *Saxons*, both horse and foot, are reckoned very good soldiers.

The trade of *Dresden* is very inconsiderable. The most important commodity here is silver, of which the abovementioned mines near *Friburg* produce every fifteen days about the value of 20,000 dollars. This silver is brought into the city, in ingots, and immediately coined into florins, and delivered to the proprietors. These florins are of sixteen groſſes, and being worth seven *per cent.* advance, in respect to the current money

money of bats, driers, &c. are of course soon conveyed into the neighbouring territories to be again melted down, which is a great detriment to *Saxony*. The exchange here is regulated as in *Leipsic*. The par is reckoned, 125 *Saxon* dollars for 100 rix-dollars current in *Amsterdam*; but the exchange is generally 135 for their small monies: There is an agio of three *per cent.* when payment is made for bills in *Louis d'ors*; and for ducats four *per cent.* is allowed.

Road to
Prague.
Pirna.

From *Dresden* in your way to *Prague*, you proceed to *Pirna*, a small town of *Saxony*, famous for the treaty of peace made there between the emperor *Ferdinand II.* the elector of *Saxony*, and other princes of the empire, in 1636, which by others is called the peace of *Prague*. They have a very good castle here, called *Sonnenstein*, and a handsome stone bridge. The town was taken and pillaged by the *Swedes* in 1640.

Königsstein.

Not far from *Pirna* lies the famous fort of *Königsstein*, a little out of the road to *Bohemia*. It stands on a rock which is perpendicular every way, from a hundred to three hundred feet high, and about half a mile in circumference. No stranger can see it without an order from the governor of *Dresden*. The ascent is very curious and difficult; there is a well in it, cut through the rock, which, they say, is 1650 feet deep. It is famous also for the tun which was built by order of the late king; the staves of which are near a foot thick. This tun is thirty feet long; it is always full of *Rhenish* wine, and holds four hundred and seventy hogheads, which, they say, is above eighty hogheads more than the tun of *Heidelberg*.

Continuing your journey from *Pirna*, you enter the mountains of *Bohemia* in the neighbourhood

hood of *Königstein*, and you soon come to *Aussig*, a *Aussig*. small town of the circle of *Leutmeritz* in the kingdom of *Bohemia*, situate in the middle of very high mountains on the river *Elbe*. There is an old castle here, but hardly any other building worth notice. They have pretty good wine, in this neighbourhood, which they call by the name of *Potzkalsky*. From *Aussig*, travelling twelve miles further you may leave the post road, and turn off about four miles to the left to see *Leutmeritz*, a city of *Bohemia*, in east longi- *Lentmeritz*. tude 14° , latitude $50^{\circ} 28'$, situate on the river *Elbe*. The town is but indifferently built, and of no strength, the fortifications being very old and gone to ruin. The adjacent country is pleasant, and produces some tolerable wine, in which they carry on a small trade. This city was erected into a bishopric suffragan of *Prague* in 1655. The present bishop is a prince of the house of *Saxony*. There is here a college of Jesuits, with some other religious houses.

Setting out from hence you cross a wooden bridge, and travelling about four miles you come into the post-road again at *Lobeschütz*, a small *Lobeschütz*. village, where you change horses. The country is level, and very fruitful. From thence you proceed eight miles further to the next stage, called *Budin*, through a fine corn country, and in two stages more you arrive at *Prague* already described. p. 250.

Remarkable places in the route from Leipzig to Vienna by the way of Eger and Ratisbon.

Setting out from *Leipzig* you travel twenty miles till you come to *Altenburg*, a town *Altenburg*.
N 3 of

of *Misnia* in *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 50'$. It is situated in the mountains on the river *Pleiste*, and subject to the duke of *Saxe Altenburg*. The town is pretty well built, and was formerly called *Osterland*; it has a fine castle, where the dukes of *Saxony* sometimes kept their court. It was an imperial city till *Frederic*, marquiss of *Misnia*, took it in 1308, and united it to that country. They have some tin mines in this neighbourhood, which are reckoned the best in *Misnia*. From hence you proceed twenty-four miles further through different villages, till you come to *Zwickau*, a town of the circle of *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*, and territory of *Voitgland*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 38'$. It is situated on the river *Mulda*, and subject to the elector of *Saxony*. There is nothing remarkable in this place except an old castle, which goes by the name of *Osterstein*.

Zwickau.

From *Zwickau* you proceed sixteen miles further to *Plauen* a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Voitgland*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 35'$. It is situated on the river *Elster*, and is very handsomely built, though of no great extent. The elector of *Saxony* is sovereign of this town, which is remarkable only for four great fairs a year. Eight miles from *Plauen* lies *Adorf*, a small town of *Voitgland* in *Germany*, remarkable only for the custom of writing the merchants names that make this their way to *Leipsic*, in a book kept for that purpose, in the inn belonging to the town. Those who are registered for the first time, generally give a small matter to drink, by way of fine or acknowledgment. Travelling sixteen miles further you come to

Plauen.

Adorf.

I. EGER.

Eger or *Egra* is a city of *Bohemia*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 22'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 10'$, situated partly in *Eger*. a valley and partly upon a rock, on a river of the same name, on the borders of the *Upper Palatinate*. Some think that this city is the ancient *Usbium*, though others place it at *Besenburg* on the *Danube* opposite to *Ips*. The *Bohemians* call it *Schebbe*. *Frederic I.* granted it particular privileges in 1179 for its fidelity to him against the duke of *Bavaria*. The town is very regularly fortified, having a double, and in some parts a treble wall, with a very strong castle, being of the greatest consequence of any town in *Bohemia*, except *Prague*. It is the capital of the circle of the same name, and formerly belonged to the *Upper Palatinate*. The river here is broad and deep, bears large vessels, and abounds with fish. The market-place is very large, and incompassed with handsome buildings. *St. Nicholas's* church is a stately fabric, with two high spires. There is a magnificent house belonging to the knights of the *Teutonic* order. They have several good convents, and handsome churches; particularly the house of the cross and star bearers, an abbey of *Cistercians*, a convent of *Cordeliers*, the cloister and church of the *Dominicans*, the monastery and church of *St. Clare*, and the parish churches of *St. John* and the *Virgin Mary*. The town-house, situated in the market-place, is a neat building, with the city arms, and those of the kingdom of *Bohemia* in the front. Here are six great courts or chambers for trying causes; a chapel consecrated to the Holy Trinity; great store-houses for corn; an arsenal for all sorts of military implements; three hospitals; four public baths; three great gates, and as many lesser ones. Before the great gate at the bridge, there

is a very fine fountain of excellent water; and without this gate, as well as the two others, there are large suburbs, with handsome houses, and a great number of tanners, who send their skins all over *Hungary* and *Austria*. There are two mills within the city, and two without. The inhabitants speak only the *German* language. Near this city they have mines of silver and copper; and [a league to the north of *Egra*, there is a famous mineral water of the nature of *Pyrmont*, which is used both for drinking and bathing. Near it there is another of the same kind, but not being clear it is used only for bathing. This place was taken by the *French* in 1742, but was surrendered to the *Austrians* the next year.

II. RATISBON.

Ratisbon.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg* as the *Germans* call it, is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 5'$, latitude 49° , situate at the confluence of the rivers *Danube* and *Regen*, on the south-side of the *Danube*, sixty-two miles north-east of *Munich*, and sixty-two north-west of *Passau*. This city was anciently called *Reginum*, from the river of that name which falls into the *Danube*. Some derive its present name from *bona ratis*, because of its good harbour here on the *Danube* for boats. It was the capital of the *Boii* who settled in these countries, when they were driven out of *Bohemia*. Near it was *Castra Reginensia*; and it is thought also to have been called *Augusta Tiberii*, and that *Tiberius* planted a colony in this place. It was the station of the third *Italic* legion, and was therefore called *Quartanorum colonia*. The dukes of *Bavaria* possessed it till 1180, when the emperor *Frederic Barbarossa* made it an Imperial town. It has

has still the remains of the palaces of the old dukes of *Bavaria*, which are venerable pieces of architecture; and there is yet a place in the corn-market called the duke's palace, though there are scarce any visible remains of it.

The city is large, populous, and pretty well fortified with a double wall, ditches and ramparts. The situation is such as affords every thing for the pleasure and profit of the inhabitants. The neighbouring fields abound with all sorts of corn and pasturage, besides vineyards, which produce a strong and palatable wine. The houses are generally well built, and the streets large. In one of the old-fashioned houses, over against the town-hall, there is a famous monument, representing the emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and a duel betwixt a *Turk* and a nobleman of this city in 913, with the exact figure of the lances, armour, and habit of those times. This city, tho' situated within the limits of the elector of *Bavaria*'s dominions, is governed by its own magistrates, without being subject to the duke of *Bavaria*. 'Tis the see of a bishop, who depends immediately upon the pope. The government is *Lutheran*, though the *Roman* catholics are equal in number to the Protestants, and the cathedral in fact is in possession of the bishop. They have several convents and abbeys here of the *Romish* communion, and among the rest an abbey for the *Scotch* nation. The cathedral is not admired for its beauty, or any other excellency; but the monastery of *St. Emeran* is well worth seeing. They have a good library in this monastery, containing some curious manuscripts, and among the rest a *Latin* copy of the four Evangelists in golden letters, and in an old *Lombard* character, written in 870. The abbot is prince of the empire, and depends immediately upon the pope.

The bridge of *Ratisbon*, esteemed the finest on the *Danube*, was begun in 1135 and finished in 1156, at the joint charge of *Henry X.* of *Bavaria* and the city. It consists of fifteen large arches, supported by square pillars, defended from the violence of the water, and the shoals of ice in winter, by sharp three-cornered buttresses. 'Tis twenty-three feet broad, and one thousand and ninety-one long, having three handsome towers built upon it. The advantage of their situation upon, and near, so many navigable rivers, creates a brisk trade, and the concourse of people occasioned by the diet, is of great service to the town. Every body knows that the diet of the empire is held in this city. The town-hall, where the members sit, is a stately room, richly hung with tapestry; the Imperial throne and seats are covered with gold and silver tissues, velvet, &c. suitable to the dignity of the illustrious assembly. With regard to their manner of sitting we refer the reader to what has been said on that subject in this volume, p. 31. To which we have only to add, that the emperor appoints a commissioner, whom he sends to preside in his place, and to take care of his affairs in this august assembly; and this is reckoned the most honourable post that the emperor has in his nomination.

Travellers may hire a boat at *Ratisbon* for *Vienna*. This voyage is performed in a short time, viz. about three days, for they go with two oars about a league and a half in an hour. They draw large boats up the *Danube* loaded with goods, which are near a month in their passage. Those who chuse to go from *Ratisbon* to *Vienna* by land, will find the route marked out in the next chapter.

Remark-

*Remarkable places from Prague to Vienna
by the way of Lintz.*

Setting out from *Prague* you meet with nothing but villages, till you come to *Beneschow*, a small town of *Bohemia*, very neatly built, but containing nothing remarkable. The next place worth notice you come to is *Tabor*, a small town of *Bohemia*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 23'$, situated on the river *Lasnic*. It was built and fortified by the *Hussites*, who have rendered it famous in history by the long defence they made under their leader *Zisky* against the Imperialists in the fifteenth century. Its situation renders it strong, being seated on a rock at the conflux of two rivers. The fortifications have been neglected of late years, so that it has now only an old single wall in a very ruinous condition. There are some houses without-side the town, which make a wretched figure, having been plundered and many of them set on fire by the *Prussians* in their retreat from *Prague*, in the year 1744. 'Tis reported that they often find gold grains under the sand in this neighbourhood, as big as grains of corn.

Eight miles further lies *Sobieslau*, a small town of *Bohemia*, very neatly built, and remarkable only for a handsome church. From thence you proceed through several villages to *Budewifs*, a town of *Bohemia*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 20'$, latitude 49° , situate on the river *Muldaw*. This is a fair large town, and capital of the circle of that name. It is well fortified, so as to be reckoned one of the strongest places in *Bohemia*. About eighteen miles from thence, you enter the circle of *Austria*, where the first town you come to is *Freystadt* in *Upper Austria*.

on the borders of *Bohemia*, and about twenty-two miles from *Ems*. It is pretty well built, but indifferently fortified. They are famous here for a very palatable beer, which is exported into the neighbouring country. They have an annual fair, which begins at the conversion of *St. Paul*, and lasts fourteen days; this fair is very much frequented and brings them a great trade. Travelling sixteen miles further, you meet with nothing worth notice till you come to

I. LINTZ.

Lintz,

Lintz is a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Austria*, and capital of the *Upper Austria*, in east longitude 14° . latitude $48^{\circ}, 18'$. It is situated on the *Danube* in one of the most pleasant parts of the *Austrian* Dominions, for which reason many of the nobility have country houses near it. This is certainly the same place as the ancient *Lentia*; and it is said that a *Roman* road has been found leading towards it from *Saltzburg*, and that a miliary was dug up in the road. The town is not large, but neat and well built, all the houses being of a white free-stone, the market-place spacious and handsome, and a castle on a hill, fortified after the modern way. The great piazza, or market-place, is adorned with two noble fountains. The suburbs on the other side of the river, consist chiefly of the houses of the nobility and gentry, and are joined to the town by a large wooden bridge. The empress queen has a palace here, which stands upon a rising ground, from whence there is a noble prospect of the *Danube*, and of the neighbouring country. The *Jesuits* have a very handsome college, plentifully endowed, and a good library. There are two fairs annually held here,

here, one at *Easter*, and the other at *Bartholomew* tide, when 'tis much frequented by strangers. The states of *Upper Austria* assemble here; and the knights of the *Teutonic* order have also a commandry or priory. They are famous in this city for making barrels of guns, and have a considerable manufacture of woolen stuffs and silk.

From *Lintz* one may go by water with the market-boat, that sets out twice a week for *Vienna*. As for the route from *Lintz* to *Vienna* by land, we shall give it in the next chapter.

Remarkable places in the second route from Prague to Vienna through Moravia.

Setting out from *Prague* you come to *Bomischbrod*. *Bomischbrod*. a small town of *Bohemia*, sixteen miles from the capital, but containing nothing remarkable. Twenty miles from thence lies *Guttenburg*. *Guttenburg*. a small town of *Bohemia*, otherwise known by the name of *Hora*, and the chief of the circle of that name. The town lies near the *Elbe*, is pretty well built, and noted for the silver and copper mines in its neighbourhood. From thence you proceed to *Czassaw*. *Czassaw*. a small town of *Bohemia*, and chief of the circle of that name. It is remarkable for being the burying place of the famous *Hussite Ziska*. In this neighbourhood was fought a very bloody battle, in *May* 1742, between the present king of *Prussia* and prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, in which the former remained victorious. Between this place and *Budweiss*, you meet with nothing worth notice. *Budweiss* has been taken notice of in the foregoing route, p. 275. Not far from *Budweiss* you enter the mar-

marquisate of *Moravia*, where the first town you find is

I. ZNAIM.

Znaim.

Znaim is a town of *Moravia*, in east longitude 16° , latitude $48^{\circ} 50'$, situated on the river *Tegra*, and subject to the house of *Austria*. It stands in a pleasant soil and good air, just upon the frontiers of *Austria*. Some think it to be *Ptolemy's Medostanium*. It is said to have been built about 1242, having been formerly destroyed in 1145, by *Uladislaus* of *Bohemia*. It is defended by a strong castle, but is overlooked by an adjacent mountain within cannon-shot, which makes it incapable of holding out a siege. In the castle they have a chapel that was formerly used for pagan worship. The parish church of *S. Lambert*, the capuchin convent, and the town-house, are the principal places worth seeing. They have many vineyards in the neighbourhood, which afford a palatable wine. Their chief trade is by passengers betwixt *Vienna* and *Prague*.

II. By-places in this journey.

Zerbst.

Twenty miles from *Magdeburg* stands the town of *Zerbst*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 33'$, latitude 52° . It is situated in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Anhalt*, on a small river about a mile from the east side of the *Elbe*, and about forty miles from *Leipsic*. Most writers reckon it a place of great antiquity; and it is said to have taken its name from the *Servetii*, but others say it signified a fort in the old *Wendish* dialect. It is remarkable for little but being the residence of the prince of *Anhalt Zerbst*, whose sister is married to the grand duke of *Muscovy*; and for its

its good beer, which is sold to the neighbouring country. The principal buildings are, the castle, and the public college.

Twenty-four miles from *Leipsic*, on the left hand, stands the town of *Torgau*, in east longitude *Torgau*,
tude $13^{\circ} 8'$. latitude $51^{\circ} 31'$. situated on the river *Elbe*, in the circle and dutchy of *Saxony*, thirty-five miles north-west of *Dresden*. This is a large town, well built, and beautified with a handsome castle called *Hartenfels*. The town itself is fortified, and has a pretty good trade in beer. The principal places worth seeing are, the chapel in the castle, the parish church where *Luther's* wife was buried, and the handsome wooden bridge over the *Elbe*.

Nine miles south-west of *Dresden* stands the town of *Freyburg*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 35'$, *Freyburg*.
latitude $50^{\circ} 55'$, situated near the banks of the *Mulda*. It is a pleasant place, deriving its name from the rich hills on which it stands. The town is of a circular figure, encompassed with good walls; the streets are broad and handsome, and the market-place spacious. The public buildings are the elector's palace, which is a noble structure; and the church of *S. Peter*, which is the burying place of the electoral family. Among the monuments in this church, that of *Maurice* duke of *Saxony* is esteemed the best in *Germany*, the bust being of black marble, admirably wrought with many statues of alabaster and white marble about it. The situation is so vastly pleasant, that it is a proverbial expression with the *Saxons*; were I lord of *Leipsic*, I would spend my fortune at *Freyburg*. This city is chiefly noted for the rich mines in and about it, which were discovered accidentally in 1180, by a fellow who was carrying salt, and found in a cart-road a piece of rich ore.
Since

Since that time, these mines have been so much dug, that the greatest part or the town is undermined, and stands upon vaults and caverns. Besides these mines in the town, there are a great many more within a mile or two of it, of silver, lead, copper, and antimony, which bring in a considerable revenue to the elector. They have a mint at *Freyberg*, where rix-dollars and other money are coined, which are most commonly *Sterling*, and looked upon as the best money in *Germany*; for the general coin of the empire is a base mixt metal.

Carlsbad.

Upon the frontiers of *Bohemia*, thirty-two miles from *Chemnitz*, in the way from *Leipsic* to *Prague*, stands the little town of *Carlsbad*. The route is as follows: From *Chemnitz* to *Thum*, eight miles; from *Thum* to *Annaberg*, four miles; from *Annaberg* to *Joachimstal* twelve miles; from thence to *Schalackenwarde*, four miles; from thence to *Carlsbad*, four miles. Upon your way you meet with nothing deserving of notice. The town of *Carlsbad* is famous for the mineral springs discovered here by the emperor *Charles IV.* by means of a hound. This same emperor built a little castle on the *Hirschberg*, where the town-house now stands, with a stone bath to which he gave the name of *Carlsbad* or *Charles's-Bath*. In this place there are two springs, the *Sproudel* and the *Muhlbadt*.

The *Sproudel* rises in the bed of the river which is very hot; and where it runs there is a sediment, which near the source, becomes a stone that polishes, and is as beautiful as the finest jaspers; this very probably is occasioned by the particles of stones and minerals which are brought by the waters. Digging lately for foundations they found a rock of a soft kind of white stone, in which there was a great quantity of round white stones cemented together, exactly

actly like dried pease, and some like eggs, both consisting of several fine coats one over another. In the baths they find a sediment on the top of the water about as thick as a wafer, which, when it is dry, becomes a fine powder. This mineral water is said to be a composition of chalk, red bolus or mountain-earth, nitre, allum, vitriol, iron, and a volatile spirit of sulphur.

The *Muhlbadt* at some distance from this is of the same nature, but not so hot nor so strong of the minerals as the other; it is used for bathing on the spot, and both for bathing and drinking by persons of warm and weak constitutions, the other waters being proper for the cold and robust. These waters in general are good for all obstructions, particularly for the gravel and barrenness. There is a spring half a mile from the town, which they call the lower-spring; it is a chalybeat water, very near as strong as the *Spaw*; they drink it with wine, and it is laxative. Two leagues from *Slackenwald* there is a spring of the same nature, which is more esteemed, and is brought to *Carlsbad* to be drunk with wine; the prince of *Baden* has a palace and fine gardens at that place.

The course of drinking the waters, bathing and sweating, is very severe and disagreeable; for be the weather never so hot, one is obliged to be shut up in a room heated with a stove, and to take off two or three pots of water, which are almost equal to thirty chocolate cups; besides walking about very much and sweating great drops. For this reason people seldom stir out till three or four hours after they have drunk the waters; and the rest of the day there is an absolute necessity of walking about to prevent sleeping, which after dinner is dangerous. The walks are all extremely narrow, and afford no prospect but rocks, except one square

square place planted with rows of lime-trees, opposite to which is a great house, where there are very fine rooms, in which those who drink the waters play, dance, or walk, from five o'clock till eight, the hour for supper. The nobility of the neighbouring countries frequent this place much, especially those of *Bohemia*, *Austria*, and *Saxony*; and the great Czar *Peter* was here three times to drink the waters. They have a manufacture here of pins and cutlery ware, swords, and fire arms; and they are famous for making handles of knives of steel inlaid with gold and silver. They have also a great manufacture of pewter vessels of the ore of *Slackenwald*, which is much esteemed; the ore is of a crumbling kind. There are tin-mines at *Sbonfield* and *Lauterback*; and at *Crazlitz*, six miles distant, they have a foundery for making brass.

C H A P. IX.

*Journey from Hamburg to Vienna by
the way of Nurenberg and Ratif-
bon.*

THE most usual road from *Hamburg* to *Vienna* in summer is by *Nurenberg* and *Ratisbon*, as being much the pleasantest in that season. There is a stage-coach, which sets out from *Hamburg* to *Nurenberg* on *Saturday* evening, at the shutting of the gates; it goes through *Brunswic*, *Wolfembuttle*, *Erfurt*, *Bamberg*, &c. and comes back to *Hamburg* on *Tuesday* morning. This coach sets up at *Hamburg* at the *Swan* by the change. 'Tis common for travellers to agree with the coachman for their provisions as well

as

as for their passage. The fare is settled thus: From *Hamburg* to *Nuremberg* for passage and provisions twenty dollars. From *Hamburg* to *Erfurt*, without provisions, nine dollars; with provisions, twelve dollars. From *Hamburg* to *Hanover* two dollars six groffes. From *Hamburg* to *Brunswic*, three dollars. From *Nuremberg* to *Ratisbon* with the coach, the passage comes to two dollars. From *Ratisbon* to *Vienna* by water, it costs about four or five dollars. The *Saxon*, *Prussian*, and *Luneburg* rix-dollars and ducats are the most current money in this journey. One should take care not to carry any *French* or *Spanish* pistoles into the *Austrian* dominions; for there is a considerable loss upon them. Through all *Thuringia*, the most convenient silver are the good groffes, twelve of which make a rix-dollar. In *Franconia*, you meet with batzes, eighteen of which make a dollar. From *Nuremberg* to *Vienna*, you meet with Imperial groffes, thirty of which make a dollar; as likewise with batzes whereof twenty-two and a half make a rix-dollar. The route is as follows:

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG.		English miles from Hamburg.
	8.	<i>Bergedorf</i>	8
	6.	<i>Zollenspucker</i>	14
	6.	<i>Winsen</i>	20
	12.	LUNEBURG	32
	20.	<i>Ultzen</i>	52
	12.	<i>Hanckensbittel</i>	64
	16.	<i>Gifhorn</i>	80
	16.	BRUNSWIC	96
	4.	WOLFEMBUTTLE	100
	6.	<i>Heidwigsburg</i>	106
	8.	<i>Appelroda</i>	114
	4.	<i>Ilfenburg</i>	118
	4.	<i>Wernigeroda</i>	122

English

The GRAND TOUR.

English miles from one place to another.

4.	<i>Elbingeroda</i>	126
8.	<i>Haselfeld</i>	134
8.	<i>Stolberg</i>	142
8.	<i>Kelbra</i>	150
8.	<i>Sega</i>	158
8.	<i>Weissenfee</i>	166
12.	ERFURT	178
8.	<i>Arnstat</i>	186
8.	<i>Ilmenau</i>	194
8.	<i>Frauenwald</i>	202
12.	<i>Eisfeld</i>	214
12.	COBURG	226
12.	<i>Kaltenberg</i>	238
4.	<i>Radilsdorf</i>	242
8.	BAMBERG	250
16.	<i>Forcheim</i>	266
4.	<i>Beyersdorf</i>	270
4.	ERLANG	274
4.	<i>Tennenloh</i>	278
4.	<i>Buch</i>	282
4.	NURENBERG	286
4.	<i>Feicht</i>	290
6.	<i>Ferrieden</i>	296
6.	<i>Pospau</i>	302
4.	<i>Neumarckt</i>	306
4.	<i>Teiningen</i>	310
8.	<i>Parsberg</i>	318
8.	<i>Beritzhausen</i>	322
4.	<i>Ettershausen</i>	326
4.	RATISBON	330

From hence you go by water with the market-boat, which sets out twice a week for *Vienna*, and passes by the following places situated on the *Danube*.

Passau

Lintz

English miles from Hamburg.

<i>English miles from one place to another</i>	<i>Ens</i>	
	<i>Welcke</i>	
	VIENNA	
	Or else you must go	
	by land through	
	8. <i>Schreckenhoven</i>	338
	4. <i>Pfeter</i>	342
	12. STRAUBINGEN	354
	16. <i>Deckendorf</i>	370
	12. <i>Hofkirchen</i>	382
	4. <i>Vilshoven</i>	386
	4. <i>Sambach</i>	390
	16. PASSAU	406
	6. <i>Wichtenstein</i>	412
	20. <i>Ottensheim</i>	432
	6. LINTZ	438
	12. <i>Matthausen</i>	450
	18. <i>Grein</i>	468
	14. <i>Ips</i>	482
	12. <i>Molckh</i>	494
	16. KREMS	510
	8. <i>Hollenburg</i>	518
	16. <i>Stockerau</i>	534
	6. <i>Korn Neuburg</i>	540
	8. VIENNA	548
		<i>English miles from Hamburg.</i>

Remarkable places in this journey.

The places in this route as far as *Luneburg* are the same as those in the merchant's route from *Hamburg* to *Leipsic*, which have been described in the preceding chapter, p. 232. From *Luneburg* you proceed to *Ultzen*, a town *Ultzen* of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Luneburg*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $53^{\circ} 15'$, situate on the river *Ilmenau*, and subject to the elector of *Hanover*.
This

This place was formerly called *Lawenwald*, viz. *Lion-forest*, as appears by their records, and an inscription on the town-hall. It had its present name from the neighbouring monastery of *Oldenstadt*, formerly called *Old Ulsen*. In 1646, the greatest part of the city was burnt down, which has never been since wholly rebuilt. However it is now a neat handsome place, lying in the mid way between *Luneburg* and *Zell*; the streets are large, and the houses more splendid and regular than before the fire. The inhabitants pretend that the first *Englisch Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*; and that those who returned, hung up a gilt tin ship in the market-place, as a memorial of their success, which continued there till the above-mentioned fire.

Giffhorn.

From *Ultzen* you come to *Giffhorn*, a town of *Germany*, in the dutchy of *Luneburg*, very agreeably situated on the river *Aller*. The town is small, but tolerably well built. There is a good castle here, which was built in 1530. They are famous for a particular kind of beer, which is kept in the castle, and is said to be two hundred years old. Travellers are generally desired to taste it, and as the taste is not very agreeable, they mix it with a beer brewed in a neighbouring town called *Königsflutter*, which makes it drink very pleasant. The inhabitants of the country have a good opinion of the wholesomeness of the above-mentioned old beer, using it as a medicine in many distempers.

Continuing your journey you pass through *Brunswic* and *Wolfembuttel*, which towns have been described in the preceding chapter, p. 242, 245. From thence you proceed to *Elbingeroda*, a small town of the principality of *Grubenhagen* in the electorate of *Hanover*. The road from

from this place as far almost as *Erfurt*, is through very high mountains; this town in particular is situated near the highest mountain in the country, and perhaps in *Germany*, which by the *Romans* was called *Bructerus*, and now goes by the name of *Broxberg*. The inhabitants of this principality, and of the neighbouring county of *Blankenburg*, are most of them miners, (this being a country famous for silver mines) who live so much under-ground, that they do not trouble themselves much about houses above.

Travelling eight miles further you come *Haselfeld*. to *Haselfeld*, a small town in the county of *Blankenburg*, belonging to the duke of *Brunswic Wolfembutte*. This place is remarkable for a huge cave called *Bumanshole*, from *Buman* the discoverer. The mouth is so narrow, that a person must creep in, where soon after he comes to a dark high gallery, the end of which has been never yet found; though some of the miners have confidently asserted, they have gone as far as *Goslar* under ground, which is twenty miles. They tell a great many idle stories about spirits seen in this place. They have frequently found in this cave huge bones of strange creatures, which the neighbouring gentry keep for rarities.

Eight miles from *Haselfeld* stands the town of *Stolberg*. *Stolberg*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude $11^{\circ}, 8'$ latitude $51^{\circ}, 45'$. The town is small, and but indifferently built. It has a large castle, said to be built by a *Roman*, the founder of the family of *Stolberg*, divided into the two chief branches of *Isenburg* and *Gudern*, and the latter into those of *Stolberg* and *Ortenberg*. The princes of *Stolberg* are sovereign counts, and have also the country of *Werningeroda* in the principality of *Halberstadt*. The castle of *Stolberg* lies
near

near the borders of *Halberstadt*. Leaving this place you meet with nothing worth attention till you come to

I. ERFURT.

Erfurt.

Erfurt is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, in east longitude 11° , $6'$. latitude 51° . situate on the river *Hiera* or *Gera*, twelve miles west of *Weimar*, and about twenty miles east of *Gotha*. It is the capital of *Thuringia*, and one of the largest cities of *Germany*, subject to the elector of *Mentz*. There is no certainty with regard to the time when it was first built, but it was reckoned an ancient city in the days of *Boniface* archbishop of *Mentz*, when pope *Zachary* made it a bishopric. The present name is taken from a ford or ferry over the *Hiera* on which it stands. The town in general is but indifferently built, though it has some handsome public and private edifices. It lies in a pleasant and fruitful plain, the adjacent country abounding with all sorts of corn and good wines. The inhabitants have a very good trade in corn, wine, and worsted, which they sell at their two great fairs, one in *Trinity* week, and the other on *S. Martin's* day. Their worsted is reckoned very good, and particularly for making camblets. There is likewise a university here, which is pretty much frequented. They embraced the reformation early in this town, and put themselves under the elector of *Saxony*, which occasioned many contests betwixt that prince and the elector of *Mentz*. They afterwards attempted to make themselves an imperial city; but in 1664, the archbishop of *Mentz* reduced it, by the assistance of the *French*, and built a strong castle called *Ciriauxberg*, which keeps the town in awe. By the treaty of *Leipsic* seventeen of the villages belonging to this town, to-

together with their dependencies were given to the elector of *Saxony*. The cathedral is a handsome building, in the *Gothic* taste, and famous for the biggest bell in *Germany*. On the *Petersberg* there is a *Benedictin* convent with a very handsome church. There are also several other churches and convents worth seeing. In the hospital near the church of the *Austin* friars they shew *Luther's* cell or chamber, where this reformer lived some time. The inhabitants are partly *Roman Catholics*, and partly *Lutherans*, but the latter seem to be the most numerous and have several churches allotted to their worship.

From *Erfurt* continuing your journey you come to *Arnstadt*, a small town of *Germany*, *Arnstadt*. in the landgraviate of *Thuringia*, and county of *Schwartzburg*. It lies on the river *Gera*, and was the residence of prince *Anthony Gunther* of *Schwartzburg*, who died here in 1716. There is a palace here belonging to the princes of *Schwartzburg*, of the line of *Sunderhausen*. The gardens of this palace are very agreeable. The prince has a good cabinet, with a collection of upwards of six hundred scarce medals. There is a very remarkable mill in this place. From hence you come to *Ilmenau*, a small town of *Ilmenau* *Germany* in the circle of *Franconia* and county of *Coburg*. It belongs to the duke of *Saxe Weimar*, and is famous for its mines. Between this and *Coburg* there is nothing worth attention.

Coburg is a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Coburg*. *Franconia*, and sometimes reckoned part of the circle of *Saxony*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $50^{\circ} 22'$. It is the capital of a dutchy of the same name, and since the extinction of the

branch of *Saxe Coburg* 1672, is possessed by the duke of *Saxe Gotha*. Some think it is *Ptolemy's Melocabium* or *Melocabus*; however it is generally allowed to be one of the ancientest towns in *Germany*. It is tolerably large, well-built, and defended by a strong castle, which stands upon a neighbouring hill called *Ehrenburg*. The gardens belonging to the castle, as likewise the town-house, and the manage are worth seeing. There is a college here, with eleven professors of all faculties founded by *John Casimir*, duke of *Saxony*, in 1604. From hence to *Bamberg* is 24 miles.

II. BAMBERG.

Bamberg.

Bamberg is the capital of the bishopric and principality of that name in the circle of *Franconia* in *Germany*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 15'$. It is said to have derived its name from *Baba*, sister to the emperor *Henry I*. The situation is vastly agreeable, on the river *Regnitz*, in the midst of a pleasant fruitful country. It was formerly an imperial city, but is now subject to its bishop. The town is large and populous; and being situated in the very center of *Germany*, contiguous to seven or eight different states, it is a very great thoroughfare. The streets are wide, and the buildings neat and regular. There are no fortifications to the town, which is quite open and has the appearance of a large village. The cathedral is one of the most magnificent in the empire. The chapter is composed of twenty capitular canons, and fifteen domiciled. This bishopric was founded by the emperor *Henry II*. in 1106. The emperor *Henry II*. and his empress lie buried in the cathedral, her statue is on the right

right hand, because she is said to have died a virgin. The treasury of this church is full of very great and costly curiosities, particularly the imperial crown of *Henry II.* consisting of six plates of gold adorned with precious stones, and another of his empress, composed of two circles of gold richly set also with pearls and jewels. But one of the rarest curiosities in this treasury is a folio manuscript of the four gospels in *Latin*, upon fine vellum, in a neat *Roman* character, with some *Gothic* letters interspersed, and most beautiful miniatures; the binding is adorned with pearls and precious stones. There is another *Latin* manuscript in folio, of the four gospels, with a commentary by *St. Jerome*, and fine miniatures; and a third in *Gothic* letters, with a binding of prodigious value. All these precious rarities the said *Henry II.* is said to have given to this church, with a great many relics which he brought from *Rome*. There are several good convents of men and women in this city, among the rest a very handsome college of Jesuits. The *Benedictine* abbey dedicated to *St. Michael*, stands on an eminence of the same name. One of its abbots, who was a great botanist, caused the church to be painted within and without, with all sorts of the known plants and simples. Here are two palaces, the old and the new. The former stands in an island formed by the river *Pegnitz*, and has a tolerable garden with a large orangery. The new palace is a vast pile of free stone with a very regular front, between two large wings, containing grand commodious apartments painted with history pieces, and situated on an eminence from whence you have an extensive prospect. It was built by *Lotharius Francis de Schonborn*, who was elector of *Mentz*

and bishop of *Bamberg*. They have a university here, which was founded in 1585. The bishop is absolute sovereign of this town and district, and has several more castles and royalties in *Carinthia* and other parts of *Germany*. He is suffragan to no other prelate, but immediately under the jurisdiction of the see of *Rome*: he is also joint director of the circle of *Franconia* with the marquiss of *Culembach*. The revenue of this bishopric amounts to above 50,000 *l.* besides the produce of his sixteen large bailiwicks in *Carinthia*. There is a good number of the nobility generally settled in this city.

Neighbour-
hood.

Palace of
Pommersfel-
den.

The neighbourhood of *Bamberg* is very agreeable; there are few vineyards about the town, but the soil is fruitful in corn and melons. Within nine miles at a place called *Pommersfelden*, there is a very beautiful palace belonging to the house of *Schonborn*, which palace may pass for one of the best in *Germany*. It was built by the abovementioned *Lotharius Francis* elector of *Mentz* and bishop of *Bamberg*. The way to it from the city is between a large forest of fir, abounding with deer, and a lake. The house is of free stone, built in the form of a square, with four large towers, one at each corner. All round the great square court there runs a portico, the walls of which are garnished at equal distances, with 50 or 60 heads of deer of an extraordinary size. There is a magnificent stair-case, perhaps one of the finest contrived in *Europe*. The entry supported by several colonnades, leads into a saloon, which serves as a passage to the garden; it is in form of a grotto, adorned with fountains, columns, and statues of marble. The cieling is painted, as well as the sky-light of the stair-case, and the arches of the principal apartments, by *Italian* masters;

masters; and the whole is laid out with great choice, judgment and splendor. The stables answer exactly to the palace which they front. They are built in form of a half moon, with a pavilion, in the middle of which is an oval saloon, from both sides of which you see all the horses. The saloon in the middle of the two stables is painted in fresco, and looks one way to the court, and the other to the riding house. The gardens of *Pomersfelden* are very answerable to the magnificence of the building; in a word every thing belonging to this fine house is worthy of it.

Leaving *Bamberg* you proceed to *Forcheim*, the *Forcheim*. *Lacoritum* of the ancients, a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $49^{\circ} 38'$. It is situated on the conflux of the *Regnitz* and *Wiset*, and is tolerably well built, but of a small circumference. There is a strong castle here, and the town itself is regularly fortified. It is subject to the bishop of *Bamberg*.

Eight miles from *Forcheim* stands *Erlang* commonly called *Christian Erlang*, a town of *Franconia*, belonging to the margrave of *Bareith*. This place was built by the *French* refugees, who settled in this country after the revocation of the edict of *Nantes*. Of all the colonies they established in *Germany*, this has succeeded the best, which is owing to the great encouragement given them by the margrave. The town is in a very pleasant situation, and elegantly built, having several handsome streets, and beautiful houses. The *French* have erected a great many manufactures here of cloth, stockings, hats, which have met with surprising success, and contribute to enrich the country. The margrave has built a very beautiful palace, which he has adorned with charming gardens, and

chuses it very often for his residence. From hence it is but a ride of twelve miles to *Nurenberg* thro' a very sandy country, but well cultivated and interspersed with villages.

III. NURENBERG.

- Nurenburg.* *Nurenberg* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $49^{\circ} 30'$, situated near the conflux of the rivers *Regnitz* and *Pegnitz*. It is a place of very great antiquity, and generally believed to have its name from the *Norici*, who built a fort on the hill where the castle of *Nurenburg* now stands, to defend themselves from the *Huns*, who had driven them out of *Austria* their former country.
- Fortifications.* The city is situated on a plain, and about seven miles in circumference; it is encompassed with a wall and towers, after the old way of fortifying.
- Buildings.* The streets are large and well paved, the houses generally built of hewn stone, five or six stories high. The outward gate of the house tho' never so large, by means of an iron spring upon the first floor, at the least touch of it, immediately flies open; an invention which saves the trouble of going up and down stairs. Not only the porches and walls of the houses here without, but even the vestibules, and many of the inner apartments, are adorned with stags heads and their horns. The cielings for the most part are of *Polish* ash, which makes a glittering shew, and the joiners work is excellent. Their market-places and squares are large and spacious, and adorned with handsome fountains. The river *Pegnitz* runs thro' the middle of the city, which it enters by twelve large arches under the wall, and issues out on the other side of the town

town in the same manner, but is not navigable. However it turns a vast quantity of mills in the town, for corn, paper, iron, &c. They have eleven stone bridges, one of which consisting but of one arch, is reckoned a fine piece of architecture. At one end of it there is a large flesh-market built of hewn stone, on whose gate the butchers have placed a vast ox of stone, lying on his belly, with gilded horns and hoofs. In fine, this city may be said to exceed all the cities of *Germany* in fairness of streets, uniformity of buildings, and industry of the inhabitants. It has about 550 streets and alleys, ten market-places, thirteen public baths, and a vast number of conduits. Their chief fountain is adorned with a great many statues of brass; the sea-horses about it are much larger than the life, and there is a *Neptune* three yards and a half high.

This city is extremely populous, the inhabitants being reckoned above 60,000; and has the greatest trade of any town in *Europe* (if we except *Leipsic*) that does not stand near the sea, or some navigable river. The artificers in iron, steel, wood, ivory, alabaster, &c. are said to be inimitable, and afford their goods extremely cheap. 'Tis from this part of *Germany*, that those toys, which we call *Dutch*, are imported hither. There is no place more famous for clock-work, or works of silver; a coach was said to have been made in this city for the king of *Denmark*, that would go by springs without horses, and travel three miles an hour. *Monconys* says, that the workmen who made this coach were making for the *Dauphin*, a representation of a squadron of horse, skirmishing with a battalion of foot, which marched and fired by springs. There is nothing but the genius, and extraordinary diligence of this people,

people, that procures them so flourishing a trade and plenty; for the country round about them is sandy and barren, scarce affording any commodity to traffic with, but receiving the greatest part of its value from their labour and ingenuity.

Churches.

Though *Nurenberg* is so large a place, yet they have properly but two parish churches, those of *St. Sebald* and *St. Lawrence*. *St. Sebald's* is the principal church, in which they have a rare collection of relics. They shew here a wooden crucifix, which passes for a master-piece, and was made by the famous *Albert Durer*. The tomb of *St. Sebald* is a fine piece of architecture. *St. Lawrence's* church is the biggest, and is chiefly frequented by the nobility, most of whom have their tombs and escutcheons here. Both these churches are in the *Gothic* taste, but the last has eight doors, which is looked upon as a piece of singularity. The great church-yard is worth seeing; it contains above three thousand tombs, with epitaphs, and coats of arms wrought in brass. There are no *Jews* suffered to live in the city, because they are said to have formerly poisoned the fountains. They reside in a village in the neighbourhood, and for a small piece of money they are allowed to come into the city, upon condition of departing the same day. The established religion is the *Lutheran*; the *Calvinists* are forced to go out of town to church; and the *Roman* catholics, who are few in number, are allowed to perform their service only in one church, which is a commandery of the *Teutonic* order.

Religion.

Town house

The town house is very large, adorned with a beautiful and well-proportioned front, but has no square or court before it. There is a long gallery here, on the cieling of which a famous

tour-

tournament that was held here above 300 years ago, is represented in relievo. The council chamber, dining room, and other apartments are well painted and gilt, filled with the arms of all nations, and adorned with curious pictures, medals, idols, shells, plants, minerals, and other natural productions. The floor is paved with gilt stones, intermixed with divers colours; and in one of the chambers there are pictures of most of the great persons in *Germany*, who have been here entertained. The city cellar is two hundred and fifty paces long, and contains, as they say, twenty thousand tuns of wine. They have a very fine observatory here, with all the necessary instruments of astronomy. The castle where Castle. the emperor lodges when he comes this way, is an ancient building after the *Roman* manner, and said, though with very little foundation, to have been built by *Nero*. It stands on a high rock, and is of an irregular figure, because they have been forced to make it agreeable to the mass of the mishapen and unequal rock. The well is said to be one thousand six hundred feet deep, and the chain of the bucket to weigh three thousand pounds. In one of the halls of this castle there are four corinthian pillars, about fifteen feet high, which are said to have been brought from *Rome* by the devil, being challenged to it by a monk; which is just as true as the story they tell of a conjurer's leaping on horseback from the top of the castle over the town ditch, in proof of which they shew the print of the horse's shoes in one of the stones of the parapet.

Their arsenal is one of the best furnished in *Ger-* Arsenal,
many. There are two great halls in it, each two hundred and fifty paces long. They reckon three
hun-

Library.

hundred pieces of cannon, but most of the other arms are after the old manner. Many of those great cannons are of a monstrous bore, which they call mermaids and basilisks. In the town library, which is in a cloister that formerly belonged to the *Dominicans*, there are about twenty thousand volumes, collected mostly out of the ruins of several convents at the time of the reformation. The most ancient manuscript is a *Greek* copy of the gospels, which they say is nine hundred years old, with the prayers and hymns formerly used in the *Greek* church, in characters very different from those now in use. They have here a treatise of predestination said to have been printed at *Spires* in 1446; but there must be a mistake in the date, because they have another book printed by *Faustus* at *Mentz*, in 1459, at the end of which there is an advertisement, *that this book was not writ, but printed by an admirable secret newly invented*. Here is a figure of *Moses*, which though but a foot high, has the whole Pentateuch writ upon it. They keep in this library many rarities and curious antiquities, though inferior to those that are to be seen in private cabinets, the principal of which are those of Messieurs *Volkammer*, *Weser*, *Viati*, *Eran*, *Ebners*, *Evermeyers*, *Imhof*, and *Madam Sandrat*. The curiosities of Mr. *Hautch*, son to the famous mechanic professor of that name, are also worth seeing. They have a college here with professors of all faculties, but it is not frequented since the university of *Altorf* was erected.

Regalia.

This city among many other privileges, has the keeping of most of the imperial ornaments made use of at the emperor's coronation, as the imperial crown with which *Charlemain* was crowned,

crowned, his mantle, the golden globe, his sword, his golden scepter, the imperial cloak, all richly adorned with precious stones, the gloves and the buskins covered with plates of gold. These ornaments were first kept at *Carlstein* in *Bohemia*, then at *Plinterberg* in *Hungary*, and from thence sent by the emperor *Sigismund* to *Nuremberg*, where they are preserved in the church of the hospital, along with a vast number of relics too tedious here to mention.

There are several distinguished families in *Nu-* Govern-
ment.
renberg, which are honoured with the title of *Patricians*. Some of them are very rich, but so haughty, that no body visits them, and they scarce visit one another. They are apt to ape the noble *Venetians* in every thing, and to tyrannize over the people. They wear pointed hats, and monstrous bushy ruffs. The city was formerly subject to the family of *Brandenburg*, who sold them their liberty in 1477, but attempting to recover their superiority, it occasioned a long war, which did not end till 1552, when it was declared a free imperial city. The *Roman* catholics are never advanced to any dignity, nor can they even enjoy the privileges of burghers, or free citizens. The council consists of forty two members, whereof twenty eight are taken out of the ancient patrician families, and the rest from among the burghers; so that there are 13 eschevins or aldermen, as many counsellors or common council men; 8 other senators who are all patricians; and eight other counsellors elected out of the corporations of trades and crafts, who are consequently plebeians; but these acquiesce so implicitly in the decision of the patricians, that they may be said to have no vote. There are two burgomasters, one chosen out of the esche-

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vins,

vins, the other out of the council, who have the direction, the one of the military, and the other of the civil government, and are changed every month. The ordinary affairs of the government are debated in their common-council. The raising of forces or levying taxes, are usually referred to a select number of the council, stiled by way of eminence, the *Septemvirate*; and upon any extraordinary emergency, the principal burghers elected out of every trade and profession in the town are summoned to the number of four hundred, who have also the power of electing the members of the other courts. This city has under its jurisdiction a country of about forty miles extent, which contains several other towns and villages, the principal of which are *Altorf*, *Burthan*, *Lauff*, *Feucht*, *Herschbruck*, and *Leichtenau*. The quota of *Nurenberg* is 40 horse, 250 foot, and 1480 florins, which is more than any other city in the empire. Its domain is larger, but it is not so rich a city as *Hamburg*. There are numbers of very fine gardens in the neighbourhood, towards *Erlang*, which belong to the citizens. The merchants of this place began to trade to foreign parts about the year 1300, and their commodities were not only carried throughout *Europe*, but to the *East Indies* and *America*. Their trade has been for a great while upon the decline; for besides that the trinkets formerly made here are much out of fashion, especially in *Germany*, the manufactures which the margraves of *Bareith* and *Anspach* have settled in their dominions, do considerable prejudice to *Nurenberg*. Here are two annual fairs, and they have still a bank upon the same footing almost as that of *Venice*. The people in general are very honest, but too full of their compli-

pliments. The women are handsome, but too apt to stare and laugh at strangers. There are two suburbs to this city, one called *Webrd*, Suburbs. and the other *Gossenhoff*. At each gate of the city, a man is employed every night to go to the top of a high tower, from whence he sounds a frightful horn, to call people home from the suburbs, and at the second blast every one, except the patricians, must hasten to town, or be shut out. Near the town walls, on the bank of the river *Pegnitz*, there is a large square, called the *Field of Mars*, where the youth are exercised in wrestling and other manly recreations. This river meets with the *Rednitz* about a league from the town, and uniting their streams they run by *Erlang*, *Paierdorf*, *Forsheim*, and *Bamberg*, where they fall into the *Maine*, after having received some other rivulets. In the neighbouring hills and even on the plains there are quarries of stone, which, tho' very soft when fresh dug, grow as hard as marble, after being exposed a while to the sun.

From *Nurenberg* to *Ratisbon* is two and forty miles, thro' a road that affords nothing worth a traveller's attention. *Ratisbon* has been described already p. 272. You may go from hence to *Vienna*, with a boat that sets out once a week, and tho' it is a voyage of about two hundred and seventy two miles, yet you perform it in three days, the *Danube* being a very rapid river, and you have the advantage of the current all the way.

But continuing your journey by land, from *Ratisbon* you proceed to *Straubingen*, a city of Ger- Straubingen. many, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 13'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 48'$. It is a neat handsome town, situate on the right hand of the *Da-*
nube,

nube, and formerly the residence of the dukes of *Bavaria*. Some think that this is the ancient *Serviodunum*; it has a good collegiate church, and a *Carmelite* convent. The windows of the collegiate church are finely painted, and the drawings better than usual in a work of that nature. It is a place of good trade, well fortified, and has a bridge over the *Danube*. There is nothing remarkable between this and

IV. PASSAU.

Passau.

Passau is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 30'$, situated at the conflux of three rivers, the *Danube*, the *Inn*, and the *Iltz*. Some derive the name of this place from its being a passage over the river, which the two *German* monosyllables *pass* and *aw* seem to import. It is the ancient *Batava-castra*; and the *Inn*, on which it lies, is the *Ænus* of the ancients, to the east of which is *Noricum*, a country formerly famous for iron, and the swords made of it were much esteemed. *Cluverius* thinks that the part of the town called *Innstadt*, on the south side of the *Danube*, and the east side of the *Inn*, is the oldest, and was the *Boiodurum* of the ancients. That properly called *Passau*, lies on the south side of the *Danube*, and on the west side of the *Inn*; and that called *Ilstadt* lies on the north side of the *Danube*, and on the east of the *Iltz*. 'Tis observable that the river *Inn* discharges itself here into the *Danube* with such violence, that it preserves its stream unmixed for a great way, being of a different colour from the waters of the *Danube*. And on the other side of the *Danube*, the black muddy streams of the *Iltz* are discernible for several furlongs,

longs, that river running with a furious torrent from the *Bokemian* forests.

Passau is a noble large city, fortified on all sides by rocks or rivers, and consequently almost as strong by nature, as any town of *Bavaria* is by art. But the fortifications are not answerable to its situation, or it would not have been so easily taken twice this century by the electors of *Bavaria*. It was burnt in 1662, and has been since rebuilt to a great advantage. Most of the houses before the fire were of timber, but now they are built after the *Italian* manner. It is a bishop's see; the bishop who is sovereign of the town has a stately palace, and is suffragan to the bishop of *Saltzburg*: his territory extends about twenty miles on the north side of the *Danube*. The public buildings are magnificent, especially the cathedral dedicated to *St. Stephen*, which is a neat and sumptuous structure, adorned with a great many fine monuments. The castle called *Oberhaus*, is situated on a hill which goes by the name of *St. George*. They have a picture of the *Virgin Mary*, which is said to work miracles, and therefore visited by a great number of votaries. This city is famous for the treaty of peace betwixt the emperor *Charles V.* and *Maurice* elector of *Saxony*, in 1552, whereby a free exercise of religion was granted to the *Lutherans* all over the empire. They have a very good public library, which was left by cardinal *Lamberg*, bishop of this place, who died in 1712. There is a Colossal head of a statue of stone, set up in a wall near the cathedral, which, they say, was the head of a statue in the old cathedral, probably of *St. Christopher*, though they have many odd stories in relation to it. The river *Iltz* is famous for pearl, which are found in large muscles, and though many of them have a blackish

blackish cast, yet the best sort come very near the oriental pearls. The fishing of these pearls belongs to the empress queen and the elector of *Bavaria*, who appoint an officer here to take care of their respective interests. The water of the river *Iltz* is thought to be very wholesome, and good in scrophulous disorders. There is a wooden bridge over the *Inn*, betwixt *Passau* and that part of the town called *Instadt*. The territory belonging to this bishopric lies between the *Upper Palatinate* and *Austria*, for twenty miles to the northward of *Passau* and the *Danube*, in which district stand the castles of *Obernberg* and *Eberfberg*, where the bishop of *Passau* sometimes resides.

Setting out from *Passau* you travel on to *Lintz*, a city of *Upper Austria*, described in the preceding chapter, p. 276. Not far from *Lintz*, at the village of *Spilberg*, there is a dangerous fall of water in the *Danube*, called *Neubruck*. This and other falls in the *Danube*, are owing to several rocks in the bed of that river, which makes it very rough, so as to cause a kind of cataract, and below it there are several whirl-pools. Continuing your journey thirty miles further you come to *Grein*, a small town and castle of *Austria*, situate on the river *Danube*, and famous for the fall of water called *Strudel*, which is more dangerous than that in the neighbourhood of *Lintz*. From *Grein* it is fourteen miles to *Ips*, a small town of *Austria*, situate on the river *Danube*; *Cluverius* takes it to be the *Pons Isis* of *Ptolemy*. It is meanly built, and but poorly inhabited. There is a *Franciscan* convent here, and nothing else worth remarking.

Proceeding twelve miles further you come to *Melck*, a strong town in *Germany* in the *Lower Austria*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 12'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 20'$,

Grein.

Ips.

Melck.

20', situate on the banks of the *Danube*. This is a very pleasant place, tolerably well built, and said to have been an antient *Roman* colony, formerly named *Claudionum*. It is famous for one of the most magnificent abbeys in *Europe*, situate on a hill above the town, and belonging to the *Benedictine* monks. In one of the cellars of the abbey, there is a store of wine called *St. Coleman's* wine, said to be above 300 years old. The church preserves several relics of *St. Coleman*, to whom it is dedicated; and with regard to statues, carvings, and gildings, it makes a rich and splendid appearance. They have found four *basso-relievos* in and about the abbey, which are set into the walls of the church; one is of *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the wolf, and another is sepulchral; they have found also some medals lower down at a place call *Pecklarn*.

From *Melck* you have sixteen miles to *Krems*, a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 30'$, situate on the left side of the river *Danube*. It is a large well built place, and takes its name from the little river *Krems*, which not far from *Krems*, hence empties itself into the *Danube*. The *Jesuits* have a handsome college here. The inhabitants have a pretty brisk trade, owing to their two great fairs, which are much frequented by foreigners, one of which begins on *St. James's* day, and the other on *St. Simon* and *Jude*, each of which lasts fourteen days. Between this place and *Vienna*, you meet with nothing remarkable but *Korn Neuburg*, or *Closter Neuburg*, a famous *Korn Neu-Benedictin* monastery, situate on the right side of *burg*, the *Danube*, in the circle of *Lower Austria*. Here you come to those hills which divide *Noricum* from *Upper Pannonia*. On the east side of them

them is a place called *Calenberg*, and over it a ruined castle, which was the place of residence of the ancient dukes of *Austria*, when they removed from *Melck*. The city of *Vienna* has been described in this volume, p. 203.

By-places in this journey.

Northausen.

EIGHT miles to the left of *Stolberg* stands the town of *Northausen*, on the river *Zarge* or *Hartz*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 50'$ latitude $51^{\circ} 40'$. This is an Imperial city, capital of the county of *Hohenstein*, and said to have been built by the emperor *Theodosius II.* or *Meroveus* king of *France*. It was under the protection of the late elector of *Saxony*, but he sold his right about the beginning of this century to the elector of *Brandenburg*. The magistracy and people are *Lutherans*. The town is small, and was formerly frequented for its good air, but now contains nothing remarkable.

Weimar.

Twelve miles to the left of *Erfurt* stands the town of *Weimar*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 25'$, latitude 51° . It is a large, neat, and handsome city, situated on the little river *Ilm*, about half way between *Erfurt* and *Jena*, and gives title to a prince of the *Saxon* family, who makes it his usual residence. Some say it derives its name from *Winemarket*, because it has a great trade in wine; yet the adjacent country abounds with corn-fields and hop-grounds instead of vines. It is a very antient town, for the emperor *Otho II.* held a general diet here in 975. The duke's palace

lace is a stately building, remarkable for a valuable cabinet of curiosities, and an excellent library. It has a grand stair-case, highly extolled by the connoisseurs in architecture. In the great hall you see the pictures of all the dukes of *Saxe Weimar* at full length, done by no mean hand. About three miles from town the duke has a country seat called *Belle vue*, because of the fine prospect it commands. The house is small and not very commodious; but the gardens are reckoned very pleasant, as well as the pheasant walk and menagery.

Twenty miles to the left of *Erfurt* stands the town of *Jena*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and *Jena* territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 44'$, latitude 51° . It is a large handsome town, situate in a pleasant vale on the banks of the river *Sala*, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. There is a famous *Lutheran* university founded here by *John Frederic*, elector of *Saxony*, and endowed with many privileges by several emperors. The town is pretty well fortified with walls and turrets, and is subject to the duke of *Saxe Weimar*. There is a great concourse of students here from *Livonia*, *Poland*, *Silesia*, and *Hungary*, it being a cheaper university than *Hall* or *Leipsic*. The principal places worth seeing are, the college, the library, *Bose's* cabinet, the house of *Weigelius* the astronomer, and some others, all which are contained in the following distich.

*Ara, caput, draco, mons, pons, vulpecula turris,
Weigeliana domus, septem miracula Jenæ.*

Twelve miles to the right of *Ilmenau* stands the town of *Schleusingen*, in the circle of *Franconia*, *Schleusingen*. and county of *Henneburg*. It is situated on the
river

river *Schleus*, and noted for a meeting of the electoral college in 1623, when *Ferdinand II.* transferred the electoral dignity from the *Palatine* family to that of *Bavaria*. There is a college here, erected by the last count of the ancient family of *Henneburg* in 1543. The town is the chief place of the whole county, and was the residence of their princes, whose monuments are still to be seen in the great church. It belongs now to the house of *Saxe Zeits*.

Cronach.

Twelve miles to the left of *Coburg* stands the town of *Cronach*, in the circle of *Franconia*, and bishopric of *Bamberg*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 25'$. It is situated on an eminence, near a river of the same name, and is fortified after the ancient manner. The houses are meanly built; but the adjacent country is very fruitful and pleasant, being well watered.

Culembach.

Twenty-five miles east of *Bamberg*, stands the town of *Culembach*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $50^{\circ} 20'$. It is situate on the *Maine*, not far from the source of that river, giving name to a marquisate possessed by a branch of the house of *Brandenburg*. It suffered greatly in the sixteenth century from the *Norimbergers*, who were afterwards obliged to repair it; and now it is well fortified. Here are kept the ancient records of the house of *Brandenburg*. The margrave of *Culembach* is joint director of the circle of *Franconia*, with the bishop of *Bamberg*. The present margrave is descended from *John-George*, elector of *Brandenburg*, who settled in *Franconia* in the sixteenth century, leaving the electorate to his eldest son, the margrave of *Culembach* to his second son, and that of *Anspach* to his third. The second son formed the two branches of *Bareith* and *Culembach*; that of *Bareith* became extinct in 1726, by the death of

of *George-William*; and *George-Frederick-Charles*, margrave of *Culembach*, his cousin, succeeded him; so that *Bareith* and *Culembach* are now but one branch.

Fifteen miles south-east from *Culembach*, stands the town of *Bareith*, capital of the marquisate of *Bareith*, that name, and the residence of the margrave. It is a pleasant place, defended by a fine castle, and not ill built. The margrave's palace is a great stately old pile, but not very commodious, and meanly furnished. Three miles from *Bareith* he has a very pretty house called the *Hermitage*, which consists of a great many pavilions in the middle of a thick wood, built without any symmetry, but very ingeniously contrived within for the use to which they serve. The margrave is sovereign of a fruitful territory, much interspersed with woods, which makes it a fine country for hunting; and his revenue is computed at 500,000 crowns. He professes the *Lutheran* religion, as well as most of his subjects.

Twenty-eight miles south-west of *Nurenberg*, stands the town of *Anspach*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 36'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 22'$. It is the capital of the margraviate of that name, in the circle of *Franconia*. The town is small but pretty, being well built, and adorned with several churches. There are no fortifications to it, being only shut in by walls surrounded with walks, which form a bulwark. The prince's palace, when finished, will be very magnificent. The late margravine dowager, who carried it on after her husband's death, and caused some noble gardens to be laid out, spared no cost for embellishing this town. In the palace there is a cabinet of rare curiosities, particularly *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, curiously done in wax.

wax. There are good manufactures, which were erected by the *French* refugees, both here and at *Schwabach*, which give no small uneasiness to the city of *Nuremberg*. The margrave's revenues are pretty near the same as those of the margrave of *Culembach-Bareith*, and he and his subjects are *Lutherans*.

Altorf.

Twelve miles to the left of *Nuremberg* stands the town of *Altorf*, in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 20'$, subject to *Nuremberg*. It is said to have been founded by *Adolph*, count of *Nassau*, and from him called *Adolfsdorf*. The *Nurembergers* purchased it from the *Palatine* family, before which they attempted it several times, by force of arms, but in vain. They have a university here, which was founded by the senate of *Nuremberg* in 1578, and has bred a great many learned men. The physic garden is reckoned a very good one, being stocked with about two thousand plants. They have likewise an anatomy theatre with several skeletons, and other curiosities. The library is much esteemed for the goodness and number of books.

Kelheim.

Twelve miles to the left of *Ratisbon* stands the town of *Kelheim*, in the circle of *Bavaria*. It is seated on the left bank of the *Danube*, and is famous only for its beer, which is reckoned very good.

Ens.

Between *Lintz* and *Ips* stands the town of *Ens*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 16'$. It is a fair, strong, and well built city, situated on the river *Ens*, which separates *Upper* and *Lower Austria*, at the conflux of the said river *Ens* and the *Danube*. It is the *Anafus* of the middle ages, the remains of a large and famous city formerly called *Lauriacum*, according to *Antonine*, and built by the emperor *Marcus*

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, in his expedition against the *Marcomanni*. Part of the antient name continues in the village of *Lorch*, half a mile to the south of the walls of this town, situate on the banks of the *Danube*, and formerly a part of this city. This *Lauriacum*, which was also called *Aureliana Lauriacensis*, was about two thousand paces in length, and reached from the *Danube*, as far as the monastery of *St. Florian*, which is now quite without the south wall of the city of *Ens*. The second legion was stationed here and at *Lentia*: The *Roman* emperors, when they came on this side the *Alps*, resided at first at *Sirmium*, and afterwards removed to this place. The *cohors prætoriana* was likewise certainly here, probably at the time when it was the residence of the emperors. It was formerly an archbishop's see, and was destroyed by the *Huns* in 570; it was intirely erased in 737, and nothing left except the great church. From the north-west corner of the old city there are signs of a fossè, which extends to the church of *St. Laurence* at *Lorch*, and takes in a large compass. This may be the remains of the ancient walls, for they find many medals about these ruins, which are chiefly *Roman* silver, and others of the lower empire. There is a *relievo* at the church, and one in the town of *Ens*.

About ten miles to the left of *Ens* stands the town of *Steyer*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east *Steyer*. longitude $14^{\circ} 8'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 20'$. It is a neat and compact place, situate on the conflux of the rivers *Steyer* and *Ens*, inhabited chiefly by cutlers, smiths, and other hardware men, who by the conveniency of the *Danube*, have a great trade with the neighbouring country. Some say that the *Gesatæ* were the ancient inhabitants of this country, and suppose the town to be *Ptolemy's* *Geso-*

Gesodumum, whence the pleasant valley on which it stands, is called *Gastental*. But it seems rather to derive its name from the monastery of *Garsten*, which is situate in this neighbourhood, and is well worth a traveller's notice.

Pechlarn.

Between *Ips* and *Melch*, on the banks of the *Danube*, stands the town of *Pechlarn*, in the circle of *Upper Austria*, about forty miles west from *Vienna*. *Cluverius* says it was anciently called *Arlape* or *ara lapidea*, from whence the little river on which it stands, retains the name of *Erlaph*. By the old monuments and inscriptions found in the neighbourhood, it appears to have been one of the harbours of the *Roman* navy, and the principal fort in the country, for which reason the *Romans* gave it the name of *Præclara*, from whence the modern denomination is derived. It was formerly the residence of the princes of *Austria*, but now only noted for making earthen-ware.

St. Polten.

About twenty miles east of *Melch*, stands the town of *St. Polten*, on the river *Drasam*, and in the circle of *Austria*. It is a pretty compact place, the name of which is taken from the monastery and church of *St. Hippolitus*, which was the occasion of building this city. It was first walled in 1266, by the bishop of *Passau*. The abbey, the church, and the town-hall, are the only things worth seeing.

Tuln.

About twenty miles west of *Vienna*, in the circle of *Austria*, and not far from the banks of the *Danube*, stands the town of *Tuln*, so called from a rivulet that runs through it. From this place a good part of the adjacent country has taken the name of *Thulnefeldt*, which is reckoned one of the richest and healthiest parts in *Austria*.

About

About fifteen miles south-west of *Vienna*, in the circle of *Austria*, stands the town of *Baden*, which *Baden* is thought to be the ancient *Aquæ*. It is a neat little walled town, seated on a plain, not far from a ridge of hills, which are the excursions of mount *Cethius*. This place is much frequented because of its waters, which are used only for bathing. The springs are so numerous, as to supply two convenient baths within the town, five without the walls, and two beyond a rivulet, called *Swechet*. These waters are commended by the *German* physicians as an excellent medicine against most distempers incident to the head, as head-achs, deafness, &c. They are also reckoned good against the gout, the dropsy, and other cronical distempers. The best times for bathing are the months of *June*, *July*, *August*, and *September*.

C H A P. X.

*Journey from Hamburg to Cologne
and Bruffels.*

THIS journey is performed by the way of *Hanover*; the post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Hanover* sets out from the *Deich Strafs* in *Harburger Keller* on *Tuesdays* at one in the afternoon, and comes back on *Mondays*. The fare to each passenger is two dollars six grosses. From *Hanover* to *Cologne*, the post-waggon sets out on *Mondays* and *Fridays* at seven in the morning; the fare to each passenger about eight dollars.

HAMBURGH		
English miles from one place to another.	4. HARBURG	4
	16. Zarendorf	20
	16. Witzendorf	36
	16. ZELLE	54
	10. Engsen	64
	10. HANOVER	74
	20. HAMELEN	94
	8. Horn	102
	12. Nienhausen	114
	12. Gesecke	126
	12. Soest	138
	8. Werle	146
	8. Unna	154
	12. Gelfesberg	166
	4. Lennep	170
	4. Woimskirchen	174
	12. Mullem	186
	2. COLOGNE	188
	12. Bergen	200
	12. JULIERS	212
	16. AIX LA CHAPELLE	228
	18. MAESTRICHT	246
	14. Tongres	260
	2. Borgloon	262
	2. S. Tron	264
	12. Tirlemont	276
	12. LOVAIN	288
	15. BRUSSELS	303
English miles from Hamburg.		

Remarkable places in this journey.

THE places worth notice in this route as far as *Hanover*, have been described already in this volume from p. 235 to p. 242.

Leaving

Leaving *Hanover* you meet with nothing worth notice till you come to *Hamelen*, a town in Ger-^{*Hamelen*}*many*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and electorate of *Hanover*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 12'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 15'$. This is a very ancient city, situate at the conflux of the rivers *Wefer* and *Hamel*, on the borders of the dutchy of *Calenberg*. Being the key of the country, it is better fortified and garisoned than any other place in the electorate. This town is famous for the locks which were made by *George* the second, on which occasion there was a medal struck. By this great work, which was done by cutting away the rock in many places, the *Wefer* is made navigable up from *Minden* to this city. Though the citizens have the convenience of commerce by this river, yet agriculture is the chief part of their employment and subsistence. The town is about three miles in circumference, has four gates, two churches, and an hospital. At the top of a neighbouring hill called *Koppelberg* there is a monument of stone at the mouth of a cave, with an inscription in barbarous *Latin* verse, giving an account of a strange accident, which besel 130 boys of this town on the 26th of *June*, 1284. The fable is thus related by the inhabitants. The town being at the above-mentioned time much infested with rats, a stranger upon promise of a reward undertook to destroy them. Taking a tabrel and pipe, he led the rats by the charms of his music to the river, where they were all drowned. But being denied his reward, he left the town in a rage, threatning revenge. Accordingly he returned next year, and by the same music enticed most of the children after him to the mouth of a great cave, on the top of the above-mentioned hill, called *Koppelberg*, where he and they entered, but were never more heard of.

Nienhausen. Not far from *Hamel* you enter the circle of *Westphalia*, and you come to *Nienhausen*, a small town in the bishopric of *Paderborn*, about two miles distant from the last mentioned city. It is most agreeably situated, at the conflux of the little rivers *Lippe*, *Almund*, and *Pader*. The bishop of *Paderborn* has a palace here, which is well furnished, and adorned with handsome gardens.

Gesecke. From thence you proceed to *Gesecke*, a small town in the circle and dutchy of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, belonging to the elector of *Cologne*. It is a fortified place, which came to the see of *Cologne* in 1501, and was afterwards taken by the *Dutch* who possessed it some time. It was likewise taken by the landgrave of *Hesse* in 1636, but was restored by the treaty of *Westphalia*.

Soest. From *Gesecke* you have twelve miles to *Soest*, a large town of the circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 40'$. It is situate on the river *Arse*, in the county of *Mark*, and subject to the king of *Prussia*. It is fortified with a double wall, upon which stand thirty turrets or watch-towers, and is encompassed with a large deep ditch. There are ten parishes in the town, but it has a great many more churches and convents. The inhabitants are mostly *Roman* catholics, with a mixture of *Lutherans*, who have two churches. There is a handsome college here, and some salt-works that are worth seeing. This town has suffered so much at sundry times from war and fire, that it is as poor a place as can be imagined without trade and with a numerous clergy. It has many privileges, particularly the liberty of hunting and killing venison in any of the neighbouring counties. They pretend here to an ancient

cient body of laws, called *Jus Soatense*, which is allowed generally to have been the foundation of that ancient body of laws now called *Jus Lubecense*. The *Lutherans* have a nunnery here of their own persuasion, which like other protestant nunneries in *Germany*, is a sort of free boarding-school, raised on the ancient *Romish* establishments, where young ladies, generally of the best families, are educated; and where some even spend their lives, but take neither the vow nor the habit, nor tye themselves down to many rules.

From *Soest* you proceed eight miles further to *Werle*, a town in the circle and dutchy of *West-Werle. phalia*, belonging to the elector of *Cologne*. It is pleasantly situated betwixt the *Roere* and *Lippe*, and has some old fortifications. The elector of *Cologne's* official judge for *Westphalia* resides in this place.

Eight miles from *Werle* stands *Unna*, a town *Unna.* of *Germany*, in the circle of *Westphalia* and county of *Mark*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 25'$. It is situated in a large plain, and was formerly a place of good trade, before the wars betwixt the families of *Brandenburg* and *Neuburg*, to the former of which it now belongs. Between *Unna* and *Cologne*, you meet with no place worth mentioning except *Mulheim*, a small *Mulheim.* town in the circle and dutchy of *Westphalia*, situate on the banks of the *Rhine*, almost opposite to *Cologne*. It is a handsome large town, and pretends to be the old *Cologne*, the metropolis of the ancient *Ubii*. This they endeavour to 'prove from the great quantities of *Roman* coins, and other antiquities found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants attempted in the last century to wall the town, and make it an Imperial city, but were opposed by the emperor *Matthius*, and by

by the city of *Cologne*, on which it now depends. There is a considerable number of *Jews* who dwell in this place, not being allowed to live at *Cologne*. The Protestants of the last mentioned city have a chapel allowed them here for their religious worship.

I. COLOGNE.

<i>Cologne.</i>	<i>Cologne</i> is the capital of the archbishopric of <i>Cologne</i> , and of the circle of the <i>Lower Rhine</i> in
Situation.	<i>Germany</i> , in east longitude $6^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 50'$. It is one of the largest and handsomest cities of the empire, built in form of a crescent, and agreeably situated in a large plain, near the western bank of the <i>Rhine</i> . By the ancients it was called <i>Colonia Agrippina</i> , which name it derived from <i>Agrippina</i> daughter of <i>Germanicus</i> , wife of <i>Claudius</i> , and mother of <i>Nero</i> , who was born here, and honoured it with a <i>Roman</i> colony, because it was the place of her birth. It had likewise the name of <i>Colonia Ubiorum</i> , because it was founded by the <i>Ubii</i> , who removed to this country from the opposite side of the <i>Rhine</i> . During the <i>Roman</i> government it was the metropolis of <i>Germania secunda</i> , and seems to have obtained the name of <i>Colonia</i> by way of eminence, as being the most considerable <i>Roman</i> colony in those parts. The city is large, surrounded with a wall, and a dry ditch, with towers, and some bastions, but of no considerable strength. 'Tis very rare to see so many steeples any where at once, as appear to travellers upon approaching this city. There are twenty four gates, thirteen to the land, and eleven on the <i>Rhine</i> . The streets are large and well paved, especially in the middle of the town, where there are two spacious market-places. Though the town is pretty populous, yet the walls enclose a considerable space of ground,
Name.	
Antiquity.	
Fortifications.	

ground, which is not built upon, and particularly three hundred acres planted with vines. The houses are commodious enough, but are faced with a kind of plaister, which is soon blackened by the weather ; and the windows being composed in general of small round bits of glass, the apartments are very obscure.

Among the public buildings there are seven col- Buildings.
legiate churches, nineteen parish churches, besides the cathedral, thirty chapels, a great number of monasteries and nunneries, with four large hospitals. A very considerable part of the town is taken up with the churches and monasteries, many of which are well endowed. Most of the houses belonging to the canons and prebends, are adorned with large gardens and vineyards. The *Roman* catholic is the established religion, but there are likewise some Protestants, especially among the trading part, who go over to *Mulheim* to perform their religious worship. The city was made an archbishopric ten years after that dignity was conferred on *Mentz*, and the archbishop was honoured with the electoral office in 1021. The chapter of *Cologne* is composed of sixty canons, who must all be princes or counts ; the four and twenty eldest are the capitularies. The cathedral dedicated to Cathedral.
St. Peter, is a large and magnificent structure, but not finished. This building is said to have been erected as it now stands in four years, and begun in 1254. Here they shew the tombs of the three wise men, who came from the east to worship our Saviour, from whence they have had the name of the three kings of *Cologne*. Their bodies pursuant to the tradition of the place, were first removed to *Constantinople* by *Helena*, mother to *Constantine the Great* ; from thence to *Milan*, by *Eustorpius* bishop of that city ; and upon the taking of *Milan* by the emperor *Frederic Bar-*
P 4 barossa,

Other
Churches.

barossa, in 1164, to have been removed at length to *Cologne*, by *Reynold* archbishop of this see. In the church of *St. Gereon*, they shew the heads of 1000 martyrs, who are said to have suffered here in the reign of *Maximianus*. 'Tis generally believed that this church was built by the empress *Helena*; and it has some resemblance with the *Greek* architecture of that age. In the choir there are several paintings, with *Latin* inscriptions, representing the history of that saint. In the church of *St. Ursula*, they shew the tomb of that saint, with an inscription, signifying that it was discovered by *St. Columba*; and they have a tradition that *St. Ursula*, and 11000 virgins, who came from *Britain* to convert the infidels in those parts, were murdered here by the *Huns*. But this story is exploded by some of the *Roman* catholic writers themselves, who have shewn the source whence this error is derived. Those that forged this fine history, having found in some written martyrology, *S. S. Ursula & Undecimilla V. M. viz. Sancta Ursula & Undecimilla, virgines martyres*, they imagined that *Undecimilla*, which is a proper name with *V.* and *M.* adjoined to it, was an abbreviation to express, *undecim millia virginum martyrum*. From the multitude of relics of saints and martyrs, as well as of churches and religious houses in this place, it has obtained the name of the *Holy City*. They have a university here, in which the canon and *Roman* laws and scholastic divinity are chiefly studied; it is not under the jurisdiction of the archbishop, but of the city. The Jesuits church is a very fine building, in which there are some capitals of a modern invention, that succeed better than most of such as differ from the ancients.

Town-
house.

The town-house is a great *Gothic* building,
which

which has several rooms adorned with fine paintings, and others, full of bows, arrows, cross-bows, quivers, bucklers, and other ancient arms. Among others there is a cross-bow of whale-bone twelve foot long, eight broad, and four inches thick. From the tower of this building there is a charming prospect of the city, and adjacent country. There are six *Latin* inscriptions about the platform before it. The first was designed to commemorate the kindness of *Cæsar* to the *Ubii*, by receiving them into the number of his allies, and his building two wooden bridges over the *Rhine*. The second mentions the colony which *Augustus* sent hither. The third was made upon occasion of the building the city by *Agrippa*. The fourth relates to the stone bridge, built here by *Constantine*. The fifth is in honour of *Justinian* who granted them some laws; and the sixth is in honour of the emperor *Maximilian I.* There are some *Roman* inscriptions in the arsenal, and a fine stone coffin. There is likewise a mummy in a coffin hewn out of wood, in the shape of a mummy, very much after the *Egyptian* manner, except that there is no mask on the face, and it is wrapt up in garments, vastly like those of the priests; it was found at *St. Gereon*. The convent of the *Carmelites* is a noble commodious building, where a congress was held in 1673, for most of the powers of *Europe* to treat of peace.

This city was destroyed by the *Normans* in Govern-
881, and afterwards it was repaired by the em-ment.
peror *Otho the Great*, who subjected it to its bi-
shops; but his grandson *Otho III.* made it an im-
perial city about the year 993. Its privileges
were considerably enlarged by *Frederic I.* in 1180,
after which it encreased prodigiously in power and
grandeur, especially in 1260, when it entered into

the league of the Hans towns, and was made the capital of the fourth of their provinces. They had afterwards many disputes with their archbishops, about the jurisdiction over them, refusing to submit to any thing inconsistent with their dignity of an imperial city. In this dignity it still continues, though under some limitations, settled by the emperor *Maximilian* I. for, on a dispute between the archbishop and the burghers, it was decreed, that the city and magistrates should have the determination of all civil causes; but in criminal, none should be executed or pardoned but with the archbishop's concurrence. This city is governed by senators, who have a great resemblance with the ancient senate of *Rome*. The government consists of six burgomasters, seven aldermen, and an hundred and fifty common-council-men, who all continue for life; only two of the burgomasters are regents annually by turns. The aldermen are appointed by the archbishop, and the common-council-men elected by the trading companies of the city. No more than fifty of the common-council are allowed to act in one year, the others take it by turns; if a burgomaster dies, the common-council elect another. The archbishop claims the command of the militia, and the defence of the city; so that it appears to be a sort of a mixt government. This prelate has two palaces in the city, but the inhabitants do not allow him to stay here above three days at a time; so that his usual residence is *Bonn*. The Pope has always a nuncio here, to take care of his interest with the *Roman* catholic electors. There are still some families remaining, who pretend to be descended from the *Romans*, and produce their genealogies from the first time this city was made a colony of the empire. It was in this city the
unfor-

unfortunate *Mary of Medicis* died in banishment; and here also it was king *Charles II.* of *England* spent the two last years of his exile. Over against *Cologne*, there is a village called *Deutz*, on the other side of the *Rhine*, inhabited chiefly by *Jews* whom the elector allows to live there, but they are not suffered to enter the city without a guard. From *Cologne* to this village there is a flying bridge over the *Rhine*, which is said to bring in about 10,000 crowns a year to the chapter of the cathedral, being sufficient to carry over a company of cavalry at a time. The city of *Cologne* has a very considerable trade in *Rhenish* wine and other commodities of *Germany*, which by the means of the *Rhine* are brought hither, and transported to *Holland*. The ships wherewith they trade to the *Netherlands*, are large, round-bellied vessels of great burthen. It has been observed that the *Dutch* are always ready to defend this city against the pretensions of its electors, because it serves them for a magazine upon the *Rhine*. The principal inns are, The *Hof von Holland*.—The *Ostrich*.—The *City of Liege*.—The *City of Amsterdam*.—The *City of Vienna*.

From *Cologne* to *Aix la Chapelle*, you travel thro' a very even road, and a flat country all the way, except a hill that you descend coming towards *Aix*. The only place worth notice you meet with by the way, is

II. JULIERS.

Juliers, by the *Germans* called *Gulich*, and by *Juliers*, the *Latins* *Juliacum*, is capital of the dutchy of *Juliers* in *Westphalia*, subject to the elector *Palatine*, in east longitude 6°, latitude 50° 55',

P 6

situ-

situated on the river *Roer*, about half way between *Cologne* and *Aix la Chapelle*. Some think that this city was founded by *Julius Cæsar*, or *Julia Agrippina*, who founded *Cologne*; but this is much questioned by others, because we do not meet with it among any of the ancients, earlier than *Antoninus's* itinerary and *Theodosius's* tables. The town is small, but well fortified and neatly built; the houses of brick, and the streets broad and regular. The citadel is large, and very strong, wherein there is a palace of the ancient dukes, in a spacious piazza. In the suburbs there is a monastery of *Carthusians*, nobly endowed by several dukes of *Fuliers*. The town is but poorly inhabited, though they have a fine woollen manufacture in this country, and likewise another of linen, which has the name of *Gulich linen*. The *Roman catholic* is the only religion tolerated in the city. As to the remaining towns in this journey, see the first volume of this work, chap. xii. p. 251. containing a journey from *Brussels* to *Aix la Chapelle*.

III. By places in this journey.

Pyrmont.

Six miles west of *Hamelen* stands the town of *Pyrmont*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, on the confines of *Hanover*, east longitude 9°, latitude 52°. It is the capital of a county of the same name, formerly subject to its own lords, and now belongnig to the prince of *Waldeck*. It is famous for its mineral waters, for which it is vastly frequented by the *German* nobility, being preferred even to those of *Spaw*, and exported to most parts of *Europe*. In the neighbourhood are one or two salt pits.

Twelve

Twelve miles to the left of *Soest* stands the town of *Lippe* or *Lippestat*, in east longitude 8° , *Lippestat.* latitude $51^{\circ} 40'$, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and capital of the county of *Lippe*. It was built by count *Bernard* II. in 1150, son to *Bernard* I. The town is pretty well fortified, and was formerly the residence of the principal branch of the house of *Lippe*, to whom the county belongs. The city itself is now in possession of the king of *Prussia*, and carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the *Rhine*, with which it has a communication by the river *Lippe*.

Eight miles to the right of *Unna* stands the town of *Ham*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and *Ham.* county of *Mark*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 35'$, subject to the king of *Prussia*. This was formerly one of the Hans towns, but is now much reduced. It is situated on the river *Lippe*, on the frontiers of *Munster*, and is capital of the county in which it stands. The adjacent country abounds in corn, hemp, and flax, and the inhabitants get a good deal of money by travellers betwixt *Germany* and the *Netherlands*.

A few miles to the south-east of *Gelfesberg*, stands the town of *Iserlohn*, in the county of *Iserlohn.* *Mark*, and subject to the king of *Prussia*. It is situate on a ridge of high mountains, which render it almost inaccessible to wheel-carriages, and yet it is a place of great trade, which is carried on by the itinerant merchants of the town, who have their warehouses in most of the trading places in *Germany*. These merchants ramble about from town to town, and from fair to fair, living very hard, by which means they are able to sell their goods at a small profit, and
ren-

render themselves obnoxious to the eminent merchants of other places.

Elberfelt.

About eighteen miles south of *Gelfesberg*, and the same distance from *Dusseldorp*, stands the town of *Elberfelt*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Berg*. It is situated in a most delightful vale, surrounded on all sides with very high mountains, which render the access very incommodious in winter to carriages. The town is pretty well built, and handsomely paved with flags. The inhabitants are of the reformed religion, and carry on a very great trade in the tape manufacture, for which they are famous all over *Europe*. They have also a good manufacture in thread, and some of their best houses deal also in foreign commodities. By this means the town is become rich, and brings in a considerable revenue to its prince the elector *Palatine*.

Solingen.

Eight miles south of *Lunep*, and fifteen south-east of *Dusseldorp*, stands the town of *Solingen*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Berg*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 6'$. It is situated on the river *Wipper*, is tolerably well built, but small, and noted for making good cutlers ware, which they export to most parts of *Europe*. The inhabitants are subject to the elector *Palatine*.

Duren.

Sixteen miles to the left of *Cologne*, and nine miles south of *Juliers*, stands the town of *Duren*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Juliers*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 12'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 45'$. This place is supposed by some authors to be the *Manodurum* of the ancients, and to have the same founder and antiquity as *Cologne*. It was formerly made imperial by the emperor *Rupert*, but subdued by the duke of *Juliers* in 1407. The town is well built, the streets neat and uniform, and watered by streams in the middle. The church
of

of *St. Martin* is a very handsome building, in which they pretend to have the head of *St. Anne*, mother of the Virgin.

CHAP. XI.

Journey from Hamburg to Venice by the way of Nuremberg and Augsburg.

HAVING given the route from *Hamburg* to *Nuremberg* in the ninth chapter of this volume, p. 282, we shall only conduct our traveller now from *Nuremberg* to *Augsburg* and *Venice*. Those who chuse the shortest way have no occasion to go to *Munich* or *Saltzburg*; but such as aim at pleasure and improvement, should by all means see both those cities. There are stage coaches that go from *Augsburg* to *Venice*, or at least to *Mestre* near *Venice*, and the rates of the places are regulated; but they do not pass thro' *Munich*. The country from *Augsburg* to *Innsbruck* is very rough for coaches by the straight road, and passengers are often obliged to alight, by reason of the continual ascending and descending among the mountains. We shall give here both the routes in the following order.

The first route from Nuremberg to Venice.

From *Hamburg* to *Nuremberg* they reckon two hundred and seventy-eight *English* miles.

English

NURENBERG.	
8. Schwabach	8
20. Weissenburg	28
4. Pappenheim	32
4. Monsheim	36
6. DONAWERTH	42
6. Merdingen	48
8. Westendorf	56
4. Langweit	60
4. Obenhausen	64
4. AUGSBURG	68
24. Landsberg	92
4. Rokeffel	96
4. Tenhausen	100
8. Schonge	108
16. Ethal	124
6. Partenkirch	130
12. Mittewald	142
8. Seefeld	150
4. Cairl	154
8. INSPRUCK	162
8. Matray	170
4. Brenner Berg	174
8. Sterzingen	182
16. BRIXEN	198
8. Clause	206
12. Colmarn	218
8. BOTZEN	226
12. Neumarck	238
4. Salorne	242
4. S. Michel	246
8. TRENT	254
10. Levego	264
10. Borgo di Valsugana	274
15. Primolano	289
16. BASSANO	305
10. Castel Franco	315
18. Mestre	333
5. VENICE	338

English miles from one place to another.

English miles from Nuremberg.

The second route by Ingolstadt, Munich, and Saltzburg.

Those who chuse to make *Augsburg* their way to *Munich*, must follow the preceding route as far as *Augsburg*, and there they may proceed with the coach for *Munich*, which sets out on *Mondays*. The country between *Augsburg* and *Munich* is pretty level, and full of villages; but the soil is very indifferent: all along you have a mixture of woods and plains. There is nothing remarkable between *Munich* and *Augsburg*, except the fine abbey of *Furstenfeldt*, possessed by the *Bernardine* friars. It was founded by *Lewis the severe*, duke of *Bavaria*, to atone for putting his wife *Joan* of *Brabant* unjustly to death in a fit of jealousy. The Monks have lately erected a stately church. The distance between *Augsburg* and *Munich* is about thirty-six miles; but the shortest way from *Nuremberg* to *Munich* is by *Ingolstadt*.

English miles from one place to another.	NURENBERG.			English miles from Nuremberg.
	6.	<i>Kernburg</i>	6	
	18.	<i>Thalmessing</i>	24	
	6.	<i>Greding</i>	30	
	12.	INGOLSTADT	42	
	12.	<i>Pfaffenhoven</i>	54	
	24.	MUNICH	78	
	18.	<i>Wolfrathshausen</i>	96	
	10.	<i>Lachenheim</i>	106	
	12.	<i>Mittewald</i>	118	
	8.	<i>Frauenberg</i>	126	
	8.	INSBRUCK	134	
The remainder as in the first route.				

Route

*Route from Munich to Inspruck, by Saltz-
burgh.*

English miles from one place to another.	MUNICH		English miles from Inspruck.
	24. <i>Wasserburg</i>	29	
	39. <i>SALTZBURG</i>	54	
	9. <i>HALLE</i>	63	
	12. <i>Wabtringen</i>	75	
	10. <i>RATENBERG</i>	85	
	6. <i>Schwatz</i>	91	
	9. <i>HALLE</i>	100	
	6. <i>Inspruck</i>	106	

Remarkable places in the first route.

- Weissenburg.* Leaving *Nurenberg* you proceed 28 miles to the town of *Weissenburg*, in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11° , latitude 49° . It is situated in the bishopric of *Aichstadt*, on the river *Regnitz*, and is considerable for very little but its rank of a free imperial city. The place is small, the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, and have a tolerable trade in wine. On the top of a neighbouring hill, there stands a very strong castle. In the market-place there is good entertainment at an inn called the *Black Eagle*. Proceeding four miles further you come to *Papenheim*, a small town of *Germany* in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $48^{\circ} 55'$. It is capital of a county of the same name, and situated on the river *Altmul*. The count to whom it belongs is a prince of the empire. From hence it is but ten miles to *Donawerth*, a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 40'$, so called from the river *Danube*.

Danube, on which it stands. It was formerly an imperial city, but upon embracing the protestant religion, it was proscribed by the emperor *Rodolph II.* and afterwards taken by the duke of *Bavaria*, to whom it is now subject. The town is small and ill built, yet being near the road to and from *Augsburg*, it is very much frequented by travellers; and all that go up or down the river, are obliged to land here, and pay a small toll. They have also a considerable profit from the passage of their bridge over the *Danube*, because it stands near so many great towns, viz. *Munich*, *Nuremberg*, *Nordlingen*, and *Augsburg*. The principal buildings worth seeing are the monastery of the *Holy Cross*, and count *Fugger's* palace. Near this town lies *Schellenberg*, a fortified mountain, which serves instead of a castle to it, and is famous for the defeat given to the *French* and *Bavarians* in *July 1704*, by the duke of *Marlborough*, who forced the enemy's entrenchments. There is a very agreeable prospect from hence, of the towns of *Donawert*, *Hochstet*, *Newburg*, and *Ingolstadt*, together with several hamlets and villages, and a fine country on both sides the *Danube*. Between this and *Augsburg* there is nothing remarkable.

I. AUGSBURG.

Augsburg is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Suabia*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $48^{\circ} 20'$, situated at the conflux of the *Lech* and the *Wertach*. This city was anciently called *Licationum* *Damasia*, from the *Licatii*, who probably derived their name from the river *Lech*. Its *Latin* name of *Augusta Vindelicorum*, it had from *Augustus Cæsar*, who, about twelve years before our Saviour, subdued

Augsburg.

Situation.

Antiquity.

dued those parts, and planted here a *Roman* colony under *Drusus Nero*, brother of *Tiberius*. The *Vindelici* were a branch of the *Illyrians*, who inhabited part of this country, and are supposed to have had their name from the river *Vinda*, now the *Wertach*. It has been pillaged so often, particularly in the time of *Attila*, that there are hardly any remains of its antiquity to be found. In the last century they dug up a pillar five or six feet high, on the top of which was the figure of a pine-apple. They found also some medals of *Augustus*, on the reverse of which the like pillar is to be seen. There are some *Roman* inscriptions in the church of *St. Ulric*. This city was annexed to the kingdom of *Bavaria*, by *Lewis the Emperor*, son to *Charlemain*; but upon the extinction of that prince's race, in 912, it became a free city, and was afterwards endowed with many privileges by *Charles IV.* and other emperors. It is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in *Germany*, and esteemed the capital of *Swabia*. The fortifications are after the old manner, very irregular. The town has fourteen handsome gates all of iron, six *Lutheran* churches, and twenty-four *Roman* catholic, and is 8600 geometrical paces in circumference. In the opinion of some travellers it very much resembles *Antwerp* in the streets and buildings. The streets are broad and straight; the houses mostly of timber, plaistered and whitened without, and finely painted in fresco. The wine market street, so called from a store house of wine in it, is adorned with two fine fountains. The public buildings are generally magnificent; but the principal beauty of the town consists of several stately streets, built and possessed by the family of the *Fuggers*, who are lords of the adjacent

Buildings.

cent country. They are descended originally from a rich weaver, whose children became merchants at the time that the *Levant* commodities were brought hither by land from *Venice*; and from hence spread all over *Germany*. One of the family rendered himself famous for entertaining the emperor *Charles Vth* in a grand manner, and supplying him with money, and then throwing the bond of security into the fire. In return the emperor is said to have made him a count of the empire. Four of these streets are built cross-wise, making a fair town of themselves, and are inhabited by poor people, who have an annual pension. They have turned a little branch of the river *Leck*, and made it go through the town. The water is very clear and good, and distributed through all the city, by means of very curious engines, which raises it one hundred and thirty feet. These engines are to be seen at the water towers near the gate called the *Red Port*, on a branch of the *Leck*. Here are several noble fountains, with brazen statues of different figures, such as *Mercury*, *Hercules* killing the *Hydra*, and some of them adorned with the statues of emperors.

The town-house is a large square building, of Town house fair hewn stone, and reckoned one of the finest in *Europe*. The architect was *Elias Holl*, who began it in 1615, and finished it in 1620. The portal is of marble, and almost all the rooms are wainscoted and cieled with ash of *Poland*, which is exceeding beautiful. The great hall is vastly magnificent; being a hundred and ten feet long, fifty eight broad, and fifty-two high, and supported by eight columns of red marble. The pavement is of a jasper marble; the walls are covered with paintings, between
which

which there are many devices and emblems, relating to the government; but the most beautiful part of all is the cieling, consisting of copartments, the squares and pannels of which are enriched with gilded sculptures, and filled with pictures and other ornaments. Before the town-house there is a very stately fountain, where among other fine figures of brass, the statue of *Augustus* is highly esteemed. The arsenal is a large building, extremely well furnished with military implements. Here an old battering ram of brass is preserved still intire. The two halls below are full of cannon, the greatest part of which are brass. The wine and salt office is a large building, in a very fine taste, and said to be built by the same architect that erected the town-house: behind it are vast magazines always full of *Rhenish*, *Moselle*, and *Tirol* wines. The *Lutherans* have a college here maintained by the magistracy, with a very good library. There are likewise several curious cabinets in town, particularly *Fugger's*, *Occon's*, *Thoman's*, and *Velfchen's*. There is a famous gate in the town called the *Secret Gate*, which was contrived to let in people in time of war without any danger, and has so many engines and divisions with gates and keys, and apartments for guards at some distance from one another, where the passengers are examined, that 'tis impossible for the town to be surprized. They make use of this gate in time of peace, to let people in and out at all hours of the night, paying a small matter.

Arsenal.

The secret gate.

Trade.

This was formerly a place of great trade, but it has been upon the decline since commodities from the *Mediterranean* are no longer brought this way from *Venice* as formerly, and from hence
con-

conveyed to other parts of the empire. However it still deals considerably in banking, and in the *Tirol* wines, with which it almost wholly supplies *Germany*. But its principal trade consists in goldsmith's ware, with which it furnishes *Germany*, *Poland*, and in general almost all the north. Their mechanics are almost equal to those of *Nuremberg*, and they even excel them in clocks, goldsmiths work, and ivory. They engrave the best of any people in *Germany*, an article which brings a considerable profit to the inhabitants. They make steel chains so prodigious fine of a span length, that when they put them about the neck of a flea, it will lift up the chain when it leaps, and these chains are sold for ten pence a piece. All orders and degrees of persons in *Augsburg* are distinguished by their proper habit. The womens dresses are many, very odd and uncommon, but some of them extremely pretty.

It was in this city that the protestant princes of *Germany* presented their confession of faith to the emperor *Charles V.* in the diet held in 1530, from whence it had the name of the *Augsburg Confession*. This occasioned a civil war, which lasted some years, but at length it was agreed in a diet held in this city in 1555, that the protestants should have the free exercise of their religion. Since that time the magistracy of *Augsburg* have been composed of about an equal number of Protestants and *Roman* catholics, their senate consisting of twenty-three *Roman* catholics, and twenty-two *Lutherans*; and their common-council of an hundred and fifty of each. The executive power is lodged in the senate, and the legislative authority in both bodies. These magistrates and the people agree together in perfect harmony, notwithstanding the difference of religion, which makes living much more

more agreeable here than at *Nuremberg*, where the magistrates are reckoned very haughty. The *Jews* are not allowed to live in the city, but in the neighbouring villages, and are obliged to pay a florin an hour when they resort hither.

Bishop's see.

Augsburg is the see of a bishop, who has no share the temporal government of the city. The chapter of the cathedral consists of persons of quality, who are obliged to make proof of their nobility. The canons have the privilege of chusing their bishop, who like all the prelates of *Germany* is a sovereign prince. He dwells at *Augsburg*,

Churches.

tho' he ought to reside at *Dillengen*. The bishopric is not one of the most considerable in *Germany*. The episcopal palace is old and not very commodious. It joins to the cathedral, which is a *Gothic*, gloomy fabric, but its ornaments are very rich. It has a most remarkable great gate, all of brass, over which are several passages, nicely represented in basso relievo. In this cathedral are the arms of all the countries possessed by *Charles V.* who here laid up his sword, standard, sceptre, and crown, before he retired to a convent. The bishop's jurisdiction extends no farther than the palace, tho' a considerable part of the territory about the town is subject to him. The *Jesuits* have a good college here, and handsome church, with a pleasant garden and good library. The *Benedictine* abbey called *St. Ulrick's* is a vast *Gothic* building, but the church has several brass statues of curious workmanship as big as the life, and a remarkable high steeple. The revenue of this monastery is 50,000 crowns. The church of *St. Croix*, founded in 1194, is one of the handsomest in *Augsburg*, for architecture, painting, and sculpture, with one of the finest spires in the world. The *Carmilites* have a convent here, famous for
2 stock

stock of excellent beer, clear as *Canary* wine, and not at all heady, with a very pleasant garden and summer house, a small but well chosen library, a handsome church, and a remarkable sun-dial, being a *Madonna*, whose head is enriched with rays and stars, while her hand holds a scepter marking the hours.

There are several good inns in the city, as *Inns.* *the Imperial Court, the Crown, the King of the Romans*; but *the Three Kings* is one of the best houses in *Germany*, and by some reckoned the most magnificent inn in *Europe*. Here the nobility assemble commonly every evening in a fine hall well lighted, where they game, sup, and dance. In the adjacent plain there are several hillocks cast up like those of *Salisbury* plain, which are supposed to be sepulchral monuments of some of the chief persons slain here, the *German* histories being full of battles fought on this spot.

Setting out from *Augsburg*, you soon enter the circle of *Bavaria*, where the first place of note that presents itself is *Lansberg*, a town of *Germany* *Lansberg.* in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 11° , latitude 48° , subject to the duke of *Bavaria*. It is situate on the river *Lech*, and remarkable for a college of Jesuits, one of the finest in *Germany*, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of all the adjacent country.

From *Lansberg* you proceed fifty miles thro' *Bavaria*, till you come to the borders of *Tyrol*; in your way you meet with nothing worth notice, for you leave *Munich* and several other towns of *Bavaria* on your left hand. Drawing towards *Tyrol* you come to *Mittewald* a village of *Mittewald.* *Bavaria*, situated in the middle of a pleasant plain, and surrounded on all sides with very high rocks. Here they shew some balls or brown masses about

the bigness of a hen's egg, or less, which are a kind of soft and imperfect bezoar, and are commonly found in those parts in the stomach of wild goats.

Chernitz.

Not far from *Mittewald* stands the fort of *Chernitz*, which is built between two inaccessible rocks, and separates the county of *Tyrol* from the bishopric of *Freisingen*. Proceeding a little further, after passing thro' several windings and turnings among the high mountains, you come to the village of *Seefeld*, where they have a convent of *Augustin* friars. Six miles further you begin to descend, and soon after you arrive at a deep valley, about a mile in breadth. Here the river *Inn* glides pleasantly along, and waters a great many pretty villages. You turn to the left in this valley, and follow the foot of the mountain. Three miles further, you are made to take notice of a steep rock, called the *Emperor's Rock*, famous for an adventure which is said to have happened here to the emperor *Maximilian*. This prince (then only archduke) being in chase of a wild goat, got into a labyrinth among the high mountains where he was surrounded on all sides with frightful precipices. Incapable of finding his way back, he continued in this unhappy situation for two days and two nights, when at length a young man in a peasant's habit drew near him and desired him to follow, and after having set him in the right way, disappeared. Proceeding about six miles further in the middle of the valley, you come to

II. INSPRUCK.

Inspruck.

Inspruck is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria*, and capital of the county of *Tyrol*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 26'$, latitude $47^{\circ} 12'$. It was
so

so called from a bridge over the river *Inn*, on which it stands; *Inspruck* having the same signification in *High Dutch* as *Ænipons* or *Ænipontum*, which is its *Latin* name; tho' several doubt whether this was the ancient *Ænipons*, and seem Antiquity. to think that the situation of *Oeting* on the *Inn* agrees with it better. There is an old inscription here, which shews that *Otho* I. duke of *Méran* walled this town in 1234, but three gates are the only vestiges left of these fortifications. It was formerly the residence of the ancient counts of *Tyrol*, who did not think proper to improve the fortifications, because the entrance of the country is well guarded by strong castles. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, sur- Situation. rounded with mountains, the tops of which are eternally covered with snow. It is well built, especially the suburbs, which are separated from the city by a wooden bridge. The roofs of the houses are flat on the top, and the rafters instead of rising to a point are reversed, so that the rain is gathered in the middle of them. The houses are very commodious, well built of brick, and for the most part with piazzas. The streets are adorned with many handsome foun- Buildings. tains and spacious market places. It has no less than 12 churches, and two suburbs much larger than the city itself, both of them finely built, and the residence of persons of the greatest distinction.

The great church is a modern building, the The great church. whole architecture of the *Corinthian* order; but the different parts are charged with ornaments of a clumsy invention and very ill executed. The inside however is magnificent, being decorated with pilasters of red marble with a vein of white, and the chapters of plaister. The cieling is handsomely painted in fresco, by *Gosman Daniel Ossem*, a native of *Munich*. The high altar is
Q 2
adorn-

adorned with four great pillars of the Composite order of green marble. The tabernacle and front of the altar are of massy silver. The whole length from the entrance to the foot of the high altar is 432 feet.

The *Franciscans*.

The church of the *Franciscans* is a noble structure of hewn stone, built by the emperor *Ferdinand I.* who erected a monument here for his grandfather *Maximilian I.* which may be ranked among the most stately *mausoleums* in *Europe*. The emperor *Maximilian* is there represented on his knees, with his hands lifted up to heaven; the figure is of a gigantic size, and admirably well done in brass; it is placed on a great high base of black marble, divided into twenty-four compartments representing the memorable actions of *Maximilian*, in excellent bass-reliefs. The four cardinal virtues are represented in brass on the corners of the monument in a mournful attitude. The entire *mausoleum* stands by itself in the middle of the church, and was executed by *Alexander Colin* a native of *Mechlin*. This *mausoleum* was greatly enriched by *Frederick* archduke of *Austria*, surnamed *Empty purse*, who erected in the nave of the church twenty eight statues of brass, seven feet high, representing so many princes and princesses that were related to the house of *Austria*. Some of them are extremely well done. Besides these twenty-eight statues there are twenty-three others placed upon the cornish of the portico which separates the nave from the choir: they are of brass two feet high, and represent those kings and princes who are honoured as saints. In this church is the famous *silver chapel*, so called from an image of the virgin of solid silver, as big as the life, with a great many images of saints, all of the same metal. Here is to be seen the stately
tomb

tomb of *Ferdinand* archduke of *Austria*, son of the emperor *Ferdinand* I. Near this church is the Jesu-^{Jesuits col-} its college, a very handsome building, whose prin-^{lege.} cipal front is 166 paces in length. There is a university here, of which these fathers are the directors.

The palace in which their ancient courts, and ^{Palace.} afterwards the princes of the house of *Austria* lived, is a convenient and large building, but neither regular nor beautiful, having been built at several times. There are pictures in it done by skilful hands; in the giants hall the story of *Dejanira* is represented with very great art and perfection. In this palace they have a good library, and a large collection of rarities, such as agates, crystals, corals, jaspers, jacinths, *Turkey-stones*, &c. several lumps of virgin-gold and silver, dug out of the mines in *Germany*, a vast number of ancient coins and medals, a *Persian* suit of armour richly adorned with *Turkey-stones* and rubies, the arms of the house of *Austria* exactly represented in diamonds and rubies, with several other curiosities too tedious to mention. The gardens belonging to the palace are very fine, but not well kept; yet there are the remains of noble fountains and brazen statues. Among the latter is an equestrian statue of an archduke of *Austria*, as large as the life in armour, with breeches after the fashion of the ancients, a ruff, and little boots. There is an ar-^{Arsenal.} senal here, which is furnished, as they pretend, for thirty thousand horse and foot. Among the rest there are two cannon of a vast bore, and each barrel sixteen feet long. They have fifty more of a considerable size, one of which has seven barrels, that may be discharged severally. The manage ^{Riding-} or riding house is a very good one, and is also ^{house.} made use of for public shews. There is a house in this town called the chancery, whose porch

Q 3

has

The golden
roof,

has a roof, which the inhabitants pretend to have been covered with plates of gold by archduke *Frederick*. This prince (as they relate the story) after his return from an exile into which he had been forced by a popular insurrection, finding himself still abused by disaffected persons, who gave him the name of *Empty purse*, thought the best way to shew he was not so poor as those people imagined, was to affect being prodigal of gold, by employing that precious metal as a fence against the weather. However, upon a strict inquiry most travellers seem to think that these plates, which resemble tiles, are only of brass gilt, or of copper covered with very thin plates of gold, and consequently of no great value.

County of
Tyrol.

The county of *Tyrol*, of which this city is capital, is a large country, extending 130 miles from east to west, and 65 from north to south. it is very mountainous, and in many parts barren, yet the valleys are fruitful, and afford good pasture and vines. Here are divers springs of mineral and salt waters, and mines of silver, iron, and copper. The Empress Queen has forts and citadels at the entrance of all the passes that lead into *Tyrol*, which are so advantageously placed upon rocks and mountains, that they command all the valleys and avenues about them. The

Inhabitants.

men of this country are tall, robust, and vigorous; the women strong, and generally very fair, and both sexes have an equal mixture of the *Italian* sprightliness, and the *German* phlegm.

Government

The country is governed by three councils residing at *Inspruck*. The chief of the regency has the title of *Landshauptman*, which is the same with Lieutenant-general of the province, wherein he has the absolute command, and all the sovereign courts depend on him. He is lodged in a fine house which has been built by order of the states of *Tyrol*. About

About two miles from *Inspruck* stands the castle of *Amras*, by some *German* writers called *Arx Amras*. *Ambrosiana*, which was a house of pleasure for the archdukes to retire to in the heat of the summer. By others this fort is called *Ombras*, a name derived from the design of it, which was to be a shady summer-house. It is most delightfully situated at the foot of a mountain, but has no great external beauty. All the furniture of ordinary use has been carried away; yet it is still remarkable for its galleries, which contain a very large collection of antiquities, and both natural and artificial curiosities. It excels all others in its curious collection of armour of coats of mail, many of which belonged to very great men. There is also a great collection of gold medals, which weigh, as they affirm, about sixteen pound; there are also three thousand *cameos* and *intaglios*, but few of them very fine. A great part of these antiquities were sent to this place by *Charles V.* On the walls and cieling there are some very good paintings, and among the rest, they have an admirable picture of *Noah's ark*, done by *Bassano*, for which the grand duke of *Tuscany* is said to have offered an hundred thousand crowns. They have a library, which is not in very good order, and a gallery full of busts and other pieces of antiquity, besides many other apartments adorned with pictures of great value. On the mountains in this neighbourhood they have white hares and partridges, and one sort of the latter of the colour of woodcocks; they have also a sort of black pheasant called spilhound or pirghound.

Leaving *Inspruck*, about two miles from that city, you enter again into the mountains, which are here of a prodigious height, requiring seven hours ascent. Before you get to the top of the mountain you come to a little village called *Gruss*, *Gruss*,

that is, *the salutation*, where you see an inscription and a relief in copper, relating to the meeting between *Ferdinand* king of *Hungary*, and the emperor *Charles V.* when he returned from *Africa* in 1520. The above-mentioned mountain is *Brennerberg*, called *Brennerberg*, which signifies an inflamed hill, because of the thunders and storms which are here so frequent. Others say that the country people gave it this name when they cleared it of the wood and burnt it. For nine months together it is covered with snow, yet it is inhabited to the very top, and produces corn and hay in abundance. At the highest accessible part of it there is a post-house, a tavern, and a chapel: near the post-house you see a large spring which falls upon a rock, and immediately separates itself into two currents, which soon after become two pretty large rivers. The one turns to the south, and falls into the *Inn* near *Innsbruck*; the other runs northward, and after it has passed by *Brixen* and *Bolsano*, it empties itself into the *Adige* a little above *Trent*. The passage of the *Brenner* is very painful, and sometimes impracticable, when it snows or rains; so that travellers are often obliged to stay several days, till the return of fair weather, which is the more disagreeable, as the inns on both sides are very bad.

Stertzingen. *Stertzingen* is a very small town of *Tyrol*, indifferently built, and fortified with a castle. They have some silver mines, for which the place is chiefly remarkable. Travellers are here entertained with the flesh of a certain beast called *Steinbock*, which is somewhat like a wild goat and a doe, and is most delicate food.

Mauls. At a place called *Mauls*, to the south of *Stertzingen*, there is an ancient inscription, and a curious relief of *Mithras*, across a bull as killing him; before him there is a man with a club, lifted

lifted up, and another behind resting on a club, with some other figures. The habits of the mountaineers in this country are very whimsical; some of them have green, others yellow, and others blue hats, and in some places 'tis difficult to discern the men from the women.

III. BRIXEN.

Brixen is the capital of the bishopric of *Brixen*, *Brixen*, in the county of *Tyrol*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $46^{\circ} 45'$. It is situated at the foot of the mount *Brenner* in a pleasant valley, at the conflux of the *Eysach* and *Rientz*, and supposed to be *Antoninus's Sublabio*. The bishopric of which this city is capital, is said to have been founded in 370, and is suffragan to *Saltzburg*; but the bishop is sovereign of the town, and of a territory extending fifty miles in length and thirty-two in breadth. He is likewise prince of the empire, but there lies an appeal from him to the court of *Tyrol*. His revenue is computed at 35,000 crowns. The houses are well built, almost all of the same size, and curiously painted on the outside. On the top of a neighbouring hill they have a strong castle to defend the town. They have vaults which extend here from one side of the street to the other, in which vaults they keep their best shops. There are three handsome churches that join to one another, opposite to which there is a fine square, adorned on one side with the bishop's palace. This palace is a square building, encompassed with a ditch, the entrance defended by four brass cannon. The other principal places worth seeing are the town-house, the Dominican convent, the monastery of Canon Regulars called *Neustift*, and the church and convent of *St. Julia*. The women are reckoned handsomer at *Brixen*, the men more genteel, and the people in

Q5

general

general more civilized than they are throughout *Tyrol*. The mineral wells in and about this city are the occasion of its being pretty much frequented by strangers. The adjacent country is very fruitful; the red wine it produces is much esteemed, and brings a considerable income to the inhabitants.

Road from
Brixen to
Bolsano.

From *Brixen* to *Bolsano* the road is almost entirely between the river and the mountains. The country between these two towns is extremely populous, and so manured, that the steepest mountains are cultivated. The rocks are prodigious high, and when the snow melts, or a sudden thaw comes, the way is very dangerous. The accidents which happen, and the coaches that are over-turned so frequently in these uneven narrow passes, have occasioned the building of the little oratories, which one meets with so often on the road. Entering into the valley of *Bolsano*, you find the air sweet and temperate. The vineyards are all green as well as the willows, roses, mulberries, and many other trees and shrubs. There is a true spring in the middle of winter, and in the midst of snows. This is owing to its being sheltered from ill winds, and perhaps to some other circumstances in the disposition of the ground.

IV. BOTZEN or BOLSAÑO.

Bolsano.

Botzen, by the *Italians* called *Bolsano*, is a town of *Germany*, in the bishopric of *Trent*, situate on the banks of the *Eysach*, which falls near it into the *Adige*, and often forms inundations. The town is small, and has no other fortifications but the river and the rocky hills about it. The houses are generally well built, being all plaistered over, and whitened on the out-side, but neat enough within. A rivulet of spring water runs through all the streets, which are generally straight and broad. The

The principal buildings are, the castle, the custom-house, the parish church, *St. John's* church, the *Dominican* and *Franciscan* convents. But what contributes to render this place remarkable is its trade, having four annual fairs of fifteen days each, to which the *German* and *Italian* merchants resort in order to exchange their merchandize. The *Germans* take the *Italian* silk in exchange for their cloth and linen. Before the *Germans* had erected manufactures of their own, they were obliged to give money for the *Italian* silk, but now the balance is rather against the *Italians*. There are several merchants in this place that are reckoned very rich. During the time of the fairs, they have a proper magistracy and courts of judicature of their own, distinct from those of the town. None are allowed to trade without being entered into their judge's book, and receiving a certificate from him, sealed with the arms of their corporation, which is a globe of the earth, surrounded with abundance of all sorts of merchandize packed up, and this motto, *Ex merce pulchrior*. This place was taken from the bishop of *Trent*, by *Minard* II. count of *Tyrol*, in 1295, and is now subject to the house of *Austria*.

The valley of *Bolsano* is full of vineyards, and the wine much esteemed by the people of the country, though to strangers it is not quite so agreeable, being somewhat too luscious, and sweet. Their white wines are generally of a very agreeable poignancy; but all the wines of this country must be drunk the very year of their growth, or else they grow luscious, and then turn crabbed. Their vineyards are planted in the form of arbours, with the branches of the vines tied to frames of wood, props not being used in this country. The vines are planted on the sides of the hills, in long narrow terrasses, whose fronts are kept up with

Valley of
Bolsano.

breast-walls of stone; and in this manner they are carried one row above another, on the south side of the hills, so that the grapes, and other fruits here, arrive to a great and early maturity. The vines are very carefully watched by men who keep guard in huts raised upon three poles placed cross-wise, and high enough to command the vineyards. The oxen are shod in this country with iron. 'Tis a good day's journey from *Bolsano* to *Trent*, through the valley, which is very fruitful and pleasant.

V. TRENT.

Trent.

Trent is the capital of the bishopric of *Trent* in *Germany*, in east longitude 11° , latitude $46^{\circ} 5'$, situated in a pleasant valley, about seventeen miles from the frontiers of *Venice*. Its *Latin* name is *Tridentum*, which some derive from the Trident of *Neptune*, who among other idols is said to have been worshipped here. Others derive it *a tribus torrentibus*, from three small rivers which fall into the *Adige* at this city. It was once an Imperial city, but is now subject to its own bishop. The town lies on the banks of the river *Adige*, encompassed with high mountains, which renders it excessive hot in summer, and cold in winter. It is pretty populous, though not above a mile in circumference, and is defended by an old castle. Most of the houses are of a white and reddish marble, hewn from a flat rock, on which the town is founded. The streets are wide and regular, and paved with large flints. On the east side of the town enters a rivulet, on which there are houses for the manufacturing of silks, as also several mills; from the same rivulet many lesser streams are branched out into the streets, and the citizens houses. It is encompassed with a single wall of no strength, and adorned with

with some handsome palaces, and good churches. The cathedral dedicated to *St. Vigil*, is a fine piece of architecture, with marble pillars of an extraordinary height and thickness. The church of *St. Mary Major* is remarkable for an organ of a very large size, which counterfeits all sorts of instruments and the singing of birds. In this church the famous council of *Trent* was held, which continued with some interruptions from the Year 1545 to 1563. The Jesuits have a handsome college, which deserves a traveller's notice. In *St. Peter's* church they have a chapel for *St. Simonin*, a shoemaker's son, who in the twenty-eighth month of his age was said to have been murdered, and his blood drunk by the *Jews*, out of hatred to the Christian religion, for which reason some of them were executed, and the rest expelled the city. The bishop's palace, without the city, formerly belonged to the family of *Madrucci*, which is now extinct. It is a fine building, surrounded with a deep ditch; here they have preserved some ancient inscriptions, worthy the attention of the curious. This city is subject to inundations, by which it has been several times laid waste. They have a famous wooden bridge over the *Adige*, 161 feet long. In the church of *St. Mark* you read the following elegant epitaph on the tomb of a young lady,

*Immatura perî, sed tu diuturnior annos
Vive meos, conjux optime, vive tuos.*

The inhabitants of *Trent* speak promiscuously *German* and *Italian*, which is owing to their situation on the borders of *Germany* and *Italy*. They have plenty of wine, oil, and fruits in their fields and vineyards, but little corn; their wine has a good taste, is strong, and of a pale red colour.

colour. The bishop of *Trent* is a prince of the empire, and sovereign of a territory extending sixty miles from east to west, and forty where broadest from north to south. His revenue is computed at 40,000 crowns. He is suffragan to the archbishop of *Saltzburg*, and yields homage to the house of *Austria*, as counts of *Tyrol*.

The remaining places in this journey the reader will find described in the third volume of this work, chap. ii. containing a journey from *Venice* to *Augsburg*, from p. 95 to 97. In the same volume, chap. iii. the reader will find also a description of the road from *Trent* to *Venice*, through *Verona* and *Padua*.

Remarkable places in the second route.

I. INGOLSTAT.

Ingolstat.

Ingolstat is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 45'$, subject to the elector of *Bavaria*. *Camden* thinks the name derived from the *Angli*, or *English Saxons*, who sent a colony hither. It is situate on the north shore of the *Danube*, in a plain and fruitful country. The fortifications are reckoned the best of *Bavaria*; the houses are generally well built, and the streets broad and straight. There is an university here which is well frequented. The Jesuits have a handsome large college, with a very good library, and an extraordinary cabinet of curiosities. The town is defended by a strong castle, and has one of the finest arsenals in *Germany*. In the great church there is an image of the *Virgin Mary* of beaten gold, which, with the workmanship, jewels and other ornaments, is said to have cost fifty thousand crowns.

II. MUNICH.

Munich.

Munich or *Munchen* is the capital of the electorate

torate and dutchy of *Bavaria*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 32'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 5'$. Some suppose it to be the ancient *Καμבודον*; but it derives its present name of *Monachium* from its having been founded by duke *Henry*, 962, upon the ruins of a monastery, whence it had the picture of a monk for its arms. It is situated on the river *Iser*, which here Situation. divides itself into several channels, affording the citizens the conveniency of fountains within their houses, and of mills within the walls. The fortifications are indifferent, but the streets are broad and regular, the houses well built, and finely painted on the outside. The market-place is extreamly fine, and the houses about it uniform, with piazzas, and rich shops underneath. The splendor and beauty of its buildings, both public and private, and the magnificence of its churches and convents are such, that it surpasses any thing in *Germany* for the bigness.

The elector's palace may compare with most in Elector's palace. *Europe*: The architecture indeed is not very regular, having been built at several times; but the inside is greatly admired for its rich and magnificent apartments. The long gallery is adorned with pictures of 100 illustrious persons, by the greatest masters; there is another gallery, the cieling of which represents the principal towns, rivers, and castles of *Bavaria*. The great hall, called the emperor's, is a beautiful apartment, 118 feet long, and 52 broad, which *Gustavus Adolphus* said he was sorry he could not get removed to *Stockholm*. The stair-case is, from the bottom to the top, marble and gold. This noble room is adorned with curious pictures of sacred history on one side, and profane on the other, by the hand of *Candi*; beyond it is a fine hall, where the electors give audience to foreign ministers. The hall, filled with antiquities brought from *Rome*, exceeds all the rest; here are 354 busts,
2
of

of jasper, porphyry, brass, and marble, &c. besides numbers of idols, and vessels of the Pagans. The library contains a vast collection of printed books, in most languages, ancient and modern, besides a great many valuable manuscripts, particularly a *Latin* treatise in folio, in an old square character, said to be writ by pope *Clement I.* to *St. James* the apostle. The chamber of rarities contains the figures of *Parnassus* and the nine Muses in coral; a neat perspective globe, in the circumference of which is the whole history of our Saviour's passion; flowers and plants cast in gold, besides several drawers full of ancient and modern coins and medals. In the chapel belonging to the electresses apartment, scarce any thing is to be seen but gold, and silver, pearl, and gems. The very organs are of silver in relievo, and the cabinets of rock crystal, worked in figures. The furniture, in short, of the whole palace is rich beyond imagination; and besides the tapestry in use, there is said to be as much in the wardrobe as is worth a million of crowns. In the treasury there are whole services of gold, and many other costly vessels, vast numbers of pearls, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; rare pictures, curious works, medals, &c. There is a vast quantity of marble in this palace, which is artificial, but so well hardened, and polished, that it is difficult to distinguish it from natural.

Gardens.

The elector's gardens are exceeding fine; it is thought that all *Europe* cannot shew the like number of aloe-trees; besides grottos and other fine water-works, here is a noble fountain, representing *Perseus* with *Medusa's* head in his hand, and the water gushing out of her head and neck in small streams, like blood. Round one half of the garden there is a grand piazza, adorned with pictures, representing the several histories of the
princes

Princes of the *Bavarian* family. At the end of this piazza there is a very fine house, the lower part of which is an orangery, and the upper part a summer-house, where in that season the elector has a drawing-room. Near this is a menagery, Menagery, where lions and other wild beasts are kept. This piazza leads to a very fine riding-house, 366 Riding-house, feet long, and 76 broad; it has 80 great windows, and all round there runs a gallery for the spectators, when there are carousels or tournaments. Here is a grand box for the elector, which is richly carved, and big enough for all the electoral family. Here is also a magnificent opera room, and a stage suitable to it, with superb decorations. The nearest church to the palace is that of the *Theatins*, which, together with their monastery, was built by the elector.

The great church, dedicated to the *Virgin Ma-* Churches, ry, is beautified with two fine towers, each 333 feet high. At the entrance of the great gate of this church there is a particular place, from whence such a regularity is observed in the disposition of the pillars that support the roof, that not a window is to be perceived in it, though there are a great many. In the choir is a magnificent tomb of the emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In the *Virgin's* chapel there is an altar of ebony, the bases, chapiters, &c. of ivory. The Jesuits college is reckoned one of the best pieces of modern architecture in *Germany*; and the outside of it is thought to exceed the electoral palace. It consists of two large squares, besides cloisters, &c. Their church, dedicated to *St. Michael*, is built after the *Italian* manner, with one single nave, very lofty and spacious, with a noble roof, adorned all over with sculpture. It is now the usual burying place of the electoral family; behind the choir is their treasury, where they

they have a vast many gold and silver crucifixes, candlesticks, chalices, besides rich tapestry and other church ornaments. The convent of the *Franciscans* is a fine spacious building, noted for a piece of clock-work, representing two *English* cavaliers, to whom an angel blows a trumpet. The church of the *Augustinians*, the parish church of *St. Peter*, the Capuchins convent, *St. James's* nunnery, *St. Nicholas's* church, *St. Sebastian's* with its chapel, and several other churches of this city, have fine ornaments, and are all remarkable for some particular beauty.

Palaces.

Though the houses of *Munich* are all very well built, there are few that can be called hotels or palaces. That of count *Piosas*, a *Piedmontese*, is a considerable structure, both with regard to its external symmetry, and the ingenious distribution of the apartments, which are well furnished.

Palace of
*Nymphen-
burg*.

Three quarters of a mile from *Munich* is the charming palace of *Nymphenburg*, situated in the midst of a plain. It consisted at first of only one great pavilion, built by the electress *Mary Adolaid* of *Savoy*; but her son *Maximilian* caused several apartments to be added to it, together with fine stables, and grand gardens. Adjoining to the gardens there is a little park, which, as well as the adjacent fields, abounds with pheasants, partridges, &c. There is also a neighbouring park, eight leagues in compass, and cut into a great number of fine long roads. A grand avenue leads to the iron gates of this palace from *Munich*, consisting of a double row of elms on each side of a magnificent canal, which has at each end a spacious basin adorned with water-works. The entrance to this castle is by an ascent of marble steps: The first room you come to is a high spacious saloon, from each side of which there is a passage into several apartments, beautifully

fully laid out, and magnificently furnished. You enter the gardens from the great hall, by a descent of marble steps. The first thing that strikes the eye is a parterre of vast extent, at the end of which is one of the most agreeable woods in the world. This wood is cut by three walks; the middlemost fronts the great pavilion of the castle, has a large canal in the middle of it, and is adorned with fine statues; the second, on the right hand leads to the mall, where you see a pavilion called the *castle of the Pagods*, built in the form of the Pagods temples, and richly adorned with *Indian* furniture. The third leads to the *castle of Baths*, a more considerable building, over-against the *castle of the Pagods*, on the other side of the canal. This beautiful house, in which are spacious baths lined with marble, is surrounded with fine pieces of water, adorned with cascades and statues.

The palace of *Schlesheim*, situated also in the Palace of neighbourhood of *Munich*, is a more regular Schlesheim, building than that of *Nymphenburg*, and by much the most spacious, and best furnished, so that hardly any palace in *Germany* can compare with it: Hence some call this the *Versailles* of *Bavaria*, and *Nymphenburg* the *Marli*. The great staircase and the saloon, in the large apartment, are extremely magnificent, being faced with marble, and painted in a most correct and beautiful manner. Here is a collection of *Flemish* and *Italian* originals, by many of the best hands.

The present elector of *Bavaria Maximilian-Joseph*, was born *March 28, 1727*; and married *June 20, 1747, Anna-Maria* of *Poland*, born *August 29, 1728*. He is reckoned one of the richest and most powerful princes of the empire; having several towns well fortified, a noble arsenal, and a standing force of about 30,000 men. His revenues arise chiefly from his

Present state
of the elec-
torate.

his monopolizing the three principal commodities of his country, viz. salt, corn, and strong beer. He also ingrosses the tobacco trade to himself, which, together with his own domain, and the tolls on the *Danube* and other rivers, make his yearly revenue amount to between 8 and 9000000^l *. He has a very large household, and many great officers; and his court for gallantry and splendor is exceeded by none in the empire. He confers the order of *St. George*, which was instituted in 1729, by his father. The knights wear a large sky-blue ribbon bordered about the breadth of an inch with a black and white stripe; and at the end of a ribbon hangs a cross enamelled with blue, in the middle of which there is a *St. George*. The only religion tolerated in his country is the *Roman* catholic; the clergy are rich, and the laity in general poor, owing to the monopolies of their prince. The number of inhabitants in *Munich* are reckoned 40,000, besides strangers; and in all *Bavaria* about 3,000,000. The exportation of salt and corn brings a great deal of money into *Bavaria*, as also the consumption of beer brewed in the country, which is as good as most in *Europe*. They export likewise a great deal of timber, especially fir-trees; and though there is a vast home consumption, yet in no province of *Germany* are provisions cheaper.

Everfberg.

Setting out from *Munich* you come to *Everfberg*, a village belonging to the Jesuits, who have a very good house here. It is about half way to

Wasserburg.

Wasserburg. The latter is a town of *Bavaria*, built upon a rock, so encompassed with the river *Inn* that it is quite a peninsula. It is a pretty little place, strong by its situation, and the capital of a county of the same name. *Wasserburg* fig-

* This was the state of the electorate, before it suffered so much in the last war; but as it is so fruitful a country, it will soon recover itself.

nifies a town near waters. After passing the *Inn*, over a wooden bridge, you climb a high mountain, get down another, ascend a third, and so travel all the way up hill and down hill till you come within six miles of *Saltzburg*, where the country becomes more passable.

III. SALTZBURG.

Saltzburg is the capital of the archbishopric of *Saltzburg*, that name, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 13° , latitude $47^{\circ} 45'$. This is a handsome city, situated on the river *Saltz*, from whence it takes its name. This river rises in *Tyrol*, and loses itself in the *Inn*. The city is built on both sides of the river, over which there is a wooden bridge covered. It is said to have been built by the dukes of *Bavaria* in the sixth century, on or near the ruins of *Juvava*, which was destroyed by *Attila* in 448. *St. Rupert*, the apostle of *Bavaria*, was the first bishop of *Saltzburg* in 582. The archiepiscopal dignity was translated hither from *Passaw*, by pope *Leo III*, in 798. The mountains about the town make it not near so broad as it is long, though at most it is no very large city. It is well fortified, and has a castle on an eminence, on the side of the town, called *Munichenberg*, which forms as it were a citadel. It is also furnished with a good arsenal, and all manner of ammunition. The garrison of the town consists of about 600 men in barracks, and there is always a guard of fifty men at the castle. This city contains a great many fine structures; and its public inns are large enough to accommodate the greatest princes of the empire, with their attendants.

The cathedral is a magnificent building of free-stone, which may be reckoned the completest in *Germany*. It is built after the model of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, and has four marble statues, bigger than

than the life, of *St. Peter*, *St. Paul*, *St. Rupert*, and *St. Virgilius*. The whole church is adorned on the inside with pilasters of the *Corinthian* order. It is built in form of a cross, with a lofty dome, separating the nave from the choir. The high altar at the bottom of the choir is of marble, as are the two chapels that form the cross: the pavement of the church is of great squares of marble of various colours. The front of the altar and the tabernacle are of massy silver, of excellent workmanship. The ornaments on grand festivals are surprizingly magnificent. This cathedral was rebuilt in 1628 by an archbishop of the family of *Lodron*.

The bishop's
palace.

The palace was founded by the same prince, but altered greatly by the late archbishop *Antony* count de *Harrache*, so as to surpass the magnificence of many royal houses. It contains 173 rooms, all richly furnished, exclusive of the halls and galleries. The archbishop's apartment is stately, having a great marble stair-case leading into a spacious guard chamber; and the ciellings are painted by the very best masters from *Italy*. The furniture is surprizingly rich; and yet there is another apartment that surpasses it, which is only made use of upon days of ceremony, as when the archbishop dines in state. At the end of this grand apartment there are two magnificent galleries, adorned with choice paintings. The chimney-pieces, floors, ciellings, door-cases, and all the ornaments in general are of fine marble. The walls are painted in fresco, and exhibit geographical plans of the principal Dominions in *Europe*. A third apartment over the archbishop's, and not less magnificent, is for lodging foreign princes. It consists of a suite of rooms, in one of which are the pictures of all the emperors from *Charles the Great*, to
Charles

Charles VI. The rooms that follow it are hung with very rich tapestry ; particularly one set representing the war betwixt *Pompey* and *Cæsar*.

The stables adjoining to this fine palace, are fit Stables. for a King: they hold 150 horses in two rows, with a broad walk in the middle; and the roof which is pretty high, is supported by two ranges of stone pillars. Next to these stables are two grand riding houses, one covered, the cieling of Riding houses. which resembles a tournament, and all round it there is a gallery. The other which is uncovered is the finest in *Europe*: It is a very large square place, three sides of which are lined by very high rocks, wherein three rows of seats are very artfully cut out for the spectators, when there is any carousal or combat of wild beasts. There are no gardens to this grand palace, because it stands in the very heart of the city where the ground is much wanted.

There is another palace called *Mirabel*, where the archbishop spends the summer. It was built at a very great expence by the abovementioned prelate the count de *Harrach*. The grand stair-case is greatly admired, as well for its contrivance, as for its rich ornaments. The saloon is also admired for the grand manner in which it is painted: The pilasters are built in the *Corinthian* order; and there are basso relievos, that make a very good appearance. The chapel is also very magnificent. This palace is accompanied with gardens finely adorned with fountains, statues, orange trees, &c. Palace of *Mirabel*.

Near this palace of *Mirabel* is the church of Trinity college, extremely well adorned. The floor is of marble, and the cieling beautifully painted with the representation of the assumption of the Virgin. The high altar is very magnificent. From the convent of the Capuchins there is a prospect of a vast tract of country. St. *Sebastian's* Churches.

Sebastian's church yard, is a square incompassed with a gallery supported by arches, 119 paces long, and 96 broad; here is the tomb of *Paracelsus* the famous physician, who died *Sept. 4, 1541.* The university belonging to this city is one of the most considerable in the empire, and directed by the *Benedictine* monks. The city does not afford much amusement, the inhabitants living pretty much among themselves. The neighbourhood of *Saltzburg* is not disagreeable; and tho' the valley in which this city stands, is pretty much inclosed with mountains, yet it affords a great number of pleasing objects. The archbishop has two pleasure houses, viz. *Gleisheim* and *Heilbron*, both of them beautiful and magnificent. *Heilbron* especially is worth seeing, on account of its fine waters and cascades.

Present state
of the arch-
bishopric,

The archbishop of *Saltzburg* is one of the richest prelates in *Germany.* His territory extends 100 miles from east to west, and 64 from north to south. It is dry, rocky, and barren, except in some valleys; yet abounds with salt, mines of copper, iron, and some silver, and with excellent quarries. The archbishop has the first voice in the diet of any of the ecclesiastical princes, after the electors; in the college of princes he and the archduke of *Austria* preside by turns; he is also co-director of the circle of *Bavaria* with the elector. His spiritual prerogatives are very great. His revenue amounts to near 80,000*l.* and he is able to raise 8000 men. His chapter is composed of 24 canons, who must be all noble by eight descents. He confers the order of *St. Rupert*, which was instituted in 1702 by the archbishop *John Ernest*; the knights wear a medal with that saint's effigies, and the red cross of the order on the reverse. His subjects are all *Roman* catholics, for no other religion is tolerated in his territories.

Leaving

Leaving *Saltzburg* you come to the little town of *Halle*, which belongs to the elector of *Bavaria*. *Halle in Bavaria.* It is a place considerable for its salt pits, and is nine miles from *Saltzburg*. The town lies in a small valley crossed by three rivers, which are formed by torrents from the mountains; these torrents bring down a vast quantity of floating wood, which is stopped at *Halle*, and laid up in store for the salt works, which consume a great quantity of it. About ten miles from *Halle* you enter the county of *Tyrol*, the passage to which is very much straitned, so as to leave hardly room for a waggon, by 2 very high rocks, and 2 forts between them, one belonging to the archbishop of *Saltzburg*, and the other to the county of *Tyrol*. *Wabtringen* is the first village in the dominions of *Wabtringen Tyrol*. From *Halle* to this village the country is uncultivated. The inhabitants live upon milk, pickled cabbage, and water-gruel. They have no corn but what comes from *Bavaria*. All their substance and trade is in cattle, and their mountains afford excellent pasture. Pursuing your way a little further thro' a pleasant valley, you come to *Elvan*, a village; and from thence proceeding *Elvan*. thro' rocks you come to *Kundabl*, another vil- *Kundabl*. lage; from thence a very pleasant valley brings you to *Ratenberg*. This is a small town of the *Ratenberg*. county of *Tyrol*, situate on the banks of the *Inn*, defended by a castle built on a rock, and stronger by its situation than by its works. From this fort to *Inspruck* you keep along the river *Inn*, which runs through a fine valley between high mountains, that are much steeper on the right side of the river than on the left; yet there are houses on them inhabited by miners, which look as if they were stuck on to the rocks, and as if nothing but a goat or a swallow could come at them. The whole valley is very populous, about.

Schwatz.

abounding with pretty villages, castles, and fine country houses. At the end of it stands the town of *Schwatz*, which is very well built, and most of them brick houses. The parish church is an ancient structure, wholly covered with copper, as most of the churches in *Tyrol* are with tin painted green, which has a very pretty appearance. Throughout the whole county of *Tyrol*, when people come into any house they say to the master of it, *May Jesus Christ be praised*, to which he answers, *may Christ be praised, and the holy Virgin his mother*. This method of saluting is practised even on the high road. From *Schwatz* you continue your journey along the *Inn*, and nine miles beyond that, you pass the river over a bridge, near *Fultisbau*, a fine convent of the servite friars. From hence it is but a little walk to

IV. HALLE.

Halle.

Halle is a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Austria*, and county of *Tyrol*, in east longitude $11^{\circ} 28'$, latitude $47^{\circ} 15'$, situate on the river *Inn*, within six miles of *Inspruck*. This is the second city of *Tyrol*, and called *Inn Halle*, to distinguish it from other places of the same name in *Germany*. The town is pretty well built. The Jesuits have a handsome college and church with a pleasant garden. But *Halle* is famous principally for its salt works, where several hundred men are constantly employed. The chief of them are in the mountains, four miles from the town; but the water it is made of, after having stood a month in the trenches there, is brought to the town by troughs, to be boiled in great pans, or cisterns, each 48 feet long, 34 broad, and 3 deep. The fuel swims down to them by the river *Inn*, abundance of peasants being constantly employed in

in felling the large fir trees that cover the double range of mountains of *Tyrol*, and in tumbling them down into the stream, which carries them to the salt works. After defraying all the charges of this manufacture, it is said to produce but 200,000 crowns a year to the sovereign. These salt works and a mint established here, have rendered this town, tho' so near to *Inspruck*, almost as populous as that capital. Here they coin a great quantity of species from the silver and copper taken out of the mines of *Tyrol*; in which it is said that 7000 men, women, and children, are constantly employed, and the water is brought to it by wooden pipes. They drive a great trade in copper and tin as well as salt; the sale of which is greatly promoted by means of the river *Inn*, which here becomes navigable. The inhabitants dress very oddly, with hats of all colours; and they draw their salt themselves in little carts. From hence to *Inspruck* is six miles thro' a straight even road. *Inspruck* and the rest of the towns from thence to *Trent* in the way to *Italy*, have been already described p. 338.

V. By places in this journey.

Twelve miles to the left of *Donawerth*, stands the town of *Newburg*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, *Newburg*. in east longitude $11^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 45'$. It is a neat little city, situate on the south bank of the *Danube*, and capital of a dutchy of that name, which gives the title of *Newburg* to the elector *Palatine*, to whom it belongs. The elector has a handsome palace seated on a rock, in which there are several convenient apartments, and a cabinet of curiosities. There are some good churches; and particularly that of the *Jesuits* is a noble structure. In *St. Peter's* church

there is an image of the Virgin, known by the name of *Our Lady of Newburg*, which is said to work miracles. The inhabitants have a good trade in wine, which is sold weekly in their public markets; and the duke has a great revenue from a toll on the vessels that pass up and down the *Danube*, over which they have a bridge.

Hochstet.

Sixteen miles south-west of *Donawerth*, stands the town of *Hochstet*, in the circle of *Swabia*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 25'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 42'$. It is a small town situated on the *Danube*, memorable for the victory obtained here the second of *August* 1704, by the confederates under the command of the duke of *Marlborough* and prince *Eugene*, over the *French* and *Bavarians* commanded by the duke of *Bavaria* and marshal *Tallard*. In remembrance of it, a fine pillar, with an inscription in *Latin*, was soon after erected on the very field of battle.

Blenheim.

About eight miles from *Hochstet*, stands the village of *Blenheim* on the west side of the *Danube*, famous for the taking of twenty *French* battalions of foot, and twelve squadrons of dragoons, after a stout resistance, by the earl of *Orkney*.

Nordlingen.

Twelve miles to the north of *Donawerth* stands the town of *Nordlingen*, in the circle of *Swabia*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 8'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 50'$. It is a small imperial city, situated on the river *Eger* on the confines of the *Norgaw*. The fortifications are old and in want of repair, but for its security it is allied with the *Swiss* cantons. In the neighbourhood of this city two memorable battles were fought in the last century, the first in 1634, between the *Germans* and the *Swedes*, when the latter were defeated; the second in 1646, when the *Swedes* and the *French* defeated the *Imperialists*.

Thirty-

Thirty-six miles to the left of *Landberg*, stands the free imperial town of *Memmingen*, in *Memmingen*. the circle of *Swabia*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 5'$, latitude 48° . It is situate on the *Bach* betwixt the *Danube* and the *Iler*, and is thought to be *Antoninus's Rostrum Vermaniæ* or *Marmeriæ*. The fortifications are very indifferent, but the buildings in general are handsome. The inhabitants are partly *Lutherans*, partly *Roman catholics*; the former have two churches and a school; the latter a monastery of *Austin* friars, and a nunnery. They have a very good trade in linen, cottons, and paper, the last of which is inferior to none in *Germany*.

C H A P. XII.

Journey from *Hamburg* to *Francfort*, and from thence to *Strasburg* and *Geneva*.

THE road from *Hamburg* to *Francfort* is thro' the electorate of *Hanover*: from *Francfort* to *Strasburg* there are two roads, one thro' the *Bergstrass*, and the other thro' the *Palatinate*, the first of which is the best. The expence of the ordinary post carriage is, from *Hamburg* to *Francfort* sixteen dollars; from *Francfort* to *Basil*, from twelve to fourteen dollars; and from *Basil* to *Geneva* eight dollars.

The GRAND TOUR.

English miles from one place to another.

HAMBURG		
4.	HARBURG.	4
16.	Zarendorf	20
16.	Witzendorf	36
16.	ZELL	54
10.	Engsen	64
10.	HANOVER	74
12.	Bruggen	86
8.	Ammanfen	94
8.	EIMBECK	102
8.	Northeim	110
8.	GOTTINGEN	118
8.	Munden	126
8.	CASSEL	134
12.	Werckel	146
3.	FRITZLAR.	149
8.	Jesberg	157
8.	Halsdorf	165
8.	MARBURG	173
12.	GIESSEN	185
8.	Butzbach	193
4.	FRIEDBERG	197
12.	FRANCFORT	209

English miles from Hamburg.

Through the <i>Berg-</i> <i>strafs</i> to		Through the <i>Pala-</i> <i>tinate</i> to	
6. <i>Langen</i>	215	16. <i>MENTZ</i>	215
6. <i>DARMSTADT</i>	221	12. <i>Oppenheim</i>	227
12. <i>Zwingenberg</i>	233	12. <i>WORMS</i>	239
4. <i>Bentzheim</i>	241	4. <i>Frankendal</i>	243
4. <i>Weinheim</i>	237	12. <i>SPIRE</i>	255
4. <i>Ladenburg</i>	245	12. <i>LANDAU</i>	267
16. <i>HEIDELBERG</i>	261	12. <i>Weiffenburg</i>	279
28. <i>Rastadt</i>	289	12. <i>HAGENAU</i>	291
12. <i>Liethenbau</i>	301	16. <i>STRASBURG</i>	307
12. <i>STRASBURG</i>	313		

English

English miles from one place to another.	12.	Benfeld	219	English miles from Hamburg.
	6.	Sundhausen	325	
	6.	Marckelheim	331	
	8.	BRISAC	339	
	8.	Flessenheim	347	
	8.	Ottmarshheim	353	
	4.	Keimpts	357	
	3.	Huningen	360	
	3.	BASIL	363	
	8.	Lichstal	371	
	12.	Bastel	383	
	8.	SOLOTHURN	391	
	12.	BERN	403	
	12.	FRIBURG	415	
	12.	Moudon	427	
	12.	LAUSANNE	439	
	12.	Nyon	451	
	8.	Copet	459	
	2.	Verfoy	461	
	2.	GENEVA	463	

Remarkable places in this journey.

From *Hamburg* you travel to *Hanover* according to the route described p. 235. Leaving *Hanover*, which has been described p. 238, you proceed thro' a pleasant plain, terminated with very high mountains, till you come to a village called *Patten* six miles from *Hanover*. Two miles further you come to *Dudenweishe* another village, where you are pretty well entertained at a tolerable good inn. Soon after you come to *Eltz*, a little town in the bishopric of *Hildesheim*. The next place you arrive at is the borough of *Bruggen*, in the electorate of *Hanover*, sixteen miles from this last city. It is customary with apothecaries upon this road to sell drams. Here you have a very good inn, but dear reckoning. Setting out from

hence you ascend the high mountains of the principality of *Grubenhagen*; and travelling eight miles you come *Ammanfen*, a small town belonging to the duke of *Brunswic*, whose territories are here interwoven with the elector of *Hanover*'s. At this place you meet with very indifferent entertainment. Here you are obliged to have more horses to carry you through these rugged mountains. Proceeding eight miles from *Ammanfen*, you come to *Eimbeck*, a pretty large town belonging to the electorate of *Hanover*. It is the capital of the principality of *Grubenhagen*, and takes its name from the conflux of a number of rivulets near it, that fall a little lower into the *Leine*. It stands in a good corn country, and is pretty well fortified, having five gates with ravelins at each, a strong rampart, and a double ditch. It has three churches and a town-house. The inhabitants seem to live well, are very civil, and drive a good trade in beer. From hence it is eight miles thro' a pleasant country to *Northeim*, a small town of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, situate on the river *Leine*: here you have good accommodations. From thence you set out for *Gottingen*, which is eight miles farther, and in your way you pass through the borough of *Norten*, belonging to the bishoprick of *Hildesheim*; here you find *Lutherans* and *Catholics* intermixt. The country from hence to *Gottingen* is very pleasant.

Eimbeck.

Gottingen.

Gottingen is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and principality of *Grubenhagen*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 32'$. This is supposed to be the *Munitium* of the ancients; it is situated on the river *Leine*, in a very good country. Its circumference is but small, and the fortifications, which were formerly esteemed, are now out of repair. The houses are pretty well built,

built, and the streets spacious. But this town is now celebrated for an university founded here in 1734, by his present Majesty of *Great Britain*, to whom it is subject. Being the only university in the electorate, care was taken to invite the most eminent professors in the several branches of learning, among whom the names of *Haller* and *Mascow* will always be mentioned with gratitude and veneration. There are no colleges, so that young gentlemen are obliged to board in private houses. There is a public school for the respective professors to read their lectures, with a good printing house, and a copious library.

From *Gottingen* to *Munden* you have eight miles. *Munden* is a small town of *Germany*, in *Munden*, the circle of *Lower Saxony* and dutchy of *Brunswick*, situate at the conflux of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, which afterwards are called the *Weser*. It is subject to the elector of *Hanover*, and stands on the confines of this electorate, and the langraviate of *Hesse*. There is a handsome castle, and a stone bridge over the *Werra*. They have a pretty good corn trade in the town, which has a communication by water with *Bremen*.

The roads from hence to *Cassel* are very mountainous; about half way to *Cassel* you come to the *Munsterberg*, one of the highest mountains in *Germany*. When you enter the territory of *Hesse*, the country becomes pleasant, affording a great variety of landships, especially as you draw near to *Cassel*, which is eight miles from *Munden*.

I. CASSEL.

Cassel is the capital of the landgraviate of *Hesse* *Cassels* *Cassel*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 20'$, situate on the river *Fulda*, on the declivity of a hill, which com-

mands a most agreeable prospect over a pleasant fruitful plain, in the place where *Drusus* built his *Castellum Cattorum*. There is a fine stone bridge over the river, which divides the town into two parts. The streets are broad, the market-place spacious, but most of the houses are timber buildings. The fortifications of the town are not very regular; but the palace, which is separated from the rest, is strongly fortified, and may be called a citadel. This palace is admired for its many noble apartments, and the beautiful prospect of the adjacent country, which is not to be matched in the empire, except at *Cleves*. The models of the last landgrave but one are very curious, being not only of houses but of towns, and all in a good taste. A small part of his designs are finished here, that is, a very fine green-house and a bath, most exquisitely adorned with very fine reliefs in white marble. Among the collection of curiosities, there are several fine cameos, which belonged to the *Palæologi*, the *Greek* empresses of the east; the chief of them are set in gold enamelled pectoral like a stomacher; and there are others which make a necklace; they were bought by the last landgrave but one of a noble *Venetian*. In this palace there are two riding-houses, and a library well furnished with books and curiosities. The new town without the walls, exceeds the old one in beauty, the streets being spacious and regular, and the houses built of stone, among which there are several handsome palaces. This new town was built, and is now chiefly inhabited by the *French* refugees, who have established here some woollen manufactures, in which the town has a pretty good trade; as likewise in unwrought wool. *Cassel* has four churches, the principal of which is that of *St. Martin*, formerly the cathedral, in which are the monuments of the land-graves,

graves, with their busts in copper and marble. Four miles from *Cassel* stands the palace of *Weissenstein*, famous for the finest artificial cascade in the world.

The present landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, *William*, State of *Hesse Cassel*. brother to the late king of *Sweden*, was born *March* 10, 1682. His son, prince *Frederic*, was born *August* 14, 1720, and married the princess *Mary*, daughter of his present majesty *George II.* king of *Great-Britain*, *June* 28, 1741, by whom he has issue three princes. The landgrave is an absolute prince in his dominions: his revenues are computed at 120,000*l.* per annum; and he has generally a good body of forces on foot, which are maintained chiefly by other powers under the name of subsidies. The family of *Hesse* is one of the most ancient in *Germany*; it is divided into four branches, viz. *Hesse Cassel*, *Homburg*, *Darmstadt*, and *Rhineland*; the two first are *Calvinists*, the third is a *Lutheran*, and the fourth a *Roman catholic*. Some part of *Hesse* produces corn and wine, especially near the rivers *Rhine* and *Lohne*, and they feed numerous flocks of sheep in their plains, whose wool is said to equal that of *England*. But great part of their country is forest, especially on the *North*. In their mountains are mines of copper and lead, which yield them considerable profit. This country is held to be the ancient seat of the *Catti*, mentioned by *Tacitus*.

Setting out from *Cassel* you travel 12 miles, till you come to a little country town called *Werckel*. About a mile from thence, a little out of the road, is *Fritzlar*, a small city of *Germany*, in the land- *Fritzlar*. gravitate of *Hesse Cassel*, in east longitude 8° 50', latitude 51° 5'. It is subject to the elector of *Mentz*, and surrounded with a wall and a ditch, which are in very bad repair. The inhabitants are *Roman catholics*, but all the neighbouring country

country is of the protestant religion. From thence you have 24 miles to *Marburg*, through a pleasant country.

Marburg.

Marburg, in *Latin* *Marpurgum* and *Amesia*, is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 40'$. It is pleasantly situated on the river *Lohne*, upon the declivity of a hill, which affords an agreeable prospect of the neighbouring vineyards and fruitful vales, but renders the streets very uneven, and disagreeable to walk in. The fortifications of the town are old and ruinous, but there is a very good castle on a neighbouring eminence. The castle is separated from the town by the river, over which there is a stone bridge. In the other part is a stately spacious building, belonging to the commander of the *Teutonic* knights. The palace of the landgrave stands on a rising ground, from whence there is a view over large plains and valleys, watered with rivulets. The houses are indifferently built, and mostly of wood; but there is a very large square, adorned with a town-house of curious architecture. The great church of *St. Elizabeth*, who was daughter to *Andrew* king of *Hungary*, and wife of *Lewis V* landgrave of *Thuringia*, is a very stately building, remarkable for many noble monuments, and among the rest for a very rich shrine of *St. Elizabeth*. Here is held the supreme court of justice, for all the subjects of *Cassel*, which consists of a president and six assessors. There is likewise an university in this city, founded in the year 1426, and reckoned one of the most considerable in *Germany*. The professors are *Calvinists*. The country from hence to *Giessen* is very pleasant; in your way you meet with several mills, and you cross the *Lohne*.

Twelve

Twelve miles from *Marburg* stands the town of *Giessen*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and *Giessen*. landgraviate of *Hesse Darmstadt*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 35'$. It is a fair old town, agreeably situated on the river *Lobne*, regularly fortified, and famous for an university founded here in 1607, which is now upon the decline. It has four gates, and many spacious streets, with a square or market-place in the center. The compass of the ditch is about an hour's walk. The principal places worth seeing are the castle, the arsenal, the college, the library, and the church of *St. Pancrace*. The inhabitants have a small trade in the woolen manufacture, and are of the *Lutheran* religion. From hence to *Friedburg* it is twelve long miles, through a champaign country.

Friedburg is a free Imperial city, in the circle of *Friedburg*. the *Upper Rhine*, in *Wetteravia*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 20'$, situate at the foot of the great ridge of hills called by the *Germans* *Die Hobe*. It is indifferently built, having suffered greatly at various times by fire, and has but one tolerable street, which is called the high street. They have four annual fairs, which, though not very much frequented, help however to keep up the trade of the place. This town is noted for the depth of its cellars, there being in some houses two or three one under another. From hence you proceed twelve miles through a pleasant country to *Frankfort*.

II. FRANKFORT.

Frankfort is a free and Imperial city of *Wettera- Frankfort*, *via* in *Germany*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $56^{\circ} 10'$, situate *Situation*. in a pleasant fruitful plain, on the river *Maine*, on the confines of *Hesse* and *Franconia*. This city took its name from a ford over the *Maine*, where the *Franks* used to pass that river in their incur-

Buildings.

incurfions againft the *Saxons*. It is divided into two parts by the river *Maine*; that on the north fide is called *Frankfort*, and that on the other *Saxenhaufen*, from the *Saxons* its fupposed founders. They are united by a ftone bridge of fourteen arches, and fubject to the fame magiftrates. The town is round, and has no fuburbs; it is fortified after the old way, and is one of the largeft and moft populous of *Germany*. Moft of the ftreets are broad, and the houfes are built either of red ftone, or of wood plaifted and painted, or covered with flates. There are feveral handsome fountains in the city, and particularly three in the great market place; and there are divers mineral fprings and baths belonging to the city. At feveral houfes there are pinetrees planted by the doors, to denote they are taverns, and cyphers painted on the door-pofts, marking the different prices of the wines in their cellars. The great church of *St. Bartholomew* belongs to the *Roman* catholics, and though too dark a pile within, is a ftately venerable piece of architecture, built by *Pepin*, father to *Charlemaine*. Here they chufe the emperor, and here the ceremony of his coronation is performed. In this church is the tomb and white marble ftatue of *John-Charles*, bifhop of *Worms*, defcended from a very ancient family, the barons of *Frankenstein*; it ftands in a niche of black marble. The other places worth notice are the town-house, the caftle, the emperor's palace called the *Braunfeld*, which is now a manfion-house belonging to the knights of the *Teutonic* order, Mr. *Waldschmit*'s cabinet and library, Mr. *Uffenbach*'s library, the *Dominican* convent, the *Lutheran* church of *St. Katherine*, with a few houfes of the nobility, particularly that of *Tour* and *Taxis*, which is a very fine building. The town-house, called the *Romer*, has nothing

thing of a grand appearance: here the electors assemble, before they proceed to the choice of an emperor; and here likewise is preserved the original golden bull, which contains the rules and orders to be observed at the election. This golden bull is never shewn to strangers, except in presence of two of the council, and the secretary. It is a little manuscript in quarto, consisting of forty-two leaves of parchment, with a gold seal of three inches diameter, weighing twenty ducats, appended to it by a cord of yellow silk. It is written in *Latin*, and *Gothic* characters, without diphthongs; and kept in a black box, together with two written copies of a translation of it into the *German* language.

Frankfort is said to have been made a free city by Government *Charlemain*, and endowed with very great privileges. It is the place appointed by the *Golden Bull*, for the election of the emperor, who of late has been generally crowned in this city. The inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*, who have the civil government in their hands. This government consists of a prætor or mayor, twelve burgomasters, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two common-council, in the choice of whom every company of tradesmen have their votes. The *Roman* catholics are possessed of the great church of *St. Bartholomew*, have three convents for men and one for women, but are not allowed to make any public processions through the town. In the church of the *Dominicans* there is a curious picture of the assumption of the Virgin, by *Albert Durer*. There are a good many *Calvinists*, most of whom are mer-
chants, and generally very rich; hence 'tis a common saying, that at *Frankfort* the *Roman* catholics possess the churches, the *Lutherans* the dignities, and the *Calvinists* the riches; the latter are not allowed a church in the town, but are obliged
to

Jews.

to go for their public worship to a village called *Bokenheim*, about three miles off in the county of *Hanau*. The *Jews* are very numerous, and allowed a synagogue, but are not so rich as in *England* or *Holland*. They are confined to a particular part of the town, and go about from tavern to tavern selling things to strangers. The Christians have a great contempt for these wretches, putting them to the vilest drudgeries, vnd particularly employing them in extinguishing fires. The walls of their synagogue are as black and smoaky as those of a kitchen, and in general they are a nasty people. They are obliged to wear a piece of yellow cloth, to distinguish them from the other inhabitants. They have been often plundered by the *German* populace, when any insurrection happened, particularly in 1614. Near their synagogue they have their cold and hot baths. Their timber houses being so close, and apt to catch fire, their quarter has been twice burnt down. To render these poor wretches more odious to the populace, a story has been forged, the memory of which has been preserved in the following manner. Upon the wall of the great bridge leading to *Saxenhausen* there is a sorry picture, representing a dead infant besmeared with blood, and a *German* inscription under it, denoting, that on *Palm Sunday* 1475, this little infant (*Simon*) being but two years and a half old, was murdered by the *Jews*. Under this figure a *Jew* is exhibited in a black cloak with a ruff, straddling a hog, with his face towards the tail, which he holds in his hand instead of a bridle; a monstrous large devil follows, and spits in his face; and a mob of women and little devils surround him, insulting both him and his companions, whom another devil carries on his shoulders.

The

The two fairs of *Franckfort*, one at *Easter* and Trade. the other in *September*, are very much frequented, so as to render it one of the most trading places in *Germany*. These fairs last three weeks each, the same as at *Leipsic*; and of all fairs, these are the freest from taxes or duties, a bale of 20000 crowns, and a bale of 10000 paying the same duty, which is twenty creitzers. All sorts of commodities are brought hither from all parts of *Europe*, which are distributed into other parts of the empire; particularly the bookselling trade is prodigious. After the fairs are over, most of the shops of the foreign merchants, who come hither for business, are shut up, and their names writ over the arch before their doors. The merchants live here in a very sociable manner, having clubs where they meet to drink tea and coffee of an evening, and to play at cards. There is a play-house in the town, and a great number of coffee-houses, with other houses of entertainment. Belonging to this city there is a handsome territory, the inhabitants of which live chiefly by making wine; for the soil is covered either with woods or vineyards, there being very little arable ground. The villages all around are vastly pleasant, and full of houses of entertainment for the inhabitants in the summer season. Not far from *Franckfort* are the towns of *Wisbaden*, *Schwalbach*, and *Embs*, famous for their baths and medicinal springs, which are resorted to by persons of the greatest quality from all parts of the empire. They have exceeding good inns in this city, for the entertainment of strangers, the chief of which are, *The Roman Emperor*, reckoned one of the finest inns in *Europe*, and the *King of England*.

III. DARM-

III. DARMSTADT.

Road from
Frankfort to
Strasburg.

The shortest and best road from *Frankfort* to *Strasburg*, in the way to *Geneva*, is through the *Bergstrass*, according as we have pointed it out in the beginning of this chapter; the other thro' the *Palatinate* is the best coming back, by reason of the descent of the *Rhine*, which waters all those places, mentioned likewise in the beginning of this chapter, in the route through the *Palatinate*. The post-waggon from *Frankfort* to *Strasburg* sets out on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays* early in the morning; the freight for each passenger to *Strasburg* is five dollars thirty creitzers.

Darmstadt.

Darmstadt is the capital of the landgraviate of *Hesse Darmstadt*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, east longitude $8^{\circ} 25'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 55'$, situate on the river *Darmstadt*, on the south side of the *Maine*, and the usual residence of the landgrave. The town is not large, but makes a handsome appearance, most of the houses being very high, and of hewn stone. It is enclosed only with palisadoes, &c. defended by a strong castle, which is the landgrave's palace. This is a princely structure, beautified with a spacious garden, abounding with all sorts of fruits, and yielding annually a great quantity of rich wines. If this palace had been finished, it would have been one of the largest and most magnificent in *Europe*; that part however which is finished, makes a grand appearance. The old palace is much more commodious than it appears; the apartments are richly furnished. The landgrave has two pleasure houses two miles from hence, viz. *Kranckstein* and *Sensfeld*. For the better security of the country there are two forts, one on the *Rhine*,

Rhine, named *Markburg*, and another on the *Mayne*, called *Russelheim*.

The present landgrave of *Hesse Darmstadt* is State of the Landgravi-
ate. *Lewis VIII.* born 15th of *April* 1691, and succeeded to the landgraviate the 12th of *Sept.* 1739. His son the hereditary prince *Frederic Lewis*, was born the 15th of *Dec.* 1719, and married 11th *August* 1741, the princess *Henrietta Carolina*, daughter of *Christian III.* count *Palatine* of *Deux Ponts*, by whom he has one son, born in 1746. This prince is little inferior in dominion or wealth to the landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, having a revenue of about 100000*l.* a year. He keeps a splendid court, and has a regiment of guards, which is in very compleat order. His horse guards are also very fine troops. There is not a province in *Germany* more proper for hunting than this, nor in *Europe* that has more deer. It is a flat even country, and a gravelly soil, interspersed with woods, thro' which are cut some noble roads. The great plenty of deer is extremely troublesome to the peasants, who are abroad day and night to watch their fields; for the *German* princes are so jealous of this game, that they will not suffer any one to kill a deer. From hence to *Heidleberg* is the road called the *Bergstrass*, which is 40 miles long, planted with trees on both sides.

IV. HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg is the capital of the *Palatinate*, in *Heidelberg*. the circle of the *Lower Rhine*, in east longitude 8° 40', latitude 49° 20', situated in a fruitful plain, on the river *Neckar*, at the foot of a mountain, and encompassed with hills covered with vines. The name comes from *Heidelbeeren*, i. e. myrtle berries, which grow in the neighbourhood,

hood, and hence some *Latin* authors call it *Myrtillorum mons*, & *Myrtilenum*. It is an old city, supposed to be the *Budoris* of the ancients. It was a large handsome city before the *French* almost destroyed it in 1693. Most of the houses are rebuilt of wood, though they have plenty of stone in the neighbourhood, and the bridge over the *Nekar* is of wood. The chief beauty of this city consists in one large handsome street, and a spacious uniform market place. The elector's palace is situated on a hill, and has some handsome apartments, but is far from being a regular building. Here they keep the famous tun of *Heidelberg*, which is said to contain 200 *English* tuns. This tun was emptied and knocked in pieces by the *French* in 1688; but the elector *Charles Lewis* had a new one made of a much larger size. There are several towns in *Germany* noted for tuns of uncommon bigness, which seem to be built more for ornament than use: the custom is supposed to proceed not only from the regard the *Germans* have for the liquor they contain; but to shew that it is one of the most profitable branches of their trade, in the provinces upon the *Rhine*. There is an university here, which was founded by count *Robert* in 1346, and has had several eminent professors, among the rest the famous *Samuel Puffendorf*; but now it is upon the decline. In the great church are several magnificent tombs of the counts *Palatine*. This city sustained a great loss in 1622, when its famous library was transported to the *Vatican*, and the elector driven from his dominions. All religions are tolerated here; but the magistrates are *Calvinists*. The succession of the *Roman* catholic branch of *Newburg* to this electorate, has been attended with continual differences between the electors and their Protestant subjects.

The

The Protestants having applied at length for redress of their religious grievances to some foreign powers of their own persuasion, this induced the elector to abandon the city out of resentment, and to go and reside at *Manheim*, which has been the cause of the present decay of *Heidelberg*, all the courts of judicature having removed along with the prince.

Between *Heidelberg* and *Strasburg*, there is nothing worth notice except *Rastadt*. This is a *Rastadt*, small town in *Germany* in the circle of *Swabia*, and marquisate of *Baden Baden*, in east longitude 8° , latitude $48^{\circ} 45'$, situate on the east side of the river *Rhine*, upon the *Murg*, famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between the emperor and *France*, in 1714. The palace where the preliminaries were settled, was built by prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the closet where they were signed is still shewn to strangers. This palace is the common residence of the margravian dowagers of *Baden Baden*, as well as of the reigning prince; it is very much like to that of *St. Cloud* near *Paris*. The principal stair-case is large and lightsome; and the apartments contiguous to it very convenient; they are painted, gilt, and gaily furnished. Here is a small chapel extremely well adorned. The family of *Baden* is one of the most ancient in *Germany*. It is divided into two branches, the margrave of *Baden Baden*, and the margrave of *Baden Durlach*, who act by turns in the diet of the empire, and in the circle of *Suabia*. The former is a *Roman catholic*, and the eldest branch; the latter is a *Lutheran*. Their revenues are almost equal, and may amount to about 80,000 *l.* each *per. annum*. The one resides at *Baden*, and the other at *Durlach*.

Family of
Baden.

From *Rastadt* it is 24 miles to *Strasburg*, a *Strasburg*.
city

city of *Germany*, and capital of the landgraviate of *Alsace*, in the circle of the upper *Rhine*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 38'$, situate near the west bank of the river *Rhine*. For a description of this city we refer the reader to the fourth volume of this work, which treats of *France*, to which crown this city now belongs.

Old Brisac. Continuing your journey thirty four miles thro' several little places of no sort of note, you come to *Brisac*, or *Old Brisac*, a town of *Germany*, in that part of the circle of *Swabia*, called the *Brisgow*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $48^{\circ} 10'$, situate on the top of a round hill on the east side of the *Rhine*, and extremely well fortified by nature and by art. It is placed in *Antoninus's* itinerary between *Basil* and *Strasburg*, by the name of *Brisacus mons*, and is said to have been built by the emperor *Valentinian*. It is joined to two or three islands in the *Rhine* by bridges, which are fortified as well as the town. The *French* took it in 1703, but restored it to the emperor by the treaty of *Baden*, in 1714.

New Brisac. Over against this town on the other side of the *Rhine*, the *French* have built new *Brisac*, one of *Vauban's* master-pieces. It is a regular octagon, with eight bastions at the angles. The body of the place is covered by extraordinary fine outworks. In the centre of the town there is a spacious parade, where the streets intersect each other at right angles. To secure a post of this consequence, being the key of *Alsace*, a canal has been cut from hence to *Ruffac*, in the inland part of *Alsace*, for the convenience of constant supplies of stone, lime, timber, &c.

Between this and *Basil*, there is no place of note, but *Hunningen*, a town of *Germany*, in the land-

landgraviate of *Alsace*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $47^{\circ} 37'$, situate on the left side of the river *Rhine*, just opposite to *Basil*, and subject to the house of *Austria*. This was one of the strongest places in *Alsace*, when in possession of *France*, but the fortifications on the right side of the *Rhine* were demolished by the treaty of *Rastadt*, when the town was restored to the emperor.

V. BASIL.

Basil is the capital of the canton of *Basil* in *Basel Switzerland*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $47^{\circ} 40'$, situate on both sides of the river *Rhine*, near the confines of *Alsace*, and built out of the ruins of the Roman *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*. It owes its name of *Basilea* to the emperor *Julian*, who would have it called so in honour of his mother *Basilina*. It is the largest, fairest, and richest city of *Switzerland*, divided by the *Rhine* in two parts, called great and little *Basil*, which are joined by a fine bridge of fourteen arches, all of wood, except six stone piers. It is surrounded only with a wall defended by some towers. The streets are large and clean, and the squares spacious, adorned with no less than three hundred fountains. Their public and private buildings are generally built of stone. It was formerly the see of a bishop suffragan of *Besanzon*, who being set aside at the reformation, has ever since kept his seat at *Poirentu* in *Upper Alsace*. The church of *St. Mary*, which was formerly the cathedral, is a stately building, in which there is a marble monument erected to the great *Erasmus*, who spent the latter part of his days, and was buried in this place. His library, called *Amberbachiana*, from *Amberbachius*, a famous lawyer to whom he left it,

it, is kept in this church, which has several curious pieces of painting, by the famous *Holben*, who was a native of this city. In *Erasmus's* cabinet, there are four series of excellent *Greek* consular medals, and gold and brass imperials, and likewise twenty original pieces of *Holben*, for one of which, namely the dead *Christ*, they have been offered a thousand ducats. There are several other good libraries at *Basil*, and in one of them a curious *Virgil*, and a *Koran* writ in *Chinese* paper. They have an university here, which is in a flourishing condition. The arsenal and the town-hall are worth seeing; in the latter there are some good pictures, and among the rest an admirable piece of our Saviour's *Passion*, in eight compartments, by *Holben*. At the foot of the stair-case in the town-house, you see a stone statue of *Munatius Plancus*, the *Roman* general, who founded the colony of the *Rauraci*, 50 years before *Christ*. The outside of some houses are painted by *Holben*, and the famous *dance of death* ascribed to him, is still to be seen, though it has been often repaired. Behind the cathedral by the side of the *Rhine*, there is a fine terras enclosed by a stone border, from whence there is a most beautiful prospect of the town, of the neighbouring country, and the *Rhine*. *St. Peter's* square is remarkable for its fine shady walks, among a great number of elms and limes; this square is adorned by two fine fountains. The hall where the vestry belonging to the cathedral meet, is the same where the famous council of *Basil* was held. The family of *Fesch* have a handsome collection of medals and other curiosities. They pretend that ordinary paper was first made here, by *Antony* and *Michael Galician* in 1417. They have the best trade here of any town in *Switzerland*, being situated near the frontiers of *Germany* and

France, and having the conveniency of the *Rhine* to facilitate the importations and exportations. The government of this city is aristocratical.

From *Basil* you set out for *Solothurn*, and having travelled eight miles you come to *Lichstal*, a *Lichstal*. pretty little town near the river *Ergetz*. It boasts of *Roman* antiquities, and enjoys some privileges, though subject to the bishop of *Basil*. Here is always company, it being a great fare from *France* and *Italy* to *Germany*.

Twenty miles from *Lichstal* stands the town of *Solothurn*, the capital of the canton of *Solothurn* *Solothurn*. in *Switzerland*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $47^{\circ} 18'$, situate on the river *Aar*, which divides it into two parts, joined by a bridge. The *Notitia* mentions it by the name of *Castrum Saladorensse*, which shews it was a place of strength in the time of the *Romans*; and several of their medals, inscriptions, and other antiquities have been found here. The collegiate church called *St. Urse's*, was founded by *Charlemain's* mother; before it are two columns, which served as pedestals for statues of pagan deities. The town is well fortified, and adorned with some handsome buildings, among which the palace of the *French* ambassador, who always resides here, is the most remarkable. The other places worth seeing, are the town-house, the arsenal, the *Cordeliers*, and the *Jesuits* church and college, which are reckoned the finest modern edifices in *Switzerland*. The inhabitants, are zealous *Roman* catholics, and their canton is able to raise 10000 men.

Twelve miles from *Solothurn* stands the city of *Berne*, the capital of the canton of *Berne*, and *Berne*. the most powerful town in *Switzerland*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 20'$, latitude 47° . It is said to have been begun by *Bertold IV.* duke of *Zeringhen*,
 VOL. II. S who

who chancing to kill a bear here, as he was laying the foundations, called the place *Berne*, which signifies *bear*. It stands on a rising ground, in a peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the river *Aar*, from whence there is a stream let into each street, which supplies the city with water. The town is about a mile in length, consisting chiefly of three broad streets. Most of the houses are of freestone, they are very uniform, with piazzas before them, and freestone pavement; but the piazzas being low and narrow have a melancholy look. Being a peninsula, there is no passage to it but on the west side, which is well fortified. The great church, the platform, from whence there is a prospect of the country, the town-house, the court of chancery, the arsenal, the college, and public library, are the most remarkable structures. The government of this town and canton is aristocratical, being lodged in the great council consisting of 299 persons, out of whom a senate of twenty-seven are elected, and entrusted with the executive power. This canton is much the most extensive and most powerful of *Switzerland*, the inhabitants are all protestants of the sect of *Calvin*. They have but very little trade, and tho' they have both corn and pasture in the neighbourhood, they have no wine. The country for a league round is very agreeable, and adorned with many castles and pleasure houses.

Friburg.

Travelling 12 miles further you come to *Friburg*, the capital of the canton of *Friburg* in *Switzerland*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 55'$, latitude $46^{\circ} 50'$, situate on a hill in a pleasant country, and almost surrounded by the river *Sane*. It is divided into four parts, which are generally well built, and tolerably fortified. The most remarkable things in this city are its piazzas, the cathedral with its high

high altar, the town-house and high tower, a fine public fountain, and a commandary of *Malta*. In the choir of the cathedral there are fine ancient pieces of tapestry, taken from *Charles* duke of *Burgundy*, at *Granfon*. There are also several churches and convents worth notice, particularly the *Jesuits* college, which is a very handsome building. The bishop of *Lausanne* has his residence here, the inhabitants being *Roman* catholics, and under an aristocratical government. The canton is partly mountainous, and partly a plain country, and is capable of raising 18,000 men. About a league from *Friburg* towards *Berne*, there is *Magdalen's* hermitage, which is reckoned the greatest curiosity of those parts.

Lausanne is a city of *Switzerland*, in the canton *Lausanne* of *Berne*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 31'$, latitude $46^{\circ} 33'$, situate upon the hills, within a mile and a half of the lake of *Geneva*, in a pleasant fruitful country. It was formerly an imperial city, but has been subject to the canton of *Berne*, since 1536. It was also a bishop's see, but upon falling into the hands of the Protestants, the bishop removed his residence to *Friburg*. The cathedral dedicated to the Virgin is a fine building. But what distinguishes this city most is its academy, founded in 1536, and famous for several eminent professors. The other places worth seeing, are, the town-house, the castle, the college, the ancient bishop's palace, the arsenal, and the hospital.

There are several pleasant walks round about the town, especially towards the lake; between this city and *Geneva* there is a most delightful road, being one continued hillock, very populous and well tilled. Towards the tower of *Ouchi*, there is an echo that repeats twelve syllables. Not far from *Lausanne*, stands the little town of *Nyon*.

Nyon upon the lake of *Geneva*, where you see some ruins, and a high square tower, which seems to be very ancient. A little further, stands the town of *Copet*, which belongs to the canton of *Berne*, and is a pretty good town, castle, and barony. About three miles further, stands the town of *Verfoy*, situated upon a point of land belonging to the *pais de Gex*, which shoots out upon the bank of the lake. The town belongs to the *French* king, who keeps some soldiers in it. From *Verfoy* you proceed to *Geneva*, a city of *Savoy*, and capital of the territory of *Geneva*, in east longitude 6° , latitude 46° , situate near the confines of *France* and *Switzerland*, on the river *Rhone*, at the west end of lake *Lemain* or *Geneva*. For a description of this city we refer the reader to the 3d vol. of this work p. 181.

Remarkable places from Frankfort to Strasbourg thro' the Palatinate.

From *Frankfort* there are boats that set out every day for *Mentz*, which you reach the same day: you go with the stream down the *Maine*, which joins its waters at *Mentz* with those of the *Rhine*. About half way you come to *Hechst*, a small town on the north side of the *Maine*, where toll is paid to the elector of *Mentz*, for vessels that pass up and down. There is a good castle here, whose ditches are filled by the water of a small river but the town contains nothing remarkable.

I. MENTZ.

Mentz.

Mentz is the capital of the electorate of *Mentz*, situate at the conflux of the rivers *Rhine* and *Maine*, in east longitude 8° , latitude 50° . It is

Antiquity.

a very ancient city, supposed to have been founded

ed by *Drusus*, there being still some remains in the castle of a trophy erected to the memory of that *Roman* general. The situation is charming, Situation: in the middle of a very beautiful country. The town is large, populous, and well built, the fortifications regular, and the public buildings magnificent: but the streets are generally narrow, which hides a good deal of their public buildings. There are some fine houses here, particularly those of the barons *de Dalberg*, *Ingelheim*, and *Rolling*. The principal places worth seeing, are the cathedral, the elector's palace and gardens, the Jesuits college, and the town-house. The elector's palace is built of a reddish marble stone, embellished with ornaments, and is regular and magnificent, though but two stories high, and built after the old *German* manner. The cathedral is a fine *Gothic* structure, built of the same stone as the palace, and contains many sumptuous tombs of deceased electors. The treasury of this cathedral is one of the richest in *Germany*. The citadel is a well fortified place, and surrounded with a deep ditch, but without water. Here is a very beautiful key along the river, defended by several works, well fortified with cannon. The Jews were expelled this city in 1443, but afterwards re-established. Protestants are permitted to live here, but not allowed the public freedom of their religion. The university is said to have been founded by *Charlemain* about the year 800, but is not in any great repute at present. They claim the invention of printing, which is contested with them by the *Dutch*, as we have observed in the preceding volume, under the article of *Harlem*. They have a fine bridge of boats over the *Rhine*, which is swelled here by the junction of the *Maine*, to a very great breadth.

breadth. The best vineyards for *Rhenish* wine are in this neighbourhood, among the rest *Hockheim*, so famous for good wines, that the best *Rhenish* is from thence called *Old Hock*. Hence it is that *Mentz* has a flourishing trade, especially in wines; and its commerce is the brisker, by reason that all the merchandize which passes up and down the *Rhine*, stops at this city to be put on board fresh bottoms.

Present state
of the elec-
torate.

The elector of *Mentz* is arch-chancellor of the empire in *Germany*, and the second person next the emperor. The present prince is *Francis* count *Ostein*, born in 1689, chosen archbishop and elector of *Mentz* 22 April, 1743. He is absolute in his electorate, which extends about 60 miles in length, and about 50 in breadth. His revenue is about 100,000 *l.* a year. In time of war he maintains 8000 foot and 800 horse; but in time of peace he seldom keeps above half that number. His arms are a wheel with the archiepiscopal mitre, the first elector of *Mentz* having been the son of a wheelwright. About a quarter of a league from the town he has a charming garden, at a new elegant palace called *La Favorita*, adorned with grottos, cascades, summer-houses and statues; and situated on a rising ground on the banks of the *Rhine*. There is a saloon accompanied with six pavilions detached from it, from each of which you have a prospect of the *Rhine*, the *Maine*, and of all the fine scenes of the country on the other side of those rivers. Near this palace of the *Favorita*, is a famous convent of *Carthusians*, which stands on a hill fronting the *Rhine*, and is one of the finest in *Europe*, as well for its buildings as its situation; there are apartments in it commodious enough to lodge a sovereign and his retinue; and in fact his present Majesty King *George* took up his

Palace of
Favorita.

Carthusians.

his quarters there some time in the summer 1743 after the battle of *Dettingen*.

One of the chief diversions of the inhabitants of *Mentz*, is to go all the summer long to some neighbouring mineral springs, where they use the waters, such as *Wisbade*, *Schwalbach*, and *Schlang-^{Schwalbach}enbadt*. While these waters are in season, *Mentz*, *Frankfort*, and *Darmstadt*, and all the neighbouring towns, look as if they were quite deserted. *Schwalbach* is a little town between the hills, nine miles from *Mentz*, and belonging to the landgrave of *Hesse Rheinfelds*. The waters which are drunk there, very much resemble those of *Spaw*, but are stronger. The method of taking them is altogether the same as at *Spaw*, and they observe the same regimen, but enjoy more diversion. For there is a great room where every body meets without distinction of persons, and where they play at all sorts of games; and it is surrounded with handsome toyshops. They have often balls and feasts, where every one pays their quota. But there are generally some princes here to take the waters, who make entertainments for the gentry.

Leaving *Mentz* you proceed to *Oppenheim*, a ^{*Oppenheim*} small town in *Germany*, in the palatinate of the *Rhine*, in east longitude 8°, latitude 49° 50'. It was formerly an imperial town, and is now subject to the elector *Palatine*, but has not yet recovered the damages done it by the *French* in the last century. It stands in a good air, and has plenty of wine and good corn. *St. Catherine*, its parish church, is one of the finest on the banks of the *Rhine*. Here are two convents, and a house belonging to the knights of the *Teutonic* order. Upon the hill there is a castle named *Land-scroon*, i. e. *The crown of the country*; and they have a flying bridge over the *Rhine*. There is not a finer spot than that betwixt this city and *Worms*.

II. WORMS.

Worms.

Worms is a city of *Germany* in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 38'$, situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, in a very fruitful country, which produces good wine. It was a fine town before the *French* destroyed it in 1689, but great part of it has been since rebuilt. There is a double wall round it, but no fortifications worth mentioning. 'Tis a bishop's see, who has a great authority, though it be a free imperial city. The bishop is director of the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, but his revenue does not exceed 2500 l. a year. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Roman catholics* and *Lutherans*; the former are possessed of the cathedral and most of the churches. The *Calvinists* have a church at *Neuhausel*, about two miles out of town. There is a great deal of vacant ground in *Worms* which is planted with vines. The principal places worth seeing are the cathedral, the churches of *St. Paul*, *St. John*, and *St. Martin*, the burghers house, and the mint. It was in this city the famous treaty was concluded in 1743, between the king of *Great Britain*, the queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*. This city has suffered so much from lying open to the *French*, who burnt it in 1693, that the principal traders retired to *Frankfort* and *Holland*, so that it is now little more than a shadow. A new episcopal palace has been lately built adjoining to the cathedral. From hence to *Frankendahl* it is a fine spacious plain, abounding with corn, vineyards and fruit trees. They have a wine here to which they have given an odd name, viz. *Our Lady's milk*; which is something in the nature of the denomination of a *Neapolitan* wine *Lachrymæ Christi*.

Between *Worms* and *Manheim* stands the little town

town of *Frankendahl*, which was formerly forti-*Frankendahl.*
fied, but after having suffered in the general con-
flagration in the *Palatinate*, was dismantled by
the peace of *Nimeguen*, in which condition it has
continued ever since. From hence it is only a-
bout 5 miles to

III. MANHEIM.

Manheim is a city of Germany, in the *Palati-**Manheim.*
nate of the *Rhine*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 20'$, lati-
tude $49^{\circ} 30'$, situate at the conflux of the *Situation.*
Rhine and the *Neckar*. Towards the begin-
ning of the last century it was but a little
village in the place where the citadel now stands.
Frederic elector *Palatine*, who was chosen king
of *Bohemia*, caused it to be fortified, and built a
castle or citadel, which he called *Fredericks-*
burg. At the same time a town was built which
was taken and demolished by the *French* in 1693.
After the peace of *Ryswick*, *John William*, of *New-*
burg, the last elector but one, began to repair and
to fortify *Manheim*, according to the plan of the *Fortifica-*
famous *Coborn*; but these works were suspended, *tions.*
so that no more than two bastions and a curtain
were finished. When the late elector *Charles*
Philip removed his court hither from *Heidelberg*,
upon the offence given him by the inhabitants of
that city *; he caused those works to be resumed,
and carried on with diligence, so that in a few
years the fortifications were compleated, and
Manheim was rendered one of the strongest and
prettiest towns in the empire. It is now the resi-
dence of the elector, who keeps a strong garrison
here.

The whole town is laid out in a most regular *Electors*
and charming manner; it has three fine gates, of *palace.*
which that of the *Neckar* is the most magnificent.
This gate opens towards a long and spacious

* See p. 380.

street, that runs parallel with all the rest; at the end of which is the elector's palace, one of the largest and most substantial buildings in *Europe*; but great fault is found with its architecture. It has a large square before it, and consists of a great number of lodging rooms, with a high pavilion in the middle, and two advanced wings, with ample pavilions at the ends; where two other very extensive wings rise on both sides, that are likewise terminated by pavilions, behind which are other lodging rooms. The inside of the palace is formed by two great courts, separated by an open gallery or terrass, finely adorned: the apartments are beautiful, with noble doors and ceilings, and have the finest prospect in the world to *Spire*, *Frankendahl*, *Worms*, and all the country in general as far as the mountains of *Alsace*. All this fine fruitful country is watered by the *Rhine*, which passes behind the palace of *Manheim*, and washes its fortifications. The people of this town are very sociable and civil to strangers. There is a company of *French* comedians who act three times a week, but not at the expence of the elector. The three religions tolerated by the empire, have churches here, and the *Jews* a large synagogue. The latter are very rich, and drive a great trade. From hence to *Heidelberg* it is but nine miles, which is a pleasant walk almost all the way by the side of the *Neckar*.

Present
state of the
electorate.

The present elector *Palatine* is *Charles Philip*, duke of *Newburg*, and prince of *Sultzbach*, born 11 Dec. 1724. He succeeded the late elector *Charles Philip* in the electorate 31 Dec. 1742. The *Palatinate* extends upwards of 100 miles in length, and from 50 to 70 in breadth. The *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, and other lesser rivers running thro' it, contribute to render it one of the most

most pleasant and most fruitful provinces in *Germany*. There are more Protestants than *Roman* catholics in the *Palatinate*, but the interest of the former has been declining ever since the house of *Newburg*, who are *Roman* catholics, succeeded to the electorate. His revenues are estimated at 300,000 *l.* per ann. In time of peace he maintains a body of six or seven thousand men, and in time of war he has sometimes maintained 12000 regular forces. He is co-director of three circles, the *Upper Rhine*, the *Lower Rhine*, and *Westphalia*.

About six miles from *Manheim* stands the free and imperial city of *Spires*, in *Germany*, in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 17'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 16'$. It is situated in a fine plain on the west side of the *Rhine*, where it receives the small river of *Spierbach*. It is a place of great antiquity, by some supposed to be the *Augusta Nemetum*. The town is large and populous, but indifferently built, the houses being generally of wood, and not very convenient. It had many stately houses and churches before the *French* burnt it down in 1689. It is a bishop's see, suffragan to *Mentz*. The bishop has no jurisdiction in the city, and the people are under the protection of the elector *Palatine*. The magistrates and most of the inhabitants are Protestants; but the *Roman* catholics, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists* have their worship by turns in the cathedral, which has been rebuilt since 1689. The sovereign court of justice for the empire, called the imperial chamber, was held here, till removed to *Wetzlar*, a small town in the neighbourhood of *Frankfort*, on the destruction of this city. The bishopric of *Spires* is one of the fruitfulest provinces in *Germany*, but the inhabitants are extremely poor, for want of a vent for their commodities, the neighbouring territories being altogether as

S 6
fertile.

fertile. The bishop is sovereign of the country, and has a handsome palace at the little town of *Brohnsel*, built by cardinal *Schonborn* bishop of *Spires*.

About eight miles south of *Spires*, and in this bishopric, stands the town of *Philipsburg*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 16'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 8'$. This is an imperial city, situated in a morass, on the east bank of the river *Rhine*, at the mouth of the *Saltza*, and strongly fortified. The name was taken from *Philip* bishop of *Spires*; to whom it belonged, and who first began the fortifications. Its situation so convenient for commanding the adjacent country, renders it a place of the utmost importance to the empire; and indeed it has been as often taken by the *French* and *Germans* as any town on their frontiers. It was taken the last time by the duke of *Berwick*, in 1734, but was restored to the empire in 1736, in whose possession it still continues. The fortifications are very much out of repair; repeated complaints of which have been made to no purpose to the diet.

Fourteen miles west of *Philipsburg*, and twelve south west of *Spires*, lies the town of *Landau*, in east longitude 8° , latitude $49^{\circ} 12'$, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and landgraviate of *Alsace*, subject to the king of *France*. This town is situated on the river *Queich*, in the most fruitful and agreeable part of the province, surrounded with fine meadows, and a great number of small boroughs and villages, whose inhabitants frequent the markets which are kept twice a week at *Landau*. They reckon about four thousand inhabitants most of whom are merchants or innholders. Marshal *Vauban* fortified this place in the best manner; so that it is now reckoned one of the strongest towns belonging to *France*.

Twelve

Twelve miles from *Landau* lies the little town of *Weissenburg*, in the country of *Wasgaw*, on the *Weissenburg* river *Lauter*, near the borders of the *Palatinate*. It is the chief place of a bailiwick, and subject to *France*. Twelve miles from *Weissenburg*, between two ridges of hills in the landgraviate of *Alsace*, lies the little town of *Haguenau*, subject to *Haguenau*, the king of *France*. It is situated along the meadows on the right and left side of the river *Metter*, which runs thro' it, dividing it almost into two equal parts, the old and new city. It has been strongly fortified by the *French*, and has about 2600 inhabitants.

Five miles from *Haguenau*, stands the strong fortress of *Fort Lewis*, in the landgraviate of *Alsace*, in east longitude 8° , latitude $48^{\circ} 46'$, situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, almost opposite to *Baden*. It was built by *Lewis XIV.* from whence it takes its name, and commands the passage of the *Rhine*. There is here a bridge, which leads to lower *Alsace*, and the borders of the marquisate of *Baden*.

C H A P. XII.

*Journey from Holland and Flanders to Italy, through Frankfort and Augs-
burg.*

TRavellers that chuse to make *Germany* their way from the *Low Countries* to *Italy*, whether they set out from *Brussels*, *Rotterdam*, or *Amsterdam*, must go to *Cologne*, and from thence direct their course to *Frankfort* and *Augsburg*. The route from *Brussels* to *Cologne* has been given in the beginning of the tenth chapter of this volume, p. 313. The post-waggon from *Amsterdam* to *Arnheim* sets out every day at six in the
morn-

morning from the *Reguleers Breeftrat*, and arrives the same day at *Arnheim* and *Nimeguen*. The post-waggon from *Arnheim* to *Frankfort* fets out on *Sundays* at seven in the morning, and *Friday* it reaches *Frankfort*. 'Tis to be observed that this post-waggon, when it leaves *Cologne*, goes through *Wetteravia* and the county of *Nassau*, which being a very mountainous country, and consequently uneasy and unpleasant for coaches or waggons, we have therefore omitted to give the route through *Wetteravia*, thinking it more adviseable for travellers to embark at *Cologne* upon the *Rhine* for *Mentz*, notwithstanding the slowness of the passage, being against the stream. The route from *Amsterdam* to *Cologne*, *Frankfort*, and *Augsburg*, is as follows.

AMSTERDAM		
English miles from one place to another.	23.	UTRECHT 23
	12.	Wyk te Duerstede 35
	6.	Reenen 41
	8.	Wageningen 49
	6.	ARNHEIM 55
	10.	NIMEGUEN 65
	12.	CLEVE 77
	15.	Santen 92
	20.	Ordingen 112
	15.	Nuys 127
	20.	COLOGNE 147
	12.	BONN 159
	6.	Lintz 165
	12.	Andernab 177
	8.	COBLENTZ 185
	12.	Boppart 197
	6.	S. Goar 203
	6.	Bacharach 209
	10.	Bingen 219
	16.	MENTZ 235

English miles from Amsterdam.

English

English miles from one place to another.	18. FRANKFORT	253	English miles from Amsterdam.
	6. <i>Langen</i>	259	
	6. DARMSTAT	265	
	12. Zwingenberg	277	
	4. <i>Bentzheim</i>	281	
	4. <i>Weinheim</i>	285	
	4. <i>Ladenburg</i>	289	
	12. HEIDELBERG	301	
	9. <i>Wiesloch</i>	310	
	9. <i>Sintzheim</i>	319	
	3. <i>Brakenheim</i>	322	
	3. <i>Bessigheim</i>	325	
	3. <i>Biedgheim</i>	328	
	3. <i>Gretzingen</i>	331	
	4. <i>Canstadt</i>	335	
	4. <i>Eslingen</i>	339	
	4. <i>Blockingen</i>	243	
	4. <i>Ebersbach</i>	47	
	2. <i>Goppingen</i>	349	
	2. <i>Seissen</i>	351	
	6. <i>Geislingen</i>	357	
	6. <i>Weidenstatten</i>	363	
	6. <i>Langenau</i>	369	
	2. <i>Leibheim</i>	371	
	8. <i>Knaringen</i>	379	
	4. <i>Zufwerhausen</i>	383	
	4. <i>Horgen</i>	387	
	4. <i>Bibert</i>	391	
	4. AUGSBURG	395	

Remarkable places in this journey.

The remarkable places in this journey as far as *Cleve*, has been sufficiently described in the first volume, chap. viii. p. 193, containing a journey from *Amsterdam* to *Cleve*.

Leaving *Cleve* you proceed thro' one continued range of walks to *Santen*. The avenue that *Santen* leads

leads to *Cleve* on this side is indeed magnificent. On the road six miles from *Cleve* stands the palace of *Mailand* belonging to the king of *Prussia*. *Santen* was formerly a famous city, but now very much decayed. The catholic church is a beautiful structure. Between this and *Nuys* there is nothing worth notice.

Nuys.

Nuys is a town of *Germany* in the circle of the *Lower Rhine*, and electorate of *Cologne*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 8'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 10'$, situate on the river *Erpe*, a little before it falls into the *Rhine*, almost over against *Dusseldorp*. 'Tis the *Novesium* mentioned by *Tacitus*, and is now only a small place of no consideration, having suffered greatly by the wars of the last century. They have a good collegiate church dedicated to *St. Quirinus*, and some other public buildings, of good structure. *Drusus* built a fort here to secure the limits of the *Roman* empire, which occasioned the building of this city.

Advancing twenty miles through a pleasant fruitful country, you come to *Cologne*, of which city we have already given a description in this volume, p. 318. The land carriages from hence to *Mentz*, are very dear; for as they have no constant time of setting out, the passenger must pay also for the return. We must except the post-waggons which go through the rugged mountains of *Wetteravia*, for their price is settled as in other places. It would be therefore more adviseable for those who have no urgent affairs, to go by water. In the great boats which are drawn by horses, the common rate is about a crown a piece, and if the passengers please, they may land at any town by the way to dine or sup. The road however from *Cologne* to *Bonn* is one of the finest in the world, well paved, and planted with trees, over a large fruitful plain,
encom-

encompassed with hills, laden with vines and woods.

I. BONN.

Bonn is a small town of the electorate of *Co-Bonn. Cologne*, in east longitude 7° , latitude $50^{\circ} 35'$, situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, and the ordinary residence of the elector of *Cologne*. It is supposed to be the *Colonia Julia* and *Ara Ubiorum* of the *Romans*, near which place *Julius Cæsar* built a bridge cross the *Rhine*. Its name is said Antiquity. to be derived from its happy situation, which is in a pleasant fruitful country, abounding with vineyards at the end of a long ridge of mountains, which shut in the *Rhine* on both sides from hence as far as *Bingen*. It suffered much in the beginning of the present century, when it was besieged and taken by the duke of *Marlborough*; but the late elector, upon his return from *France* after the conclusion of the general peace, caused the old demolished houses to be rebuilt, and a great many new ones to be erected, so that it improves every day, while *Cologne* is decaying. It is now a well built Buildings, town, pretty populous, and strongly fortified. The churches are stately, especially the collegiate, dedicated to the martyrs *Cassius*, *Florentius*, and *Malusius*, and said to have been founded by *St. Helena*, the mother of *Constantine the Great*. There is an excellent statue of that princess in yellow copper, placed at the extremity of the nave. The stadt-house is a handsome structure, adorned with good paintings. The palace begun The palace, by the late elector makes a very grand appearance, and would have been one of the most considerable structures in *Germany*, if it had been brought to perfection. The main body of it, which is quite finished, has spacious apartments, ingeniously contrived, and nobly furnished. The tapestry with which the chapel is hung upon grand

grand festivals, is worth seeing: it represents in twelve great pieces, the history of our Saviour's nativity, which is admirably designed; they were made by the *Gobelins*. Notwithstanding all this magnificence at *Bonn*, the elector spends most of his time at *Brühl*, a house he built about nine miles out of town, which though not very large, has very fine apartments, compleatly furnished. The gardens are exceeding pleasant and laid out in taste. About a quarter of a league from *Bonn*, near a village called *Popelsdorf*, there is a nursery well laid out and kept in good order.

Present e-
lector of Co-
logne.

The present elector of *Cologne*, is prince *Clement Augustus* of *Bavaria*, brother to the late emperor *Charles VII*. He was born 16 *August*, 1700 chosen archbishop and elector of *Cologne*, 12 *Nov.* 1723, bishop of *Hildesheim*, 1724, bishop of *Osnabrug* 1728, bishop of *Münster* and *Paderborn* 1729, and grand master of the *Teutonic* order 1 *June*, 1732. In most of these bishoprics he is absolute, and is by far the most powerful of all the spiritual electors. The electorate of *Cologne* extends upwards of 70 miles, along the western bank of the lower *Rhine*, but is not above seven or eight broad, its revenues are computed to amount to 130,000 *l. per ann.* and the revenues of the rest of his territories to as much more at least.

Lintz.

Most travellers go up the *Rhine* from *Bonn* to *Mentz*, to avoid the disagreeable passage over the mountains of *Wetteravia*. The first place you come to is *Lintz*, a little town in the electorate of *Cologne*, on the right side of the *Rhine*, where you may drink the excellent wine of *Bleickert*, which is made near the village of *Huningen*, about three miles from this town.

Andernach.

From thence continuing your voyage twelve miles further, you come to *Andernach*, another little

little town in the electorate of *Cologne*. This is mentioned as one of the fortresses which *Drusus* built to awe the *Germans*; and it is believed that *Caligula* his son was born here. It is the handsomest and largest of all the towns from *Bonn* to *Coblentz*, and is fortified with a wall and castle. At one of the angles is an antique tower, which is pretended to have been built by *Drusus*. There are three monasteries in this town, and several churches. It is the boundary betwixt the archbishopric of *Cologne*, and that of *Triers*, and has a custom-house belonging to *Cologne*. *Dunchstein* in the neighbourhood is very much frequented for its mineral waters, which are often drunk with wine. For this purpose there is a great sale of stone jugs and pitchers at *Andernach*; whose inhabitants are also considerable gainers by the floats of great timber that are brought hither, and sent from hence to *Holland*.

A little above *Andernach* on the other side of the river, there is an abandoned seat belonging to the count de *Neuwidt*, who lays up his hunting equipage in it. The vulgar have a notion of its being haunted. The little town of *Neuwidt*, *Neuwidt*, gives its name to a county of the empire, where the count has a very pretty house. This nobleman and his subjects are *Calvinists*. The *Rhine* runs thro' a plain country from *Neuwidt* to *Bonn*, but above that place is pent up by very high mountains, which are cultivated to the top, and produce excellent wines. All along there is a variegated prospect of vineyards, woods, towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats. From hence it is but a little way to

II. COBLENTZ.

Coblentz is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Coblentz*, the *Lower Rhine*, and archbishopric of *Triers*, in east

east longitude $7^{\circ} 15'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 30'$, situate at the conflux of the rivers *Rhine* and *Moselle*, from whence it takes its *Latin* name of *Confluentia*. It stands in a very pleasant country covered with vineyards and surrounded with hills. It is of a triangular form, two sides of which are defended by the rivers, and the other by modern fortifications, which renders it one of the strongest towns in *Germany*. In the time of the *Romans* this was the station of their first legion, and is supposed to have been fortified if not founded by *Drusus*. The town is populous and large, the houses well built, and the streets uniform. Its best public buildings are two great churches, some monasteries, and the elector's palace. They have a stone bridge over the *Moselle*, and a bridge of boats over the *Rhine*. The stone bridge has fourteen arches, and was built in 1344. The conveniency of the situation brings a considerable trade to the town in corn, wine, wood and iron. On the other side of the *Rhine*, just over against this city, stands the castle of *Ehrenbreitstein*, which they reckon impregnable. It is situate on a steep rock, twice as high as *Windsor* castle, which commands the city and the two rivers. The ascent to it is a winding road, cut out of the rock, through no less than four gates. In the middle of it there is a square, on one side of which is the governor's house; and the other three are occupied by magazines and barracks. Here they shew one of the largest culverines in *Europe*, eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. In another square there is a very fine fountain, with a marble pillar on a brass pedestal, and on the top of the pillar a brass statue of the Virgin *Mary* bruising the head of the serpent. There is a well here dug

*Ehrenbreit-
stein.*

dug out of the rock, said to be 550 feet deep, whose water is extremely good. The castle has always a good garrison, with store of arms and ammunition.

At the foot of this fort on the banks of ^{Electors} the *Rhine* stands the elector's palace, in a place ^{palace.} very much pent up by the *Rhine* on one side, and by a rock on the other. Two large wings, with a front of it, and five pavilions, look towards the river and the city. The apartments are low and very much exposed to the sun; but they are adorned with beautiful tapestries and paintings, and the chapel is very elegant. The elector's garden tho' small is embellished with statues, water works, and a charming orangery and bower, more than 300 feet in length, by the side of the *Rhine*: from hence thro' the openings, which are well contrived, you have a delightful prospect of the *Rhine*, the *Moselle*, the city of *Coblentz*, the bridge across the *Moselle*, the *Carthusians*, and a very fine country to the distance of three or four leagues. Most of the elector's domestics live at a little place just by, called *Dabl*. The bridge of boats from the palace to *Coblentz* is one of the finest on the *Rhine*; in the middle of it two or three boats are let slip for the passage of any great vessel, which they easily fasten again. In the middle of the *Rhine* are two little islands, one half a league above the town where is a fine convent of *Benedictines*; the other a small league below the town, where is a pretty considerable village, and a convent of *Bernardines*. Three quarters of a league from the town there is a convent of *Carthusians*, most delightfully situated on a rising ground, from whence you have a charming prospect. The way to it is full of chapels in the manner of oratories, and adorned with statues representing the principal actions of our Saviour. The church is said to be above 1200 years old. The

Present
lector.

E. The present elector of *Triers* is *Francis George de Schoenborn*, born 15 June, 1682, was chosen archbishop and elector of *Triers* 2 May, 1729. He is the second elector of the empire, and sovereign of a country extending 80 miles in length, and from 20 to 50 in breadth. His revenue used to be 100,000 *l.* but his country has suffered so much from the depredations of the *French*, that he has not above 70,000 *l.* His ordinary residence is at *Ehrenbreistein*, the abovementioned castle of *Coblentz*. He is also bishop of *Worms*, and abbot of *Elwangen*.

Boppard.

From *Coblentz* you set out for *Boppard* a small town of the electorate of *Triers*, situate on the west shore of the *Rhine*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 10'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 20'$. It is supposed to be one of the forts anciently erected by *Drusus* on the *Rhine*, and was once an imperial city. It has a good harbour for vessels, which pass up and down the *Rhine*. The places worth viewing are *St. Severus's* church, and a stately old palace called *Konigshouse*, formerly the residence of the barons of *Boppard*.

St. Gear.

From *Boppard* you come next to the town of *St. Gear*, situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, and defended by a famous castle on the top of a mountain, reckoned almost impregnable. It belongs to the prince of *Hesse Rhinefields*, who is a *Roman catholic*, but the inhabitants are mostly *Protestants*.—A little higher up, over-against

Caub.

the town of *Caub*, which belongs to the elector *Palatine*, there is an old castle called *Pfaltz*, in the middle of the *Rhine*, from whence the *Pfalz-graves* or counts *Palatine* derive their name.—

Baccarach.

From hence you come to *Baccarach*, which is a little town belonging to the elector *Palatine*, built on the side of a hill, and famous for its excellent wines. The inhabitants pretend that *Baccarach* is derived from *Bacchi ara*, or the altar of

of *Bacchus*, because of the goodness of its wines. — A little higher up stands *Bingen*, a town of *Bingen*, the electorate of *Mentz*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 20'$, latitude 50° , pleasantly situated on the *Rhine* and *Nabe*, which here unite their streams. It is mentioned by *Tacitus* as a *Roman* fortress, and was formerly an imperial city. Here was one of the forts built by *Drusus* to awe the *Germans*, and he is supposed to have died here. They have a good stone bridge here over the *Nabe*, and a castle on a neighbouring hill. Near this city, on an island in the *Rhine*, stand the ruins of an old square tower, commonly called the *Mouse Tower*, famous for a story related of an archbishop of *Mentz*, who for his cruel usage to the poor, in calling them rats that eat up the corn, is said to have been pursued thro' just vengeance of heaven, by rats and mice, which upon his flying to this tower to avoid them, swam after him through the river, entered the tower and devoured him. Not far below this tower there is a place called *Bingerloch*, from a cascade formed there between two rocks, which is the most dangerous passage of the *Rhine*. At *Bingen* those mountains begin, which shut up the *Rhine* as far as *Bonn*; but from *Bingen* to *Mentz* the country is open and the river very broad.

From *Bingen* you proceed to *Mentz*, already described p. 388. From *Mentz* to *Frankfort* a boat sets out every morning at a fixed price. *Frankfort* has been described p. 373. From *Frankfort* you proceed to *Heidelberg* thro' *Darmstadt*, according to the route given and described in the preceding chapter from p. 378 to p. 379. where see the directions concerning the post-wagon from *Frankfort* to *Heidelberg*. From *Heidelberg* to *Sintzheim* the country is full of fir-trees, and very poor, money being so scarce, that a-
bout

bout *Weisloch* and *Sintzheim*, a loaf of wheaten bread weighing eight pounds, costs but two pence. *Sintzheim* is the last place in the *Palatinate*.

Eßlingen.

From *Sintzheim* you proceed to *Eßlingen* a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Suabia*, and dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, situate seven miles south east of *Stuttgart* the capital of the dutchy, in east longitude 96° , latitude $48^{\circ} 38'$. It stands upon the *Nekar*, in a very agreeable country, and was made an imperial city in the sixteenth century, under the protection of the duke. The magistrates are *Lutherans*, and the town is reckoned a place of pretty good trade. The remaining places from hence to *Augsburg* belong mostly to the dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and are so inconsiderable, as not to merit description. *Augsburg* has been described p. 331. The route from *Augsburg* to *Trent*, and from thence to *Venice* you will find p. 328.

Route from
Frankfort to
Holland.

From *Frankfort* back again to *Holland*, you may go down the *Rhine*, which in summer is exceeding pleasant, and very expeditious, as you descend with the current. The remarkable places this way are the same as those already described from *Holland* to *Frankfort*, to which we have to add three towns on the right bank of the *Rhine*, viz. *Dusseldorp*, *Wesel*, and *Emerick*.

III. DUSSELDORP.

Dusseldorp.

Fifteen miles below *Cologne* on the east bank of the *Rhine* stands the city of *Dusseldorp*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 15'$. It is a large handsome city, capital of the dutchy of *Berg*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and subject to the elector *Palatine*. The town takes its name from the little river *Dussel*, which here unites its streams with the *Rhine*. It was formerly an imperial city, and had a much better trade than at present, when the channel of the *Rhine* lay under its walls, but vessels cannot now come so close.

close. They have three great markets for corn every week, where large quantities are bought up and exported. The town is neatly built and well fortified, but has no suburbs. It stands in the middle of a fine fruitful plain: the *Rhine* runs at it with such violence, that they have been obliged to make great works to break the current. The citadel consists of two royal bastions, faced with brick, which command the *Rhine*, and cover the city on that side. The collegiate church of *St. Martin* is a handsome structure, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of *Fuliers* and *Berg*. They had formerly a small university, but have now only a seminary for poor scholars, under the direction of the Jesuits, whose college is esteemed a very fine building. All religions are here tolerated, but only the catholics admitted to civil employments. Without the college gate there is a chapel built after the model of the *Santa casa* at *Loretto*, and adorned with very fine paintings. The elector resides here sometimes, in a palace not so remarkable for its external beauty, as for one of the finest galleries of pictures in all *Europe*. This gallery is divided into five classes; the first consists of pictures done by *Rubens*; the second of such as were drawn by some of the most eminent *Flemish* painters, particularly those of *Van Dyke*; the third contains some pieces done by the ablest painters of *Italy*; the fourth is adorned with the works of chevalier *Van der Werf*, a *Dutch* painter, who has equalled all the *Flemish* painters in beauty of design and colouring; the fifth, which is the richest, consists of choice pieces done by *Raphael*, *Julio Romano*, *Guido*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Corregio*, *Albano*, *Rubens*, *Vandyke*, *Rembrant*, and several others. There are also some statues of marble and brass, taken from the most perfect models in *Italy*. Before

the palace there is an equestrian statue of *John William* elector *Palatine*, that great protector of arts; this statue is of brass, but its beauty does not answer the expence. The elector's residence being fixed at *Manheim*, there is a regency established in this city for the dutchy of *Berg*.

Benberg.

Three leagues from the *Rhine*, in a forest between *Cologne* and *Duitz*, stands the palace of *Benberg* belonging to the elector *Palatine*, in the country of *Berg*. This palace was erected by the elector *John William*, and is worth seeing. It is built of very hard stone; but the ornaments, such as the frieses and architraves, are of a kind of grey marble, which they dig out of neighbouring quarries. The apartments are large, well decorated, and adorned with the finest paintings. From hence there is a most beautiful prospect, of a vast length, of the city of *Cologne*, the *Rhine*, and all the flat country.

Wesel.

Sixteen miles south east of *Cleve*, and in the dutchy of that name, stands the town of *Wesel*, situate at the conflux of the rivers *Rhine* and *Lippe*, in east longitude $6^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 57'$. This is esteemed the largest and the best peopled town of any in the dutchy, having a pretty good trade by means of a small harbour for vessels that sail on the *Rhine*. The town is strongly fortified, having eight bastions, five of which are lined, and a handsome citadel. *The Berlin Gate* deserves a traveller's attention; being a complete thing in its kind. The arsenal is also worth seeing, being extremely well furnished with all necessaries, whether of ordnance or ammunition. It was formerly an imperial city, but is now subject to the king of *Prussia*, who keeps a good garrison here, and allows a free exercise of the three religions. The *Jews* have a synagogue in the town, and the *Roman catholics* several

veral monasteries; there is also a rich hospital for aged and decrepit people.

Four miles from *Cleve* on the east side of the *Rhine*, stands the town of *Emmeric*, in the circle *Emmeric* of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Cleve*, in east longitude $5^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 48'$. It is a very ancient city, and was formerly a strong place, but the fortifications have been of late neglected. The streets are neat and regular, and the houses tolerably well built. It was one of the *Hans* towns, but is now subject to the king of *Prussia*. The magistrates and some of the burghers are *Calvinists*, and have a church here; but the rest are possessed by the *Roman* catholics, and the *Jesuits* have also a college for the instruction of youth.

CHAP. XIV.

Journey from Amsterdam to Leipfic and Breslaw.

THERE are two different routes from *Amsterdam* to *Leipfic*, the first, which is the shortest, is by the way of *Cassel*; the second is through *Hanover*, and chiefly for those that have a mind to see that capital in their way to *Saxony*. We shall give both routes in their proper order.

The Route to Leipfic and Breslaw, by Cassel.

English miles from one place to another.	AMSTERDAM			English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	NARDEN	13	
	12.	AMERSFORT	25	
	42.	SWOLL	67	
	20.	Goor	87	
	4.	Delden	91	
	8.	Enschede	99	
	12.	Fernau	111	
	16.	Reina	127	Eng-
T 2				

<i>English miles from one place to another.</i>	12.	MUNSTER	139	<i>English miles from Amsterdam.</i>
	16.	Warndorf	155	
	12.	Rettberg	167	
	16.	PADERBORN	183	
	16.	Warburg	199	
	12.	CASSEL	211	
	8.	Lichtenau	219	
	8.	Bischausen	227	
	4.	Eswege	231	
	4.	Wanfried	235	
	8.	MULHAUSEN	243	
	8.	Langensaltz	251	
	8.	Tenstadt	259	
	8.	Weiffensee	267	
	8.	Gross Neubaus	275	
	8.	Closter Eslar	283	
	8.	Freyburg	291	
	12.	MERSEBURG	303	
	12.	LEIPSIC	315	
	12.	Wurtzen	327	
	14.	Oschatz	341	
	14.	MEISSEN	355	
	12.	DRESDEN	367	
	14.	Schmidefelt	381	
	12.	Bischofswerda	393	
	12.	BAUTZEN	405	
	12.	Rothen Krotshamer	417	
	12.	GORLITZ	429	
	12.	Waldaw	441	
	12.	Buntzlau	453	
	12.	Haynau	465	
	8.	LIGNITZ	473	
	12.	Newmark	485	
	12.	BRESLAW	497	

The route to *Leipfic* and *Breslaw* by
Hanover.

English miles from one place to another.	AMSTERDAM			English miles from <i>Amster-</i> <i>dam.</i>
	13.	NARDEN	13	
	12.	AMERSFORT	25	
	24.	DEVENTER	49	
	24.	<i>Oldenzell</i>	73	
	8.	<i>Bentheim</i>	81	
	8.	<i>Rhenen</i>	89	
	8.	<i>Iperburen</i>	97	
	12.	OSNABURG	109	
	24.	MUNDEN	133	
	20.	HANOVER	153	

The route from *Hanover* to *Leipfic* has been already described from p. 238, to p. 248, from *Leipfic* to *Breslaw* you must follow the preceding route.

Remarkable places in the first route.

The remarkable places in this route as far as *Swoll*, have been described in the preceding volume from p. 177 to 180. The other places as far as *Enschede*, are in the province of *Overyssel*, and contain nothing remarkable. *Fernau* and *Reina* are small towns in the bishopric of *Munster*: the first remarkable place on this side of *Germany* is

I. MUNSTER.

Munster, in *Latin Monasterium*, is the capital *Munster*: of the bishopric of *Munster*, and of the circle of *Westphalia*, in east longitude $7^{\circ} 10'$, latitude 52° . It is a large populous city, situate on the river *Aa*, in the most fruitful plain in the country. It takes its name from a monastery built here by *Charles the Great*. Its form is almost circular; it has eight gates, and a fine citadel called *Paul's mount* in its neighbourhood, which was built in 1663 by the famous bishop *Bernard Van Galen*, to awe the burghers. The houses

are very indifferently built, the streets mean and irregular, and there seems to be no manner of business stirring in the town. It was reckoned formerly a very strong city, but the fortifications are now out of repair. The bishopric was founded by *Charlemain* in 758, and is suffragan to the elector of *Cologne*. The revenues were reckoned in 1661 at 300,000 crowns *per annum*, but are now much abated. It has five collegiate churches and a college of Jesuits. The chief college is that of the cathedral, consisting of a dean and chapter; these chuse the bishop, who at present is elector of *Cologne*. *Munster* was formerly an imperial city, till reduced by its bishop in 1661. It is famous for the bloody tragedy acted here by the Anabaptists in 1533, and for the treaty of *Westphalia*, concluded here in 1648. This bishopric is 100 miles long and 60 broad; for the most part it is a sandy barren country, but they have the best bacon in *Europe*.

Within sixteen miles of *Munster* in the way to *Warndorf*. *Paderborn*, stands the little town of *Warndorf*, famous for its linen manufacture, which is reckoned one of the best in *Germany*.

II. PADERBORN.

Paderborn. *Paderborn* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Westphalia*, and capital of the bishopric of *Paderborn*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 25'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 45'$. It is so named from the head or fountain of the little river *Pader*, which springs in a torrent near this city, and falls into the *Lippe* near *Nienbus*. The town is large and well built, and was formerly a free imperial city; but the bishop is now sovereign both of the town and country, being the present elector of *Cologne*, who was chosen in 1723. The most remarkable public structures are the bishop's palace and the cathedral, to which

Otho

Otho II. gave a golden crucifix of sixty pound weight, valued at sixty thousand crowns. There is a university founded here in 1592, of which the Jesuits have the direction. The revenue of this see, which is suffragan of *Mentz*, is thought to be about 30,000 *l.* a year. In this bishopric is the famous field of battle, where *Quintilius Varus* was routed by the *Germans* under *Arminius*. The territories of *Paderborn* extend forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth; in which there is a great variety of salt springs, and others of a remarkable nature; one particularly which is lost twice in twenty nine hours, and returns with such violence, that it turns several mills near its source. But the territory is a barren soil, more considerable for its bacon and venison than any thing else.

From *Paderborn* you proceed to *Cassel* already described p. 369. The next place worth notice is *Mulhausen*, a town of *Germany*, in the circle *Mulhausen* of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 16'$. It is situate at the foot of a mountain about twenty miles from *Gotha*, upon the river *Unstrut*. It lies in a fruitful soil, and reaps great benefit by its river in point of commerce; and tho' it has at fundry times suffered great calamities, yet it still continues a free imperial city, under the protection of the elector of *Saxony*.

Within twelve miles of *Leipsic* stands the city of *Merseburg*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and *Merseburg* marquissate of *Misnia*, in east longitude $12^{\circ} 14'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 25'$. It is situated in a charming country on the river *Sala*, is pretty large, and well peopled, but very indifferently built. Some think it derives its name from *Mars*, whom the pagan *Saxons* worshipped here by the name of *Irman-*

seul. It was formerly a bishop's see, but was secularized since the reformation in favour of the house of *Saxony*, and is now subject to the elector. It suffered greatly in the wars of the last century, nor has it yet recovered itself. The cathedral is a fine *Gothic* building, where you see a magnificent tomb of the emperor *Rodolph*, who died after the loss of a hand with his competitor *Henry IV.* and near it is a library remarkable for ancient manuscripts. The town is famous for its good beer, of which it sends a vast quantity every year to *Leipsic* and other parts of *Saxony*.

The remaining towns in this route as far as *Dresden*, have been described in the seventh chapter of this volume, viz. *Leipsic*, p. 224. and the others from 257 to 268. The post waggon from *Dresden* to *Breslaw* sets out on *Sunday* noon.

Leaving *Dresden* you travel thro' a pleasant country intermixed with woods. As you enter *Lusatia* in the neighbourhood of *Bautzen*, you find that the common people speak a different language, which is a kind of *Slavonian* dialect, and by them called *Wendish*.

Bautzen.

Bautzen is the capital of *Lusatia*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 30'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 15'$, subject to the elector of *Saxony*. It is situated on the *Spree*, and was demolished by the *Swedes* in the last century, but has been since rebuilt to a great advantage. The streets are broad and regular, the houses well built, particularly those in the market-place, which is very spacious and handsome. They have a church where both *Lutherans* and *Roman catholics* have their worship by turns. There is a very good linen manufacture in this city, which renders it a place of some business. Its castle is strongly situate on a high steep rock.

Twenty

Twenty four miles east of *Bautzen* stands the town of *Gorlitz*, in the circle of *Lusatia*, in east *Gorlitz*. longitude $15^{\circ} 6'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 12'$. It is situated in a marsh, upon the river *Neisse* which rises on the borders of this country, and runs through it into the *Oder*. It is said to have taken its name, which in the *Sclavonic* signifies a *burnt town*, from its having been destroyed by fire soon after it was first founded, which was in 1139. It has several handsome churches and good houses built of stone. Its situation renders it strong, and besides it is tolerably well fortified by art. The great church is a fine *Gothic* structure, remarkable for its fine tower, and its large subterranean chapel cut out of a rock. Near a small church on a mount without the city there is a curious model of the holy sepulchre at *Jerusalem*. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in linen cloth, and in beer which they send to other parts. It is likewise the seat of justice and the residence of the governor.

Twenty miles south east of *Gorlitz* stands the town of *Zittau*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and *Zittau*. marquisate of *Lusatia*, in east longitude 15° , latitude 51° . This is a most beautiful town, situate on the river *Neisse*, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of the mountains of *Bohemia*. It is encompassed with good walls, and the houses are built in the newest stile. The agreeableness of its situation, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings render it one of the pleasantest little towns in *Germany*. The inhabitants have a good trade in beer, but are particularly famous for their linen manufacture, which is reckoned the best in *Saxony*.

But continuing your journey to *Silesia* from *Gorlitz*, you come to a little village called *Sigersdorf*, between *Waldaw* and *Buntzlau*; at this village

village there is a rivulet which parts *Lusatia* from *Silesia*. *Buntzlau* is the first town in *Silesia*, but contains nothing remarkable. At *Haynau*, the next station, there is an old castle with an inscription on the gate.

Lignitz.

Eight miles from thence is *Lignitz*, the capital of the dutchy of *Lignitz*, in the province of *Silesia*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 18'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 16'$. It is a handsome city, situated on a small river, and supposed to derive its name from the ancient *Lugii*. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a strong castle, a stately hospital, and a good town-house. The castle has a handsome armory and pleasant gardens. The emperor *Joseph* established an academy here for the education of young gentlemen, which was much frequented while this country was subject to the house of *Austria*. Mr. *Dewerduck*, who favoured the publick with his *Silesia Numismatica*, belonged to this academy. The inhabitants are a mixture of Protestants and Roman catholics; the latter have some handsome churches, and a very elegant college of Jesuits.

Breslaw.

The city of *Breslaw* has been described already in this volume, p. 199.

The remarkable places in the second route as far as *Minden* have been described in this volume, p. 109 to 113. *Hanover* has been described, p. 238. The remarkable places from *Hanover* to *Leipsic* have been also described in this volume, from p. 241 to p. 249.

C H A P. XV.

Journey from Frankfort to Leipsic, Berlin, and from thence to Warsaw.

Carriages in this road,

FROM Frankfort to Leipsic a post waggon sets out from the *Darmstadtischen hofe* on Mondays and

and *Fridays*, and comes in on *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, the fare to each passenger about ten dollars. From *Leipsic* to *Berlin* a post-waggon sets out on *Wednesdays* at two in the afternoon, on *Saturdays* at eight in the evening, and comes back on *Mondays* and *Thursdays* in the evening; the fare to each passenger four dollars four groffes. From *Berlin* to *Warsaw*, you have a post-waggon as far as *Frankfort* on the *Oder*; but through *Poland* there is no regular post, so that you must have a carriage and horses of your own. And though this great kingdom abounds with all necessities of life, yet there is no country in *Europe* more inconvenient for travellers. For there is so little accommodation in their public houses, that there is hardly a chair in them to sit down upon. Most of the fellows that keep them are *Jews*, who have no notion of genteel accommodation: therefore it is most adviseable for travellers to carry all necessaries along with them. The duke of *York*, bishop of *Osnaburg*, and uncle to his present Majesty King *George*, said a very pertinent thing on this occasion, *That he did not know a country, where travellers were more at home than in Poland, because they were always making use of their own furniture.* The route is as follows:

English miles from one place to another.	FRANKFORT		English miles from Frankfort.
	8.	HANAU	8
	12.	Gelenhausen	20
	8.	Salmunster	28
	8.	Schlichtern	36
	8.	Neuhoff	44
	6.	FULD	50
	8.	Hunfeld	58
	12.	Vach	70
	12.	EISENACH	82

The GRAND TOUR.

English miles from one place to another.	12.	GOTHA	94	English miles from Frankfort.
	12.	ERFURT	106	
	12.	<i>Buddelstat</i>	118	
	8.	<i>Auerstadt</i>	126	
	8.	NAUMBURG	134	
	12.	<i>Rippach</i>	146	
	4.	<i>Lutzen</i>	150	
	8.	LEIPSC	158	
	16.	<i>Duben</i>	174	
	16.	WITTENBERG	190	
	16.	<i>Treuenbitzen</i>	206	
	16.	<i>Potzdam</i>	222	
	16.	BERLIN	238	
	12.	<i>Tasdorf</i>	250	
	12.	<i>Eggersdorf</i>	262	
	16.	FRANKFORT <i>on the</i> Oder	278	
	12.	<i>Drossen</i>	290	
	12.	<i>Königswalde</i>	302	
	8.	<i>Schwerin</i>	310	
	40.	POSEN	350	
	24.	<i>Kleskow</i>	374	
	24.	<i>Wizesnick</i>	398	
	24.	<i>Lubionki</i>	422	
	24.	<i>Katnow</i>	446	
	24.	LOWITZ	470	
	24.	<i>Katzki</i>	494	
	24.	WARSAW	518	

Remarkable places in this Journey.

I. HANAU.

Hanau.

Hanau is the capital of the county of *Hanau*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 45'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 12'$. This is one of the neatest and most regular towns in *Germany*, it is pleasantly situated in a fine champaign country on the

the river *Renitz*, just before it falls into the *Maine*, and thereby divided into the old and new towns, both encompassed with good walls and other fortifications. The houses are all built on a level: almost all the streets terminate in a grand square, which is the centre of the town, and where the public markets are kept. At each of the four corners of it is a well, walled about with red marble, and adorned with some foliage or other ornaments of iron, on the top of which there is a large lamp. The new town was almost totally rebuilt and rendered much more populous in 1698 by the *French* refugees. There is a canal dug from the new town to the *Maine*, for the conveniency of commerce. The *Lutherans* have their churches in the old town, but the *Calvinists* are the most numerous. The *Jews* are also tolerated here; but the *Roman* catholics are not allowed a place of public worship in the town. The *Walloons* and the *French* refugees have established a great number of manufactures in woollen stuffs, snuff, &c. *Hanau* had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1736 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*. The castle in which the counts used to reside, is in the old town upon the bank of the *Maine*; it has a high tower, is well fortified with other works, and makes a handsome appearance. About a mile from the town stands a pretty country house, called *Philip's repose*, *Philip's repose*. rebuilt by the late count's brother, the apartments of which are nobly furnished, and the gardens laid out in a grand taste. In the neighbourhood of *Hanau* there are great plantations of tobacco.

From *Hanau* you proceed to *Gelenhausen*, a *Gelenhausen*. small town in the landgraviate of *Hesse* and territory of *Hanau*, situated on the river *Kuntz*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 15'$. It is a free

free imperial city, but poorly built, and contains nothing worth notice. From *Gelenhausen* you come to *Salmunster*, a small town belonging to the abbot of *Fulda*, and from thence through a very mountainous road to *Schilchtern*, another small town belonging to the landgrave of *Hesse*.

II. FULDA.

Fulda.

Fuld or *Fulda* is a town and abbey of *Germany*, in the landgraviate of *Hesse*, situate on the river *Fuld*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 34'$. It is an open town, but dirty, and indifferently built. Formerly it was a free and imperial city, till it became subject with the adjacent territory to its abbot, who is a prince of the empire, and of the order of *Benedictines*. The abbey is one of the noblest in all *Europe*; it was founded in 744 by *St. Boniface*, and endowed with considerable privileges by several emperors. The great church dedicated to that saint is a stately free-stone pile of ancient architecture. The library is reckoned a very good one; here are three manuscripts, one of the whole new testament, the other of the four evangelists, and the third a treatise on the Trinity, all said to be written by *St. Boniface* in a character much different from any now in use. The abbot's palace is a stately pile also of free-stone, with apartments richly furnished, and together with the abbey, may be reckoned amongst the noblest buildings in *Germany*. The territory of the abbey was by the *Romans* called *Fagonia*, from its being a wilderness of beech trees, but is now improved to a rich soil, fruitful in every thing particularly good wine. It belongs to the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and is about 25 miles in length and 12 in breadth. His revenue is near 30000 *l.* a year, and he is able to raise 4 or 5000 men. He is perpetual chancellor to the empress, and puts the crown

crown upon her head at the coronation. In fine he has a spruce household, a company of horse guards, and a regiment of foot guards, well cloathed and mounted.

The road from hence to *Eisenach* is very indifferent. From *Fuld* you come to *Hunfeld*, a market-town, belonging to the abbot of *Fuld*, from thence to *Vach* a small town belonging to the landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*; thence to a little town called *Mark-zul*, the first place in *Saxony*, and belonging to the duke of *Saxe-Weimar*. Thence you come to *Eisenach*, a small town in *Saxony*, situated on the river *Nesa*, which falls a little below it into the *Werra* or *Horset*: it is the capital of the dutchy of the same name, lately fallen to the branch of *Saxe-Weimar*. The town is neatly built, and has a good trade in iron, of which there are mines in the neighbourhood. There is a *Latin* school in this town, which was founded in 1555. Travelling twelve miles further thro' a flat rich country, where the roads are very bad in rainy weather, you come to

II. G O T H A.

Gotha is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and capital of the circle of *Saxe Gotha*, in east longitude $10^{\circ} 36'$, latitude 51° . Some fancy this town had its name from the *Goths*, and that they fortified it in their march to *Italy*; but it was only a village till surrounded with walls by the bishop of *Mentz* in 964. It is situated in a fine plain on the river *Leina*, well built and strongly fortified. Here are two handsome churches and a very good hospital. Its chief trade is in dyers wood, of which they have three crops, but the third grows wild. This herb is reckoned such a sovereign balsamic, as to cure wounds almost with a touch, if taken in time: it resembles plantain,

plantain, but has a longer leaf, the roots fatten barren ground exceedingly, and being transplanted into *England*, thrives well in several places. The neighbouring country produces a vast deal of corn. The castle or ducal palace of *Gotha* was rebuilt in the 16th century by duke *Ernest*, surnamed *the Pious*, who caused both that and the town to be encompassed with ditches and ramparts, and gave it the name of *Friedenstien* or the castle of peace, in opposition to its ancient name of *Grimmerstein*, or the castle of the *Furies*. It is situated on a neighbouring eminence, from whence there is a vast Prospect of a fruitful plain. In one of the apartments there is a collection of valuable Rarities, and a noble library, of whose manuscripts a catalogue was published by the late duke. There are a great number of papers and letters in the *Latin* and *German* languages concerning *Luther's* reformation; several manuscripts of the vulgate; 31 manuscript volumes of the abridgment of the lives of the emperors of the east and west, with their pictures, medals, and those of their families; besides a manuscript collection of tracts by certain *Greek* chymists.

Present
State of
Saxe Gotha.

The dukedom of *Saxe Gotha* is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad. The reigning duke is *Frederick III.* born 14 April 1699, and married to the princess *Louisa Dorothy* of *Saxe Meinungen*, by whom he hath issue two princes and a princess. He is brother to her Royal Highness the princess dowager of *Wales*, and the head of the *Ernestine* line of *Saxony*, descended from the elector *John Frederick the Magnanimous*, who was deprived of the electorate by the emperor *Charles V.* in 1574, since which the youngest branch called the *Albertine*, has enjoyed it. He has several other principalities besides that of *Saxe Gotha*, and his revenues are computed at 200,000 *l.* a year, with which

which he maintains about 3000 regular troops. As he is the most powerful of all the *Saxon* princes of the *Ernestine* branch, so of all the courts of *Saxony* next to that of *Dresden*, his is the most numerous and the most magnificent. His guards are well cloathed, his liveries rich, and his tables served with more elegance than profusion. And yet by the prudent management of his public finances, his subjects are the least burthened with taxes of any state in *Germany*. Both he and his subjects are all *Lutherans*.

From *Gotha* you proceed to *Erfurt*, a city already described p. 288. The next place worth notice is *Naumburg*, which is a city in the circle *Naumburg.* of *Upper Saxony*, situate at the conflux of the rivers *Sala* and *Unstrucht*. It was formerly a bishopric, but is now subject to the elector of *Saxony*; it is noted only for a fair held here towards *Midsummer*, and much frequented by merchants from *Leipsic* and the neighbouring parts. From *Naumburg* you come to the village of *Lutzen*, famous for the victory obtained by the *Swedes* over the *Germans* in 1632, in which the great *Gustavus Adolphus* was killed in the field of battle. The city of *Leipsic* has been described already in this volume, p. 224. *Lutzen.*

From *Leipsic* you come to *Wittenberg*, which *Wittenberg.* is a city of the circle and dutchy of *Upper Saxony*, in east longitude $13^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $51^{\circ} 50'$, situated in a fine plain on the east side of the river *Elbe*. It is a fair, large, populous town, of an oblong square form, consisting chiefly of one great street in the middle. It is well fortified both by art and nature, having marshes on the north, and a great canal to the *Elbe*, besides a very deep ditch, a good rampart, and five large bastions on the side that is most exposed. Some derive the name from *Wittekind* an ancient *Saxon* prince;

prince; and others from the white rocks in the neighbourhood, from whence it had the name of *Leucoris*. The elector *Frederick III.* built a strong castle here, and adorned the town with an university in 1502, in which *Luther* first preached the reformation. It has large privileges, and is reckoned the best *Lutheran* university for divinity. The principal church called *St. Ursula's*, and the castle, deserve to be seen. The following *Latin* distich has been made upon this town by a certain wag.

Leucorin intranti tibi quæ sint obvia quæris?

Sus, miles, meretrix, aut studiosus erit.

Not far from the village of *Treuenbritzen*, you see the boundaries of the electorates of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*. From *Treuenbritzen* you come to *Potzdam*, already described p. 195. The cities of *Berlin* and *Frankfort* on the *Oeder*, have been also described from p. 186 to p. 198. Leaving *Königswald*, *Frankfort* you come to *Königswald*, a small town on the frontiers of *Poland*. There is nothing afterwards worth notice till you arrive at *Possen*.

Posna. *Possen* or *Posna* is a city of *Great Poland*, situated in a fine plain on the river *Warta*, in east longitude 17° , latitude $52^{\circ} 30'$, not far from the confines of *Brandenburg*. The town is tolerably strong, and has some good buildings, mostly of free stone, particularly a handsome college of *Jesuits*. The castle is a handsome structure, situated on a small eminence, between the rivers *Warta* and *Posna*; but its most stately edifices are on the other side of the *Warta* in the suburbs. The streets are spacious, and the town-house is a large building, of handsome architecture. There are three famous fairs kept in this city, much resorted to by the *German* merchants, the first the beginning of the *Lent*, the second

cond at *Midsummer*, and the third at *Michaelmas*. It is likewise a bishop's see, and famous for its university, which is much frequented. They reckon it a place of some trade, but it is much incommoded with the overflowing of the *Warta*.

The next place worth notice is *Lowitz*, a town of *Great Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in east longitude 19° , latitude $52^{\circ} 25'$. The town is small, but neat and populous, situated among marshes on the river *Rava*. It has a castle surrounded by the river, and is the ordinary residence of the archbishop of *Gnesna*, whose palace is a handsome building. The great church is likewise a beautiful structure. This town is much frequented by foreign merchants by reason of its fairs.

III. WARSAW.

Warsaw is the capital of *Massovia*, and of the *Warsaw* kingdom of *Poland*, situate on the river *Vistula*, in east longitude $21^{\circ} 5'$, latitude $52^{\circ} 15'$, an hundred and fifty miles north of *Cracow*, and an hundred and forty south of *Dantzick*. It is a large, handsome, populous, and trading city, encompassed with a double wall and a deep ditch. The town is divided into four parts, the old and the new, and the two suburbs, called *Cracow* and *Prague*. In this city, being the center of the *Polish* dominions, the diet or assembly of the states meets; and the king keeps his court in a very handsome palace, built by *Sigismond II.* and beautified by his successors. The chief church dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, is a fine structure, as are the arsenal and the castle. There is a wooden bridge of excellent workmanship over the river, beyond which is the king's palace. In the suburb called *Cracow*, there is a small chapel erected by the king of *Poland*, for having gained a victory over the *Muscovites*, wherein is a sepulchral monu-

monument of a Great Duke of *Muscovy*, who being taken prisoner died a captive in *Poland*. The town has a communication by the *Vistula* with *Dantzic*, which renders it a place of some trade. The inhabitants are very polite and courteous to strangers. The king maintains a set of *French* comedians, and frequently gives balls and concerts for the entertainment of the nobility. The ladies are very amiable, witty, and sprightly, and are passionately fond of music and plays. For an account of the royal family, see what has been said in the description of *Dresden*, p. 266. About half a league from this city, near the village of *Vola*, there is a plain where the nobles meet and encamp in tents for the election of a King; and about a league from the city there is another palace that was built by king *John Sobiesky*, and called *Villa Nova*.

CH A P. XVI.

Journey from Holland and Flanders to Prague and Breslaw.

TRAVELLERS that want to go from *Holland* and *Flanders* to *Prague*, must take the road of *Frankfort*, which has been already shewn in this volume, p. 397. so that we have only to point out the way from *Frankfort* to *Prague*.

English

<i>English miles from one place to another.</i>	FRANKFORT	
	8. HANAU	8
	4. Dettingen	12
	4. Bessenberg	16
	4. ASCHAFFENBURG	20
	4. Bessenbach	24
	8. Rohrbrun	32
	8. Eßelbach	40
	16. Lonfeld	56
	6. Remlingen	62
	8. WURTZBURG	70
	16. Dettlebach	86
	20. Hasfurt	106
	16. BAMBERG	122
	16. CULMBACH	138
	16. Weistadt	154
	12. EGER	166
	12. Falckenau	178
	12. Schlackenwerde	190
	12. Cadan	202
	8. Satz	210
	12. Dipitz	222
	12. Slani	234
	8. PRAGUE	242
	12. Paussin	256
	12. Limburg	268
	16. Bischove	284
	12. KONIGSGRATZ	296
	10. Nahold	306
	20. Braun	326
	16. SCHWEIDNITZ	342
	12. Kraut	354
	6. BRESLAW	360

English miles from Frankfort.

Remarkable places in this journey.

Hanau has been already described p. 420.
Dettingen is a village in the territory of *Dettingen*.
Hanau, famous for the victory gained here by
 2 the

Aschaffenburg.

the allies, on the 16th day of *June* 1743, under the command of his present majesty king *George*, over the *French* under the duke of *Noailles*. *Aschaffenburg* is a small town belonging to the elector of *Mentz*, situated on the river *Maine*, in the circle of the *Lower Rhine*, in east longitude 9° , latitude $50^{\circ} 15'$. The town is but indifferently built, and fortified after the old manner; however it has a handsome palace belonging to the elector, and a stone bridge over the *Maine*. Leaving *Aschaffenburg*, you go through the *Spessar Forest*, by a very mountainous rocky road, and meet with nothing worth notice till you come to

I. WURTZBURG.

Wurtzburg.

Wurtzburg is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Franconia*, and capital of the bishopric of *Wurtzburg*, in east longitude $9^{\circ} 50'$, latitude $49^{\circ} 46'$. It stands in a pleasant valley on the river

Situation.

Maine, that divides it into two parts, which are again joined by a fair stone bridge of eight arches, 300 paces long, and adorned like that of *Prague*, with twelve fine statues, representing so many saints. Its *German* name, as likewise its *Latin* name *Herbipolis*, signifies a town of herbs, because of the great variety which grow in and about this place. The town is well fortified, and has a good castle. The streets are not broad, but the houses in general are built of stone and

Churches.

very handsome. The cathedral is a vast building, of *Gothic* architecture, but immensely rich. All the ornaments of the altar, the pulpit, and the two great candlesticks before the altar, are of solid silver, as are also several statues of our Saviour, the holy Virgin, and several saints, as big as the life. There are chapels in the body of the church, where vessels of gold and silver cast a lustre on all sides. Close by the cathedral there is a magnificent chapel, lately built of the most curious marble,

marble, and decorated with brass, gilding, and every other costly ornament. Besides the cathedral there are several other fine churches, among which that of the Jesuits is the most magnificent. The collegiate church of *St. John's* is a small but handsome structure, built of free stone with a neat front, high dome, and richly ornamented with carving and gilding. The church of *St. Augustine* is noted for the statues of several saints. The great hospital is a stately building, where four hundred persons of both sexes are maintained. They have fifteen or sixteen other hospitals in *Wurtzburg*; and an old abbey of *Scotch Benedictines*. The university in this city is pretty much frequented, and subject to the direction of the Jesuits.

The new episcopal palace stands in the town Bishop's near the gate that leads to *Nuremberg*, and is one palace. of the finest in *Europe*. It was begun by the late *John Philip Francis*, count de *Schonborn*, bishop of *Wurtzburg*. This magnificent structure is 360 feet in front, and forms five great courts. The outside is of free stone, but the principal stair case, the chapel, the guard chamber, the great rooms of the palace, and all the chimneys and doors, are lined with marble. The gardens are answerable to the magnificence of the building, being adorned with fountains, grottos, orangery, &c. The castle situated upon an e- Castle. minence on the other side of the river, is a strong place, and entirely commands the town. The form of it is quite irregular, consisting of several buildings erected by different bishops. The first part is covered by two bastions faced with free stone, and a deep broad moat. It is adorned with eight statues of stone, three without in *Roman* armour; and five within, the middle one of which represents *Hercules* leaning on his club. The

Arsenal.

The apartments are spacious and noble, and the furniture is said to equal that of any palace in *Germany*. The arsenal is a building of brick and free stone; the lower rooms are arched over, and contain about 160 brass guns. Underneath there are large cellars stored with a year's provision for 6000 men. In the upper rooms are arms for 40,000 men, horse and foot. In this citadel the bishop has built a manage or riding house, a fencing school, and another for dancing; for all which he keeps masters here on account of his pages, and other young gentlemen at his court. There is also an elegant chapel in the castle, which has a handsome dome, with four beautiful altars in stucco, two resembling porphyry, and two jasper. The last thing they carry you to see in the castle is the wine vaults, which having no more day light than what peeps in at the door, are illuminated by a great many candles on gilded sconces. These vaults are all full of casks most of which are of a monstrous size, and they are all adorned with carving and full of wine, of which they will be sure to convince a stranger. From this castle there is a delightful prospect not only of the town, but of all the fine country round it, particularly the little hills about *Stein*, so famous for wine, and the vineyards of *Leys* on the south side of it, the grapes of which have a good deal of the muscadel taste.

Wine vaults

resen t
state of the
Bishoprick.

The bishop of *Wurtzburg* is one of the most powerful ecclesiastical princes in *Germany*; he takes the title of *Dux Franconiæ Dientalis*, and lives in very great splendor. His dominion incloses seventy bailliwicks, and is one of the most fruitful and most delightful countries in the empire. He is absolute over his subjects, and lives in all the state of a sovereign prince. In time of peace

peace he keeps on foot 3500 men, and in time of war he is able to raise 12,000. He has 50,000 crowns a year for his privy purse. The chapter is obliged to maintain him in every thing, to furnish his wardrobe, his table, and to pay his household and his troops. The court is numerous, and on festival days very magnificent.

Between *Wurtzburg* and *Bamberg*, on the other side of *Dettlebach*, there is one of the finest monasteries in *Germany*, called *Closter Ebrach*, which is well worth a traveller's notice. The city of *Bamberg* has been described already in this volume, p. 290. The next place you come to is the town of *Culembach*, also described p. 308.

Leaving *Culembach* you ascend the mountains of *Bohemia*, through a very thick forest, to come to *Eger*, the first city in *Bohemia*, described p. 271. The next place of note you come to is *Satz*, a small, but strong and populous town of *Bohemia*, and the chief of its circle. *Slany* is a town of *Bohemia*, already mentioned p. 250, where we have given a description of *Prague*. From *Prague* you come to *Konigsgratz*, a city of *Bohemia*, east longitude $15^{\circ} 25'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 15'$, situated on the river *Elbe*. It is a pretty large town, and the chief of its circle, but contains nothing remarkable. *Braun* is a small town on the frontiers of *Silesia*, where you pass the mountains to descend into this fertile province.

Schweidnitz is a town of *Silesia*, and the dutchy of *Schweidnitz*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 25'$, latitude $50^{\circ} 47'$, situate at the foot of the mountains of *Bohemia*. It takes its name from the great herds of swine kept there before the forest was cut down in 1070. The town is pretty large and well built, adorned with handsome churches, and a beautiful market-place. The inhabitants are partly *Lutherans*, partly *Roman catholics*; the *Jesuits* have a

good college. There is an armoury here, in which they have a gun that carries a bullet of 320 pound weight. Near the town of *Strigaw* in this neighbourhood was fought the famous battle in the month of *June* 1745, between the king of *Prussia*, and the *Austrians* under prince *Charles*, in which the former gained a complete victory. The city of *Breslaw* has been described in this volume, p. 199.

C H A P. XVII.

Journey from Vienna to Strasburg.

	Post stages.		Post stages.
VIENNA		<i>Bruck</i>	2
<i>Burckersdorf</i>	I	<i>Degerbach</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Sighardiskirchen</i>	I	AUGSBURG	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Gersting</i>	I	<i>Sommerhausen</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>St. Polten</i>	I	<i>Guntzburg</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Melck</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$	ULM	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Kemmelbach</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Elchingen</i>	2
<i>Amstedten</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Weidenstatten</i>	I
<i>Stabrenberg</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Geislingen</i>	I
ENS	I	<i>Coppingen</i>	I
LINTZ	$I\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Canstadt</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Wels</i>	2	STUTGARD	I
<i>Lambach</i>	I	LUDWIGSBURG	I
<i>Volcklabrug</i>	I	<i>Enfweichengen</i>	$I\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Franckenmarkt</i>	I	<i>Pforzheim</i>	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Neumarck</i>	I	DURLACH	$I\frac{1}{2}$
SALTZBURG	I	<i>Etlingen</i>	I
<i>Waging</i>	2	RASTADT	$I\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Stein</i>	I	<i>Stolhofen</i>	I
<i>Frabertsam</i>	I	<i>Bischofsheim</i>	I
<i>Steinering</i>	2	<i>Kehl</i>	I
MUNICH	$2\frac{1}{2}$	STRASBURG	I

The above route is a good deal round about, being designed for those who should be curious to see *Saltzburg*, *Munich*, *Augsburg*, *Stutgard*, *Ludwigsburg*, &c. Each stage is from 8 to 10 *English* miles.

Those who have a mind to take the shortest way, must go from *Vienna* to *Nurenberg*, according to the route given c. 9. p. 282. and from *Nurenberg* to *Strasburg* by the following route,

<i>English</i> miles.		<i>English</i> miles.	
NURENBERG		<i>Heilbrunn</i>	12
<i>Closter Heilbrun</i>	8	<i>Biedigheim</i>	8
ANSPACH	12	<i>Ennvachingen</i>	8
<i>Beckhofen</i>	8	<i>Pfortzheim</i>	8
<i>Dunckelspiel</i>	8	<i>Edlingen</i>	8
<i>Greilsheim</i>	8	RASTADT	8
<i>Hall</i>	12	<i>Lichtenau</i>	12
<i>Oehringen</i>	12	STRASBURG	12

Remarkable places in this journey.

The chief places in this journey, as far as *Lintz*, have been described in the ninth chapter, from p. 304 to 306. *Ens* has been described p. 310. *Lintz*, p. 376. *Saltzburg*, p. 357. *Munich*, p. 350. *Augsburg*, p. 331. From *Augsburg* you come to *Ulm* through a very even country, but tiresome to travellers, because of the pavement of the causeways.

Ulm is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Suabia*, *Ulm*. in east longitude 10° , latitude 48° , situate at the conflux of the rivers *Danube* and *Iller*, 35 miles west of *Augsburg*. It is an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates, and by some is reckoned the capital of *Suabia*, being very populous, and a place of good trade; the people are excellent mechanics, especially in clock-work, and iron and steel manufactures. The houses for the most

most part are of timber and plaister, making but an indifferent appearance. Their streets are neither handsome nor wide, and the squares but mean and very irregular. The town is reckoned six miles and a half in circumference: It is well fortified, the ditches being almost every where double, and filled by the waters of the *Danube*. The magistrates are all *Lutherans*, as are most of the inhabitants; but the catholics have several churches. The principal places worth a traveller's notice, are the cathedral, remarkable for a noble organ, the town-house, and the arsenal. Over the *Danube* there is a stone bridge of four arches; and there is a little suburb of pleasure houses and large gardens. The territory belonging to the town contains forty lordships. A market boat goes weekly from hence to *Vienna*, which takes in passengers at the easy rate of a penny every four *English* miles.

Stutgard.

Stutgard is the capital of the dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, in the circle of *Suabia*, in east longitude 9° , latitude $48^{\circ} 40'$, situate on the river *Neckar*, 45 miles north west of *Ulm*. It stands in a pleasant fruitful plain, and is divided into two parts by the *Neckar*, over which it has a bridge. The town is pretty large, but most of the houses are low, and ill built of wood; the streets are broad and lightsome, but dirty. There are three suburbs, five gates, and three churches. The duke's palace is a noble old free-stone fabric, well fortified, composed of four piles of buildings, flank'd at each angle by a tower, and adorned with delicate groves and gardens, an orangery, curious labyrinths, grottos, and water-works. In the duke's museum there is a good collection of antiques, busts, bas reliefs, urns, medals, &c.

*Ludwigs-
burg.*

About three miles from *Stutgard* is *Ludwigsburg*, a new city, built by the late duke *Eberhard*

hard Lewis, who built also a palace here, and made it his usual residence. The palace is remote from any river, great roads, or forests. It is so ill contrived, that it has rather the appearance of an orangery, than of the palace of a sovereign, the apartments being too small and inconvenient, as well as irregular, though very richly adorned and furnished. The chapel indeed is a noble structure. The gardens have nothing to commend them. The town is as irregular as the palace, and in no respect agreeable; for the situation of it is upon uneven ground, and most of the houses are of timber, and slightly built, having been run up either out of necessity, or to please the abovementioned duke, who by this change of residence had almost ruined *Stutgard*: but the present duke's father chose to return to his capital.

The reigning duke of *Wirtemberg* is *Charles Eugene*, born 11 Feb. 1728. He is possessed of ^{Court of} *Wirtemberg*, one of the most fruitful countries in *Europe*, being the north part of the circle of *Suabia*, extending 70 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. His revenue is reckoned at 200000 *l.* a year, and it is said he can raise 20000 men, but he keeps no more on foot than 5000 men besides his guards. He is grand huntsman of the empire, and has the right of carrying the imperial banner, when the emperor commands in person. His court is one of the most numerous and most splendid in *Germany*; and he confers the order of *St. Hubert*, established by the last duke but one, *Eberhard Lewis Alexander*, the last duke, turned *Roman catholic*, in which religion the present duke was brought up by his mother, a princess of the house of *Tour and Taxis*; but his subjects are almost all *Lutherans*. *Wirtemberg*, from whence the country has its name, and the duke his title, is a small town with an ancient castle on a hill near the *Neckar*.

Tubingen.

About twenty miles south of *Stutgard* stands the town of *Tubingen*, which is a well built place, situate on the *Neckar*, over which it has a stone bridge, and subject to the duke of *Wirtemberg*. This city boasts of having been the seat of the emperor *Caracalla*, who had a stately palace here, and entertained the *Germans* with public games. It is now famous for its university; for its supreme court of judicature; and for the tombs of the princes and princesses of *Wirtemberg*, which are preserved in the great church. In the large square going out of the town you see a fine fountain, near which stands the town-house, adorned with a curious clock. The territory of *Tubingen* is diversified with vineyards, gardens, meadows and arable land, hills, and vallies.

Durlach.

Durlach is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Suabia*, and territory of *Baden*, situate fifteen miles east of the city of *Baden*, in east longitude $8^{\circ} 14'$, latitude 49° , and subject to the marquis of *Baden Durlach*. It is a pretty large town, situate on the banks of the *Phints*, at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which there is a strong tower, with a constant guard. The streets are straight and fair, and the houses handsome and uniform. There was a fine palace here, which the *French* burnt down together with the town in 1689. A little way from *Durlach* at the entrance of a great forest is the little town and palace of *Carlsruhe*, which signifies *Charles's rest*, built by the late marquis *Charles William*. The contrivance and distribution of the whole is admirable, though the houses of the inhabitants, as well as the margrave's palace, are all of timber. The reigning marquis of *Baden Durlach*, is *Charles Frederick*, who was born 22 Nov. 1728, and succeeded to the marquisate 12 May, 1738. He is a Protestant himself, but tolerates the three religions.

Con-

Concerning the family of *Baden*, see p. 381. In the remainder of this route there is no other remarkable place except *Rastadt*, already described p. 381.

CHAP. XVIII.

Journey from Holland and Flanders to Vienna, and from thence to Venice.

THE way from *Holland* and *Flanders* to *Vienna*, is by *Frankfort*, which has been shewn already, p. 397. From *Frankfort* you must set out for *Nuremberg*, by the way of *Wurtzburg*, which route as far as *Wurtzburg* has been given in the preceding chapter. From *Wurtzburg* you must proceed to *Kitzingen*, twelve miles from *Wurtzburg*, a small town on the north side of the river *Maine*; half of it belongs to the marquis of *Anspach*, and half to the bishop of *Wurtzburg*. From *Kitzingen*, six miles further, to a small town of *Franconia*, called *Possenheim*; from thence nine miles further to a small town of *Franconia*, called *Langensfeld*; from thence four miles further to a little place called *Neustat*; thence four miles to the little town of *Emskirchen*; thence four miles to *Beitsbrunn*; thence four miles to *Hohen Buchen*; thence six to *Fabrenbach*, a little town belonging to count *Pickler*; thence two miles to the little town of *Furth*, and thence four miles to *Nuremberg*, in all fifty six miles from *Wurtzburg* to *Nuremberg*. The roads through this country are very bad, and the places in the way afford nothing remarkable. The post-waggon from *Frankfort* to *Nuremberg* sets out on *Thursdays* from the *White Swan*, and comes in on *Saturdays*. The route from *Nuremberg* to *Vienna*, with the description

tion of the several towns therein contained, has been given in the 9th chapter of this volume, p. 282, and following.

There are two different roads from *Vienna* to *Venice*, the first which is the post road and the best for accommodations, is through *Stiria* and *Carniola*; the second, which is the shortest, through *Stiria* and *Carinthia*.

The first Route.

Post stages.		Post stages.	
VIENNA		Ganowitz	I
Draskirchen	I $\frac{1}{2}$	CILLEY	I
Neustadt	I $\frac{1}{2}$	Frantz	I
Neunkirchen	I	St. Oswald	I
Schadwein	I	Popedsch	I
Muerzuschlag	I	LAUBACH	I
Kriegla	I	Wernich	I
Muershofen	I	Il Bosco	I
Pruck	I	S. Croce	I
Retelstein	I	PALMA NOVA	I
Peggau	I	Portenone	2
GRATZ	I	Codroipo	I
Wildon	I	Sacile	I
Ehrnhausen	I	Conegliano	I $\frac{1}{2}$
Mahrburg	I	Mestre	I $\frac{1}{2}$
Weistritz	I	VENICE	I

The second Route.

English miles from one place to another.	VIENNA		English miles from Vienna.
	11. Draskirchen	12	
	12. NEUSTADT	24	
	8. Neunkirchen	32	
	8. Schadwien	40	
	8. Muerzuschlag	48	
	8. Kriegla	56	
	8. BRUCH AN DER MUHR	64	
	12. Loiben	75	

English miles from one place to another.	12.	<i>Knittelfeld</i>	87	English miles from Vienna.
	8.	JUDENBURG	95	
	16.	<i>Saising</i>	111	
	8.	<i>Neumarckt</i>	119	
	8.	<i>Im Bade</i>	127	
	8.	FREYSACH	135	
	8.	S. VEIT	143	
	24.	VILLACH	167	
	4.	<i>Tyrm</i>	171	
	4.	<i>Taviso</i>	175	
	8.	<i>Pontebba</i>	183	
	4.	<i>Chiusa</i>	187	
	5.	<i>Resciuta</i>	192	
	14.	<i>Venzone</i>	206	
	12.	<i>Pinzano</i>	218	
	5.	<i>Spilembergo</i>	223	
	5.	<i>S. Vogadro</i>	228	
	10.	<i>Sacile</i>	238	
	12.	<i>Conegliano</i>	250	
	15.	TREVIGO	265	
	15.	<i>Mestre</i>	280	
	5.	VENICE	285	

Remarkable places in the first route.

Neustadt is a small city of Germany, in the cir- *Neustadt*,
cle of *Austria*, in east longitude $16^{\circ} 16'$, lati-
tude 48° , about twenty seven miles distant from
Vienna, situated in a bog in the middle of a plain.
It is well fortified, and is a bishop's see suffragan
to *Saltzburg*. Its castle, which has a very fine
park, was magnificently rebuilt by *Ferdinand I.*
and over against it there is an arsenal. Here the
state prisoners are generally kept.

Schadwien is a small town of *Austria*, on the *Schadwien*,
confines of *Stiria*, where there is a very narrow
pass into the mountains. The great *Cimmerin*
mountain between this and *Gratz*, is three miles
in ascent, through a rocky detestable road.

Gratz

Gratz.

Gratz is the capital of the dutchy of *Stiria*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 55'$, latitude $47^{\circ} 20'$, it is a neat strong city, situated on the river *Muer*, in a pleasant fruitful country. The suburbs, which are large, are washed by a rivulet of its own name, and its territory is populous. It has two fairs a year, and several palaces for the nobility. The town-house is a fine building, and so are the stables belonging to the court. Here are several churches and convents, and a good hospital. There is a castle here, built on a high hill, which commands the neighbouring parts. In the ducal palace they have a great many inscriptions, and also about the town; there is likewise a good library, and a gallery full of rarities. The Jesuits have a very handsome college, well endowed, and much frequented by students. A governor resides here by the appointment of the court of *Vienna*.

Cilley.

Cilley is the capital of the territory of *Cilley*, and province of *Stiria*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude $15^{\circ} 35'$, latitude $46^{\circ} 35'$, situate on the river *Saan*, in a pleasant fruitful country. It is supposed to be the ancient *Claudia Cilia* or *Celia*, from the several antiquities and inscriptions found in and about the town. It is neatly built, and pretty well fortified. Among other monuments they have the ruins of a vast marble pillar, each stone of which is above a waggon load. There are some good convents in the town; that of the *Minorites* contains the monuments of the ancient counts of *Cilley*. Four miles from hence, there is a famous monastery of *Carthusian* monks, where you pass the little river *Lintz*.

Laubach.

Laubach is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Austria*, and capital of the dutchy of *Carniola*, in east longitude $14^{\circ} 40'$, latitude $46^{\circ} 28'$. It is a city of great antiquity, situated on a river of the same

same name, well built and very populous, though the air is a little unwholesome. It is a bishop's see, who has no vote in the diet. The cathedral is a handsome large structure, and worth seeing. They have a large castle, which is not very strong, but the hill whereon it is built is covered in a most beautiful manner with trees. There is a fine house in which the states of the dutchy meet; and the prince of *Aversberg* has also a palace in this city. There are several convents of both sexes, and a college of Jesuits. This city is said to have been built by the *Argonauts*, after they had brought their vessel up the river *Laubach*, which is the ancient *Nauportus*. There are a great many inscriptions and antiquities to be seen in this city and the neighbourhood. The river *Laubach* is noted for breeding the largest cray-fish in *Europe*.

Leaving *Laubach*, you soon enter the territories of the republic of *Venice*, and you proceed to *Palma Nova*, which city, with the remainder of this route, are described in the third volume, chap. 4. p. 113.

Remarkable places in the second Route.

Bruck an der Muer, is an ancient town of *Upper Stiria*, noted only for its being the place where the general diet of the states of *Stiria* and *Carinthia* is called. They have two convents, one of *Franciscans*, and the other of *Capuchins*. *Bruck an der Muer.*

Knittelfeld is a fair neat town of *Upper Stiria*, in the circle of *Austria*, situate on the river *Muer*, in a very pleasant country. It has a handsome parish church and hospital, with some other public buildings. *Knittelfeld.*

Judenburg is a small town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria* and dutchy of *Stiria*, situate on the river *Muer*, in east longitude 15° , latitude $47^{\circ} 22'$. It is a neat elegant place, famous for
I two.

two great annual fairs for cattle and other merchandize. There is a very good ducal palace in this city, and a handsome college of Jesuits. The country for two *German* miles down the river is pleasant and fruitful.

Freyfach.

Freyfach is a small town of *Carinthia*, in the circle of *Austria*, and on the borders of *Stiria*. It is situated on the river *Matnitz*, in a fruitful soil amongst hills and mountains, defended by a strong castle upon a rock, and encompassed with good walls, and a broad ditch. Some suppose it to be *Strabo's Noreia*, which, according to the testimony of this writer, had veins of iron, and rivers with sands of gold; for there are iron mines half a league from the town, and there were mines of gold and silver to the east, which probably are exhausted, as they are not worked at present. There are several inscriptions and reliefs about the town; and in the neighbourhood there is a hill of grey coarse marble of the *Cippolino* kind, of which all their hewn stone work is made in this city.

St. Viet.

St. Viet, in *Latin Fanum Sancti Viti*, is a small town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria*, and dutchy of *Carinthia*, in east longitude 14° , latitude $47^{\circ} 10'$, situated at the conflux of two small rivers, in a pleasant valley. It is an ancient town, so called from one of that name who was their apostle in the time of *Dioclesian*. There is a basin here of a fountain nine feet in diameter, which is said to have been dug out near the mill at *Solfeld*, a neighbouring village four miles off; and there is a small brass *Gothic* statue on it, which they affirm to have been found also at *Solfeld*: they have likewise several *Roman* reliefs and inscriptions, all brought from that place.

Villach.

Villach is a small city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria* and dutchy of *Carinthia*, situate on the

the *Drave*, in latitude $46^{\circ} 43'$, subject to the bishop of *Bamberg*. The town is indifferently built, and has a handsome castle adorned with good paintings. They have a bridge here over the *Drave*, which brings them a good trade by passengers betwixt *Germany* and *Italy*. There have been several inscriptions published, which were copied near this place. An *English* mile from the town, they have a great many good baths. On *St. Lawrence's* day, there is a fair in this town, which is much frequented by foreign merchants.

From *Villach* you come to the little town of *Pontebba*, which is the boundary of the *Austrian* dominions on this side *Germany*. For a description of the remaining places in this route which belong to *Italy*, we must refer the reader to the third volume of this work, c. 4. containing a journey from *Venice* to *Vienna*.



The I N D E X.

A.		<i>Berlin</i>	186
<i>A^{Dorf}</i>	270	<i>Berne</i>	385
<i>Altena</i>	103	<i>Bernau</i>	207
<i>Altenburg</i>	269	<i>Bilefeldt</i>	114
<i>Altorf</i>	310	<i>Bingen</i>	407
<i>Amersfort</i>	107	<i>Blenheim</i>	364
<i>Amras</i>	343	<i>Bohemia</i>	12
<i>Amsterdam</i>	72	<i>Boitzenburg</i>	185
<i>Andernach</i>	402	<i>Bolsano</i>	346
<i>Anhalt</i>	223	<i>Bomischbrod</i>	277
<i>Anklam</i>	166	<i>Bonn</i>	401
<i>Anspach</i>	309	<i>Boppart</i>	406
<i>Arnstat</i>	289	<i>Botzen</i>	346
<i>Aschaffenburg</i>	430	<i>Brandenburg</i>	177
<i>Augsburg</i>	331	<i>Braun</i>	433
<i>Aurich</i>	105	<i>Braunsburg</i>	176
<i>Aussig</i>	269	<i>Bremen</i>	83
<i>Austria</i>	9	<i>Breslaw</i>	199
B		<i>Brieg</i>	211
<i>Baccarach</i>	406	<i>Brinn</i>	202
<i>Baden</i>	313	<i>Brisac</i>	382
<i>Bamberg</i>	290	<i>Brixen</i>	345
<i>Bareith</i>	309	<i>Bruck an der Muer</i>	443
<i>Basil</i>	383	<i>Brunswic</i>	242
<i>Bavaria</i>	10	<i>Budweifs</i>	275
<i>Bautzen</i>	416	<i>Buxtehude</i>	89
<i>Beneschow</i>	275	C.	
<i>Bentheim</i>	111	<i>Carlsbad</i>	280
<i>Bergedorf</i>	232		

Cassel

<i>Cassel</i>	369	<i>Elberfeld</i>	326
<i>Caub</i>	406	<i>Elbing</i>	176
<i>Chemnitz</i>	250	<i>Elbingeroda</i>	286
<i>Charlottenburg</i>	195	<i>Elsimburg</i>	130
<i>Christianstadt</i>	154	<i>Elsinore</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Cilley</i>	442	<i>Embden</i>	104
<i>Coblentz</i>	403	<i>Emmeric</i>	411
<i>Coburg</i>	289	<i>Ens</i>	310
<i>Colberg</i>	170	<i>Erfurt</i>	288
<i>Colding</i>	133	<i>Erlang</i>	293
<i>Cologne</i>	318	<i>Eslingen</i>	408
<i>Copenhagen</i>	126	<i>Eutin</i>	160
<i>Corlin</i>	169		F.
<i>Corsoir</i>	124	<i>Fehrbellin</i>	186
<i>Coslin</i>	170	<i>Flensburg</i>	121
<i>Cothen</i>	222	<i>Forcheim</i>	293
<i>Cronach</i>	308	<i>Franconia</i>	9
<i>Crossen</i>	198	<i>Frankendahl</i>	393
<i>Culembach</i>	308	<i>Frankfort</i>	373
<i>Custrin</i>	211	<i>Frankfort on the Oder</i>	197
<i>Czaslaw</i>	277		180
	D.	<i>Frauenberg</i>	137
<i>Dantzic</i>	171	<i>Frederickstadt</i>	279
<i>Darmstat</i>	378	<i>Freyburg</i>	444
<i>Delmenhorst</i>	83	<i>Freysach</i>	275
<i>Demmin</i>	166	<i>Freystadt</i>	386
<i>Dettingen</i>	429	<i>Friburg</i>	373
<i>Deventer</i>	110	<i>Friedberg</i>	371
<i>Dokkum</i>	75	<i>Fritzlar</i>	422
<i>Donawerth</i>	330	<i>Fuld</i>	
<i>Dresden</i>	261		G.
<i>Duren</i>	326	<i>Gadebusch</i>	165
<i>Durlach</i>	439	<i>Gardeleben</i>	335
<i>Dusseldorf</i>	408	<i>Gelnhausen</i>	421
	E.	<i>Geneva</i>	388
<i>Eger</i>	271	<i>Germany</i>	I
<i>Eimbeck</i>	368	<i>Geseke</i>	316
<i>Eisenach</i>	423	<i>Giffhorn</i>	286
			<i>Gies-</i>

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